

Monthly Labor Review

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LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*
MARY S. BEDELL, *Executive Editor*

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The Labor Month in Review

THE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SITUATION at mid-June continued to be dominated by the United Auto Workers and the Big 3 auto companies. In accord with its announced intention of refusing to strike now, the UAW ordered all members to continue at work when contracts expired at the end of May. UAW President Walter Reuther urged union members to restrain themselves and keep things on an even keel while working without a contract, so that the companies could have no reason for a lockout.

Unrest, however, very shortly appeared. On June 5, 2,000 UAW members walked out for a day at a GM plant near Pittsburgh, in a dispute over work standards and safety hazards. On the same day, the Chrysler Corp. gave more than 100 union stewards and committeemen a 1-day disciplinary layoff and closed 2 of its Detroit plants for the day, idling 2,700 workers.

The UAW, accusing Chrysler of a deliberate campaign to provoke a strike, agreed that certain stewards had refused to do assigned work. Immediate cause of the disturbances was the new company rules limiting time spent by union stewards and committeemen in processing grievances, and requiring certain specified hours of work each day. Even under the contract, which did not limit the time they might spend in union work on company pay, Chrysler and the union were in frequent dispute over work standards. On June 10, the Plymouth local authorized a strike vote.

Meantime, negotiations continued with all 3 companies, with both sides apparently holding firm. Negotiations continued also with American Motors which, deviating from the Big 3 pattern, agreed to an indefinite contract extension.

One problem vexing the UAW and the auto makers was settled when the National Labor Relations Board dismissed petitions of skilled craft groups for severance elections, following its long-held doctrine that such requests must be coextensive with the existing bargaining unit.

Not all bargaining ended in stalemate, however. Aircraft and missile manufacturers reached agreements during May with the Machinists and the Automobile Workers, who are cooperating in negotiations. Two-year contracts—calling for immediate pay increases for both plant workers and technical and office employees (the amount depending upon plant location, skill level, and previous contract escalation provisions) and a 3-percent across-the-board pay raise next year, as well as improvements in seniority, grievance procedure, and fringe benefits—were signed with Lockheed, Douglas, North American Aviation, and Convair, covering workers in 5 States.

The Radio Corporation of America and the International Union of Electrical Workers on May 26 signed a 2-year agreement calling for a 15-cent package increase for 16,500 workers.

Western Union and the Commercial Telegraphers Union on May 31 agreed to a nationwide (except the New York City area) pact, providing for an 11-cent hourly across-the-board increase, in 2 steps, for about 23,000 workers.

The Southern Bell Telephone Co. and the Communications Workers on May 22 reached a 1-year agreement, providing an average increase of about 4 cents an hour for 56,000 workers in 9 States.

West Coast trucking companies and the Teamsters agreed in early June on a 3-year contract providing for a 10-cent-an-hour raise each year, for some 100,000 workers.

AMONG THE CONVENTIONS HELD in June was that of the United Packinghouse Workers, which called for the renewal of merger talks with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. Such a merger would unit 150,000 members of the Packinghouse Workers and 350,000 members of the Meat Cutters.

The International Typographical union elected Elmer Brown to replace retiring President Woodruff Randolph.

James C. Petrillo retired after 18 years as head of the American Federation of Musicians. Elected as president was Herman D. Kenin, the union's West Coast representative.

The National Labor Relations Board Unanimously granted the petition of the Field Representatives Federation for a bargaining agent election among AFL-CIO field organizers, whom the AFL-CIO claimed were management representa-

tives. The Board, however, found them to be production workers in the Department of Organization and ordered an election. The AFL-CIO then agreed to recognize the FRF and the election order was withdrawn.

Retrial of Teamster president James R. Hoffa and two codefendants on wiretap conspiracy charges opened on May 20 in Federal court in New York. Meantime, Hoffa continued to enter into mutual assistance pacts with AFL-CIO affiliates. AFL-CIO President Meany expressed strong disapproval of a recent meeting between the heads of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department, the Teamsters, and the International Longshoremen's Association. The Office Employees Union accepted Hoffa's offer of aid in an organization drive among white-collar workers.

In another move, the Teamsters joined with the Retail Clerks International Association (on strike in Montgomery Ward since last January) to reach a joint 5-year agreement with that company, covering about 30,000 workers and providing for wage increases, cost of living escalation, and a modified union shop. Hoffa's office also predicted that the long-time feud between the Teamsters and the Brewery Workers would be settled soon.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER on May 27 signed the postal pay increase bill which brought increased wages, retroactive to January 1, to more than 500,000 postal workers. The bill also provided for increased postal rates. Earlier, the President signed a bill giving pay raises to military personnel. The bill, designed primarily to keep skilled personnel in the Armed Services, provided the bigger increases to the higher ranks.

Another bill signed by the President on June 4 gives States the option of temporarily extending unemployment compensation for an estimated 2.65 million workers who have exhausted their benefits. State legislatures may act to obtain Federal loans to finance a 50-percent extension of the period for which benefits may be paid to such workers. Three States, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, immediately notified the Secretary of Labor that they would take advantage of the law, and other States are expected to follow.

THE SUPREME COURT in two 6-2 decisions handed down on May 27 upheld two State court decisions that workers have the right to sue unions in State

courts for actual and punitive damages for loss of work. The unions argued that the Taft-Hartley Act gave the National Labor Relations Board exclusive jurisdiction in all labor-management relations in interstate commerce.

One case involved a nonunion electrician who claimed he had been prevented from working by UAW pickets during a strike at the Hecla Consolidated Copper Co. in Decatur, Ala. The State court awarded him \$10,000, of which only \$500 represented lost pay, and the UAW appealed. The second involved a machinist who claimed he had been unable to find work through the union hiring hall after he had been expelled by the Machinists union.

Chief Justice Earl Warren who, with Justice William O. Douglas dissented in both cases, said that the decisions create a "very real prospect of staggering punitive damages" through multiple suits which might bankrupt many unions.

AFL-CIO spokesmen immediately called upon Congress to overturn both cases through a law giving the NLRB sole jurisdiction.

WHEN STRIKING FIREMEN on the Canadian Pacific Railway failed to secure the support of other railway unions and to halt service on the road, they ended their 3-day strike with an agreement for the gradual removal of firemen from yard and diesel engines. Some 3,000 firemen already employed on diesels will be retained, but no firemen will be hired in future. United States railroads are expected to propose much the same settlement.

London busmen, on strike since early May, rejected an offer of a wage increase for 36,000 members in central London, with nothing for an additional 14,000 employees. The striking busmen were joined late in May by wildcat strikers in the wholesale meat market and on the London docks, which brought to a standstill dock activities. All of the strikers are members of the Transport and General Workers Union.

The 3 railway unions, which had been threatening a nationwide railroad strike, expressed hope that an amicable settlement could be reached on an offer from the British Transport Commission of a 2-percent wage increase, effective June 30. Their optimism was short lived, however, when representatives of the London members of the National Union of Railwaymen demanded the rejection of the offer.

The Power Factor in Labor Relations

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The 1958 Spring Meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association, held in St. Louis, Mo., May 2-3, was organized around the theme Power in Industrial Relations—Its Use and Abuse. The following four articles, which have been excerpted, are among those presented at the meeting. In some cases, titles have been altered, minor word and style changes made and, for easier reading, deletions not indicated.*

Union Monopoly Power and Responsibility

NATHAN P. FEINSINGER*

TODAY, MANY PEOPLE seem to be concerned with a new set of values, phrased in terms of "union monopoly power" and "union democracy." The phrase "union monopoly power" has a variety of connotations. Among other things, it suggests that unions have grown so powerful that through the threat of strike action they can and do dictate the wage bargain, and as a consequence have pushed wages beyond reason.

The suggestion assumes the existence of some objective standard of a "fair wage." Thus far, in the collective bargaining process, a fair wage has been understood to mean that wage which the employer has been willing to pay and which the employee, through his union, has been willing to accept. Labor would, I suppose, be willing to agree to a wage formula based on increased productivity, provided that the parties could agree on how to measure increased productivity and on labor's proper share therein. Since agreement on such questions seems remote, the usual processes of collective bargaining, including the right to strike (to which I suppose I should add, in the light of recent developments, the right not to strike) will probably continue to dictate the terms of settlement at any given time.

Recognizing that to be the case, the critics of labor's monopoly power suggest that somehow

labor's striking power should be limited to that point at which employer resistance may become once more effective, and a "proper" balance of power restored. This is an intriguing suggestion, but hardly more practical than a suggestion that where an employer is stronger than his union, he, likewise, should be "cut down to size." A more workable proposal is that employers, where they feel outmatched, should combine for collective bargaining purposes, but though such action would apparently be legal, it is contrary to the mores of a large segment of American industry. There are, nevertheless, some signs of change in that respect.

What then? I suggest that, on the whole, the results of collective bargaining have not been as arbitrary as alleged, and that, in any event, no one can point to any other procedure which could have produced better results within a framework of free institutions. The question remains as to whether collective bargaining is capable of producing better results; more particularly, whether it can be adapted to meet the current danger of inflation.

The issue of union security or compulsory union membership, which seems to be involved in the complaint of union monopoly power, has so many overtones as to defy simple analysis. Government policy on the issue has changed radically in the past 20 years. Since the Taft-Hartley Act, the maximum form of compulsion permitted under a union security agreement is the payment of an amount equal to the union's initiation fees and dues. The union-shop agreement today may properly be called a "share the bargaining cost"

*Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin.

agreement. As long as an employee unwilling to join the union does that much, his job is safe. The theory of permitting even this much compulsion, as the late Senator Taft explained, was to eliminate "free riders," that is, those employees who would accept the benefits of collective bargaining without sharing in its costs.

In the mass-production industries particularly, management formerly resisted union-security agreements, so long as such agreements limited its selection of job applicants or required it to discharge employees expelled from the union for what the union, but not necessarily the employer, regarded as good and sufficient reasons. With the outlawing of the closed shop, assurance of the right of selection, and assurance against any obligation to discharge except on the single ground of failure to contribute to the cost of collective bargaining, much of management's opposition to the union shop has disappeared. Unions, likewise, have for the most part become adjusted to the present form of union shop, far removed from their traditional concept.

Thus, Congress has succeeded in effecting a workable compromise which has proved acceptable to a substantial part of labor and management.

Union Responsibility and Union Democracy

Until recently, a union has been regarded simply as a private, voluntary association with the right to select its membership, to conduct its internal affairs, and to discharge its bargaining functions, as it chose. Until recently, the law has paid little attention to these matters. Today, we are witnessing drastic changes, or proposals for change, in these areas.

For example, the Taft-Hartley Act expressly protects the right of a union to prescribe its own rules and regulations with respect to membership, with one exception, namely, that to enjoy a union-shop agreement, it must be an "open union," that is, one that does not discriminate in its admission policies. It is currently being proposed to enlarge this exception so that only an open union may serve as a collective bargaining agent, whether or not it seeks a union-shop agreement.

A persuasive argument can be made for this proposal. In the *Steele* case, the U. S. Supreme Court reasoned that a union, deriving from an act of Congress its authority to act as exclusive bargaining agent, owes a duty to treat all those whom it represents, whether or not members of its union, without discrimination. It is now being argued that to insure against discrimination, all employees represented by the union should have a voice in the formulation of the union's bargaining policies, and that this cannot be assured unless all the employees have an opportunity to join the union and to participate in its deliberations. It is also being argued that even nonmembers should have a voice in the decisions of the union, even though no element of discrimination be involved.

Whatever the merits of these arguments, they would, if accepted without qualification have a significant impact on the institutional status of unionism. A union regards itself as a medium for accomplishing the objectives of the labor movement. The trend of court decisions and proposed legislation is to regard the union simply as a convenient conduit for the transmission of the views of an amorphous majority of employees in a particular plant or other bargaining unit. The full meaning of this development is not yet apparent, but the unions are fully conscious of its implications, which may explain in part their resistance to certain legislative proposals despite their apparent justification in abstract logic.

While the recently advanced concepts of "union responsibility" and "union democracy" tend to overlap, the latter appears to relate mainly to the relation of a union toward its members. By its adoption of its various codes, the AFL-CIO has clearly concurred in the view that as an institution seeking to achieve industrial democracy, a union should itself observe democratic standards in its internal procedures. Its resistance is not to the principle, but to proposals to effectuate the principle by legislation, which presupposes extensive and close administrative and judicial regulation.

Granted that some proposals for legislation in the field of union responsibility and union democracy came from friendly sources, this would nevertheless seem to be a field in which to make haste slowly.

Historical Traits and Union Democracy

GRANT McCONNELL*

THE DEMOCRATIC TRADITION which unions have followed in the development of their governments is founded primarily, if not exclusively, on the concept of majority rule. Although majority rule is a primary principle of American public government, it is repeatedly and systematically checked, restrained, and slowed by constitutional limitations. Within the trade union world, the underlying conception is that this checking and restraint is not only unnecessary but undesirable. If the governments of unions are the members' governments, restraints under this conception are undemocratic.

I believe that we can now say that the faith that has justified this conception of democracy is open to question. However, the evils within union governments now causing such concern are perhaps not themselves inherent qualities of pure majority rule. We have to ask, first, whether the outstanding differences between the situations of unions and the Nation require or justify different conceptions of democratic government; and secondly, whether the current problems of union governments are curable within the context of the conception on which those governments are generally founded.

Institutional Traits of Unions

The first of the differences between unions and the United States Government is that the former are private organizations. The concept of privacy is an essential component of our concept of freedom and an important device for our protection against tyranny. Trade unions have stood alongside other

associations in defending their own privacy and in claiming exemption from state intervention in their affairs. Insofar as unions have availed themselves of state coercive, or near coercive power, as provided in the terms of the Wagner Act for exclusive bargaining rights, state power has been accepted. This acceptance of state power is a compromise, not the only one, but its seriousness is a question which must be left open.

A trait of unions closely related to privacy is autonomy. Often this has even been an assertion of autonomy against labor's own federations.

A third trait on which unions differ from public bodies is that the unions have limited purposes. This feature of unions is important in that it marks a limit beyond which union leadership is presumed not to go in speaking for its membership.

Far more important than any of the traits so far mentioned, however, is the trait of homogeneity—an assumption of likeness among the membership of any union, a likeness that extends wholly to the actual purposes of the union as demonstrated in its actions. Insofar as unions achieve this particular trait, any restraint of a constitutional character upon union government is unnecessary and undemocratic. It should be clear, moreover, that in some degree this trait is actually achieved by all unions. But union members differ according to age, background, taste, political and religious belief, and on many other scores. In fact, the prospect for achievement of homogeneity of even the most narrow craft union dwindles the closer the problem is examined. Leaders and members inevitably occupy different situations and have different interests; moreover, these not infrequently diverge.

The last trait of unions which may be selected for discussion here is that they are voluntary organizations. The union member is at liberty to discontinue his membership whenever he is aggrieved or feels unjustly used. Should there be any occasion of tyrannical behavior by leaders, the member has an immediate and ready recourse of resignation. This quality of unions has been widely appealed to as providing the equivalent of the constitutional checks which we find in American Government.

*Visiting Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago.

In many situations, however, this freedom is far from complete. A freedom to resign may be something of a mockery if the cost of resignation is repudiation of the prospect of working in a given trade in an area which has been home to the individual. If there is the cost of renouncing paid-for fringe benefits, the actual financial cost may be serious. Insofar as unions achieve their declared objectives of complete organization of their respective jurisdictions, this will be a very serious problem.

Considering these traits of union polity, it would be unreasonable to expect trade unions to remodel their governments slavishly on the model of the United States. It would also be an unrealistic expectation that they should do so, or in the event that they tried, that the ensuing operation of government would be as planned. Fortunately, however, it is not necessary that such close imitation should be attempted. Neither an elaborate system of checks and balances nor a rigid separation of power is essential to a solution of the problem.

Suggestions for Change

A fundamental change of political theory within trade unions is suggested. It is tempting to seek changes or solutions from outside the labor movement rather than to attempt a change in the theoretical basis of political life. Thus, for example, we are seeing many suggestions for recourse to legislation and other suggestions for providing substitutes for internal checks by private action of an external character.

Rival unionism has been suggested, that is to say, situations where unions are not merely overlapping, but largely coincidental in their jurisdictions. It has also been suggested that pressure from employers may operate to check union leaderships where they act adversely to the interests of membership. Rival unionism has in a few instances served such a purpose. However, not only does rival unionism come under the proscription of dual unionism, but there are serious bureaucratic reasons for expecting little action in developing genuinely rival unions.

Business pressure has in the past often gone quite beyond that needed to check union leaders

and has operated to mitigate against union existence as well. For the present, however, the opposite difficulty with this solution seems greater; collaboration between business and union leaders may take place at the expense of union members.

Factionalism. The one essential feature which must be sought to achieve union democracy is the toleration of political opposition within unions. Political opposition in the form of parties is known only in the International Typographical Union. Nevertheless, there are many unions in which active opposition to established leadership does exist. Usually, this opposition comes under the opprobrious term, factionalism. Sometimes this form of opposition genuinely threatens union existence. It may be hazarded, however, that fears of this kind of opposition are usually much exaggerated and are not infrequently the result of a subjective identification of union existence with leadership perpetuation.

The greatest advantage of a system of factionalism within a union is that it provides an active guardianship of membership interests. Simple reliance on reform of constitutions may not produce constitutionalism in union government. Insurance of opposition via toleration of factions will be the surest means of gaining what is important in constitutional government.

Although the insufficiency of simple change of constitutional provisions must be conceded, it remains true that some change of constitutional provisions is probably necessary as a condition for the successful operation of a factional system within unions.

Constitutional Reforms

What, then, are the essential preconditions for a satisfactory factional system? First, some unions need to remove provisions in their constitutions forbidding the criticism of leadership, circulation of political literature during election campaigns, provisions stating vague catchall categories of offense, etc. Second, there need to be added a few simple guarantees that are essential to the security of political opposition. Some overhauling of union judicial systems would be of value in giving security to political opposition within

unions. As these judicial systems now stand, they are formally founded on majority vote in conventions. Provisions guaranteeing honest and regular elections are desirable, but can hardly in themselves be relied upon for achievement of such elections.

These guarantees, however, will be meaningless and the source of cynicism unless they are the outcome and the accompaniment of a fundamental change of outlook and political theory within the labor movement. Ways will be found to flout any merely formal declarations. Constitutional government is not merely government which refers to a written document. Constitutionalism refers essentially to a set of limits and prescriptions of process which are revered and observed.

The most important limit which union constitutionalism must adopt if union governments are to prove meaningfully democratic is tolerance of opposition. This implies that fairly wide scope of criticism of leadership must be accorded and accorded without threat of personal penalty or reprisal. It implies that there be a recognition of legitimate differences of interest and belief within the union. The second limitation is that there are bounds beyond which legitimate opposition cannot go—destruction of the union itself or perversion of its functions. This limitation implies that factional contests must not be allowed to become wars to the death. There will be frequent temptations to place these bounds within too narrow a circle, and this temptation must be resisted. Given the present tradition of intolerance for opposition, the lesser risk is to make the circle of permissible opposition too large rather than too small.

In an ideal formulation, a program of reform of union governments would require the establishment of fully institutionalized party systems. Such systems, however, cannot be declared either by simple constitutional revision or by legislative fiat. Party systems are always the outcome of long and slow development. The most that can be hoped is that with a series of piecemeal reforms of a constitutional character and with a gradual change of outlook based upon a better understanding of the governmental problem, parties and party systems will emerge from a tolerated factionalism.

IRRA Meeting

Power and the Pattern of Union Government

JACK BARBASH*

THE CRITICAL ISSUES with respect to the power implications of the forms of union government depend a good deal on the perspective from which these issues are identified. It is possible to locate several perspectives from which appraisals have been made recently.

1. *Expediency*. This is the perspective, for example, of the employer on the receiving end of an industrywide bargaining or pattern-bargaining arrangement who deplors the power of the national union in collective bargaining. There is the same expedient interest when the union officer rationalizes the concentration of wholesale power in the top officer in terms of the efficient and effective functioning of the union.

2. *Economic theory*. This is the perspective from which certain economists and employers have asserted that centralized power in the labor movement provides the main thrust for wages to outrun the economy's capacity to pay. The merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations has thus been viewed as a road to labor monopoly.

3. *Democracy and due process*. Political scientists and legal theorists adopt this perspective most readily and apply broad standards usually derived from public law. Generally, they will be critical of union judicial practices on the ground that the national union machinery does not provide for a genuinely independent review of local union disciplinary actions. They will also be critical of the extent of national union interference through trusteeships and receiverships.

*Professor of Labor Education, School for Workers, University of Wisconsin.

4. *Public regulation.* Those who look at the forms of union government from this angle tend to rely greatly on public regulation of certain union activities. The extent of proposed regulation varies with the observer and ranges from disclosure to the prescription of substantive standards.

5. *The union as a "going concern."* This is the approach maintained in the present discussion; the labor movement as a voluntary association with a role and function consistent with a free society must be permitted the broadest possible freedom to devise its own forms of government subject only to a clear and present demonstration of an overriding public interest. Critical analysis of the use of power, from this perspective, must start with the union's function and role as given. The going concern approach does not exclude, and on the contrary specifically takes into account, democracy and due process in the relationship between the levels of union government, because if the union is not a mechanism of representation it is nothing. The union must therefore comply with standards of democracy and due process that are integral to its function and role—but the standard of criticism cannot be exclusively derived from transcendental thought or from public governments. Otherwise, we might have an admirable exercise in a conception of democracy but the union could not function in the way best calculated to serve its constituents.

While all of these other perspectives which I have identified make several cogent claims for consideration, I find them defective at the point of their main impact on grounds which for present purposes will have to be inferred from the paper as a whole.

Critical Issues

From the perspective which I have taken, the critical issues with respect to the exercise of union power as between the levels of union government can be stated as follows:

1. The effect of AFL-CIO enforcement of ethical practice standards on the autonomy of the national unions.
2. The effect of mechanisms for the settlement of rival union disputes on freedom of choice of employees to select unions of their own choosing.
3. The extent to which a national union can call a jurisdiction its own.

4. The effect of national union influence in collective bargaining on local self-determination.

5. The impact of the national union on the internal self-government of the local groups.

6. The effect on the employer and on the economy of the allocation of collective bargaining authority among the levels of union government.

The ethical practices standards of the Federation represent for the most part a codification into trade union law of generally accepted moral sentiments. For the welfare of the movement, they should have been given the force of trade union law earlier. In their present form, the ethical practices codes and their application represent an unprecedented act of leadership. The only potential danger lies in the possibility that the codes may be used as an excuse for pervasive intervention into the affairs of affiliates for political reasons. I see no substantial grounds for considering this as a real danger.

The effect of internal no-raiding agreements on freedom of choice raises a rather more difficult question, and a judgment must ultimately rest on the alternative costs of internal warfare versus putative freedom of choice. I say putative because it is not clear to me that rival unionism in the United States represents, in general, deeply felt convictions on the part of workers. On the contrary, I get the impression that rival unionism, with a few important exceptions (wresting a membership from corrupt and Communist domination), is a synthetic product stimulated by nothing more than a desire for increased membership and prestige on the part of the union leadership that generates it.

The level of propaganda discourse which the contending unions characteristically carry on in a rival union situation is depressing, barbarous, and frequently ugly; and a serious question is raised as to how a movement can maintain itself as a cohesive force in the face of such disintegrating acts on the part of its constituent elements. The diminution of rival union contests generally is therefore all to the good. The destructive consequences of rival warfare deserve greater weight than the presumed restriction on the workers' freedom of choice. The individual's complete freedom of choice of a bargaining representative is subject to a wide variety of restrictions, and the question boils down to whether a restric-

tion is a necessary one. Indeed, the generally accepted principle of exclusive representation is a limitation of freedom of choice for some workers. The presumed restriction here is not unreasonable.

The national union undoubtedly has more influence in the negotiation of agreements than it had a generation ago. The effects of this trend have been exaggerated however because of two misconceptions: first, that the negotiation of the agreement is all there is to collective bargaining; and second, that the national union is an undifferentiated entity.

In certain respects, the national union is not doing enough in collective bargaining. Except for slogans, there are only a handful of unions that have a collective bargaining policy in any meaningful sense. Most unions have not asked the right questions, much less evolved answers, as to the effect of collective bargaining on the economics of the industries in which they are operating; nor have many unions undertaken a serious comparative analysis of their own contracts on an industry basis or multiplant company basis. These are all problems which are properly in the province of the national union and are beyond the capacities and resources of the locals.

With respect to the issues involving national-local relationship in the internal management of unions, the major abuses, with a few exceptions, have turned on aggrandizement of power rather than abuses inherent in the structural relationship of national to local. Power aggrandizement has shown itself as prominently within the national union and within the local unions, as it has in the relationship between the national and the locals.

There are areas of internal union management where there is reason to believe that a greater exercise of authority by the national union would be desirable; for example, more detailed supervision and development of standards in health and welfare administration and bargaining.

There is no a priori principle which can be specifically applied as to the relative allocation of authority between the national union and the local union. The test must always be the end to which control is being applied. It is perhaps possible to borrow the concept of the "appropriate unit" which when applied to the problem at hand can be stated as follows: The electoral unit which is involved in any decision must conform

(to the extent possible) to the unit which will be affected by the decision on which consensus is sought.

What is the effect on the employer and on the economy of the allocation of collective bargaining authority among the levels of union government? This is essentially the industrywide bargaining issue. It is not clear that industrywide bargaining (which is really inexact usage) represents an issue of principle for either management or union. Both are lined pro and con on this issue, for their own good reasons.

The most impressive lesson that I have learned from a daily association with shop union leadership, as a teacher of trade union classes, is that the chief problem in maintaining a functioning grievance procedure is the reluctance of rank-and-file workers to file grievances for fear of incurring management displeasure. This hardly squares with the labor monopoly stereotype. This is not to say that unions and union leaders are not capable of inflicting damage on employer interests and on the economy. But to the extent to which this is true, it is not a function of the structure of collective bargaining.

Policy Implications

Legislation may be appropriately considered with respect to certain practices growing out of the pattern of union government that legitimately raise a serious question of the public interest. The receivership practices of certain national unions may raise this kind of question. But before a definitive answer is given as to whether the receivership issue is properly a subject for public regulation, there are some antecedent questions that need to be answered: first, what is the magnitude of abuse, since the receivership function in general is an entirely necessary sanction which should be available to the national union as a last-resort method of securing compliance with the constitutionally authorized policies of the whole union? Second, can the internal processes of the labor movement adequately deal with the problem, inasmuch as the Federation has already demonstrated a capability for enforcing standards of proper trade union behavior, and inasmuch as the ethical practices codes refer to abuses in receivership practices?

The Union-Employer Power Relationship in Chemicals

ARNOLD R. WEBER*

THE "CHEMICAL INDUSTRY" is a complex of loosely related industries tied together by conditions of technology rather than similarities in the raw materials used [or] the commodities produced. So diffuse is the industry's structure that it proved to be resistant to any explicit jurisdictional definition until the early 1940's—more than two decades after it had come of age in the United States. Up to that time, indigenous chemical unionism was limited to the diminutive Powder Workers union and a scattering of American Federation of Labor federal labor unions which together comprised about 1 percent of the industry work force.

A few years after District 50 [of the United Mine Workers (Ind.)] was chartered, the term "coal processing industries" was reinterpreted to include chemicals derived from coal tars. Since it was impractical to distinguish between coal-tar and non-coal-tar chemicals, the entire industry was circumscribed as District 50's domain. In this fashion, the UMW affiliate was the first national union to take the field against chemical employers on an industrywide basis.

Moved to action by the District 50 threat, the AFL established the National Council of Chemical and Allied Industries Unions. The council was officially chartered as the International Chemical Workers Union in 1944. Still another union came into existence [when] the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America in 1955 merged with the Oil Workers International Union to form the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union.

The implications of these developments for union-management power relations are obvious. Much of the resources of each union has been dissipated in excesses of rival unionism, with

little net gain to any single party, except perhaps the employer. But of greater importance, the belated growth and subsequent fragmentation of national chemical unionism facilitated the emergence of independent unions which have preempted strategic sectors of the industry.

The chemical industry presents no clearly delineated frame of reference for collective bargaining strategy. Thus, there is no single settlement or group of related settlements which generates a pattern applicable to the unionized segments of the industry in general. In addition, a given bargaining unit may find itself engaged in the manufacture of so many different products that it would be difficult to determine unequivocally which product market comparison would be appropriate to its circumstances. And where a local union does attempt to define its bargaining position by reference to a unique chemical product, the employer might assign the greatest significance to the primary, nonchemical components of its product mix. As a result, product market comparisons have become an important consideration only under special conditions. In the absence of such conditions, chemical unions usually have turned their attention to the local labor market in search of suitable bargaining criteria.

Notwithstanding its diversity, the chemical industry has been associated with other internal economic characteristics whose impact on union-management power relations has been considerable over time. First, a sustained rate of technological change has supported prodigious increases in productivity. Second, the demand for labor by the individual firm will vary only slightly for changes in the level of output in the short run. And third, labor cost generally constitutes a small proportion of the total cost of production, [enabling] many employers to pay high wages and initiate elaborate benefit programs without drastic consequences for profit levels.

If chemical unionism has been spread thin over innumerable product sectors, its resources have been further diffused by the geographic distribution of chemical establishments. No single locale could be pinpointed as the dominant site of chemical industry activity. This dispersion, in turn, reflects the impact of divergent market and raw materials supply considerations.

*Assistant Professor of Industrial Relations, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Consequently, the national chemical unions have had to deploy their manpower along a wide front and with a pragmatic sensitivity to the prospects for winning bargaining rights at alternative unorganized plants. More subtly, the dispersion of chemical establishments has minimized the opportunity for achieving an organizing breakthrough of industrywide impact.

Organization and Interunion Cooperation

The dispersion of the industry has also reinforced the tendencies toward local collective bargaining. Without a geographical "power center" generated by the product market, the local labor market constitutes the most visible arena for the resolution of power relations through collective bargaining. The application of local labor market criteria often permits the employer to deflate the union's demands by reference to those nonchemical firms which are subject to more stringent economic conditions. Conversely, should such comparisons prove to be invidious, the employer may have to meet labor market standards in any case in order to maintain his work force. The likelihood of such an occurrence has been reduced, however, by [location of] many chemical establishments in rural areas [as major] employers.

This retreat to the local labor market in collective bargaining is of critical significance in view of the pre-eminence of large, multiplant firms in the chemical industry. Approximately 50 percent of all chemical employees are on the payroll of 15 companies, while the 4 largest firms alone account for about 26 percent of the industry work force. This dominance of multiplant companies is sharply mirrored in the corporate distribution of the chemical unions' membership. In the International Chemical Workers Union, for example, 75 percent of the members are found in locals whose jurisdictions embrace single plants of multiplant concerns.

Even assuming the complete independence of each set of negotiations, no union dealing with a multiplant firm can overlook the possibility that its efforts to bring the employer to terms [by a strike] in one unit might be impaired by his ability to maintain production at other units in the company chain.

The organizational solution to these problems from a union point of view is clear. First, structural adjustments within the individual chemical unions are necessary to promote coordination of collective bargaining strategy. Second, union bargaining power may be augmented by collusion or explicit cooperation among the different chemical unions. As a matter of fact, both these developments have been carried forth apace in recent years. The ICWU and OCAW have established special company councils which link together locals with representation in 12 multiplant concerns. Moreover, since the AFL-CIO merger, the appropriate ICWU and OCAW councils have joined forces in an attempt to present a common front to management. And in one case of interunion amity, an independent union cooperated with ICWU and OCAW locals in serving [and supporting] common wage demands.

To date, no conclusive judgment can be made concerning the outcome of this attempt to restructure power relations in the chemical industry. The ICWU and OCAW have scored initial successes by negotiating companywide pension and insurance agreements with Monsanto, American Cyanamid, and Sterling Drug. The significance of these achievements is tempered, however, by the realization that management's acquiescence to companywide agreements was based in part on sound actuarial and administrative considerations.

In other substantive areas, the major chemical companies have revealed an unbending resistance to dealing with unions on anything other than a local basis. Some companies [have] offered to negotiate contract extensions providing for attractive wage increases to take effect before the existing agreement is scheduled to expire. Acceptance by individual locals then precludes them from taking joint action with other locals and may keep the entire union group off balance. On the other hand, [one firm accepted] a strike by five OCAW locals in order to defeat what was interpreted as an effort to expand the formal bargaining unit beyond the single plant. Whether or not the company councils will be a sufficient device to redress union-management power relations in the chemical industry, it seems apparent that the employer is prepared to exploit all the advantages which the economic terrain affords him.

Wage-Rate Determination in an Automated Rubber Plant

JOSEPH W. CHILDS AND
RALPH H. BERGMANN*

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY, as most other industries, has witnessed tremendous technological advances in the past few years. Even more automatic machinery will be introduced in coming years. Because most workers in our industry are paid according to an incentive program, it has long been clear that some special attention would have to be paid to the rate and work load problems which accompany major technological change. An agreement with B. F. Goodrich Co., negotiated about a year ago, represented a substantial first step toward dealing with these matters.

While it is common to think of an incentive system providing unlimited earnings opportunity, this generalization does not apply to rubber plants. For each job classification and each standard, there has developed a general understanding on the part of management and on the part of employees as to the quantity of production which can be expected during the shift. This level of production yields a certain level of earnings. And men who have the same job classification, though their specific job may be somewhat different, will tend to have similar earnings for each hour worked.

In some contracts, the parties have specifically provided that earnings are not permitted to exceed a certain level. These "caps" are in effect in other plants without contract language.

The Rubber Workers contracts provide also for special wage payments for unusual conditions. If a machine breaks down, if there is a stock delay, or if the stock is not up to standard, the employee receives a rate guarantee. In some contracts, the guarantee is 100 percent of past average earnings; in others, depending on the condition, the guarantee is some percentage of past earnings—usually 90 to 95 percent.

The Goodrich Incentive-Pay System

Under the Goodrich modified Bedeaux incentive-pay system, there is a base rate which represents 60 units of work. One-sixtieth of the base rate is the unit value. So it is possible, at the end of the shift, to multiply the total number of units of work for which the employee has received credit by the unit value to determine his incentive earnings.

We have no quarrel with the company on the definition of "normal." Both company and union time-study engineers work from the basic assumption that a man walking on level ground at the rate of 3 miles per hour is walking at a "normal pace." A person who is observed to walk at this pace for a full hour has therefore worked for 60 minutes at a "normal." However, the parties have agreed that such walking must be adjusted by an effort rating of 10 percent to allow for fatigue and for personal time. Thus he must be allowed 66 minutes in which to walk that distance. In other words, a walk of 3 miles earns the operator 66 units of work. This means that an employee may take approximately 6 minutes off for personal reasons and for fatigue, and still earn 60 units of work in an hour if he walks at a pace of 3 miles per hour during the other 54 minutes.

Provisions for New Standards. Under the provisions of the master agreement with Goodrich, the company has the right to establish new standards when there are changes in method, product, tools, material, design, or other production conditions. Any revision resulting from such changes must be confined to the element or elements of work in which the work requirements or occurrences have changed since the prior labor standard was established. That clause, in other words, guarantees elemental time as long as the work for that element remains unchanged.

Understandably, each new machine in our industry has brought with it substantial changes in some portions of the job requirement. But other portions are often unchanged. The issue then becomes: what shall be the allowed units of

*General Vice President and Research Director, respectively, United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This and the following article, *Impact of Automation on Ford-UAW Relationships*, are excerpts from papers given at the Conference on Automation and Major Technological Change held in Washington, April 26, under auspices of the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO. Selected from among several papers heard at the meeting, these two deal with practical solutions to problems in specific plants.

work (and, therefore, the pay) for the new or changed elements?

If those elements are manually controlled—in the sense that the employee has an opportunity to work as rapidly as his skill and effort permit him—then customary time-study techniques are applied. There may be some differences of opinion on the proposed time allowances, and there may have to be negotiation over the new standard, but the problems can usually be worked out between the parties.

However, technological developments and automatic machines in the rubber industry have meant that an employee's work is being tied, more and more, to the pace of the machine.

The B. F. Goodrich agreement of last year provides a special method of determining the rate of pay for these elements, which might be called "restricted" elements or "machine controlled" elements. For each such element, the employee will be paid at the rate of 97.2 units of work. This is calculated from a formula which provides that the actual machine time shall be multiplied by 90 over 60 (in effect, 50 percent above normal pace) and then increased by 8 percent to determine the allowed units of work for that part of the work cycle. The 8 percent represents an allowance to provide for personal time including lunch.

It is clear then that as more and more elements become machine-controlled elements, and when the time arrives when we have fully automatic operations with the workers required solely for observation and adjustment purposes, the amount of pay will be based upon 97.2 units of work applied against the unit value.

Why did the parties decide upon 97.2 units? It was a negotiated figure. It came partly from the fact that the same agreement established a maximum on earnings. That maximum is 95 units of work per hour. In our opinion, the unit hour which should be established for machine controlled time is the full 95 units per hour before allowance for personal and lunch time. If then, an allowance of 10 percent were paid, the employee's earnings would be protected as automation takes place. However, it was a result of negotiations that led to an agreement on 90 units plus 8 percent. Perhaps it would be well to mention the fact that the parties recognize what any time-study engineer will say, namely,

that it is impossible under the Bedeaux system for an average employee to work at a consistent pace of 95 units per hour. But the incentive system in the Goodrich plants has been so altered over the years that we found many cases of employees regularly earning far in excess of 95 units per hour. Tire builders—and their job is one of the hardest in the plant—were earning about 110 units per hour, week after week.

Since the new agreement provided that the maximum shall be 95 units per hour, all efficiencies above 95 were rolled back to 95, with an appropriate adjustment in the base rate and work standard so that the employee's earnings were maintained for the particular level of production.

Machine-Controlled Operations. The agreement also provided for a somewhat different approach to those jobs where the new machines restrict the employees' earnings opportunity over a substantial portion of the work cycle. For those operations, instead of providing a method of paying for restricted time on an element-by-element basis, the agreement provides for a new method of calculating incentive earnings.

In this new method, the first step is to determine the true physical work required of the operator—the amount of work which he can perform in an hour's time, subject to the limitations of machine-controlled time. Secondly, it is necessary to determine the hourly capacity of the machine. That capacity is computed from the rate at which it operates and from the time in each hour during which it is not operating because the employee is performing some physical work. This capacity is reduced by 8 percent to compensate for personal time, including lunch. When the employee performs his work so that the machine achieves this "adjusted capacity," he receives an "allowance" to be added to the units of work which he has actually performed. That allowance is to bring him up to 90 units of work for the hour. Two alternate methods for handling machine-controlled operations are also spelled out in the agreement. One would apply if the machine capacity cannot be accurately predetermined. The other will be used when circumstances require a variable, rather than a fixed process allowance. Both methods provide for adding to the employee's earned unit hour, to compensate for the machine-controlled time.

Impact of Automation on Ford-UAW Relationships

KEN BANNON AND NELSON SAMP*

SHORTLY AFTER WORLD WAR II, Ford Motor Co. embarked upon an unprecedented expansion program. Not only did this program include the erection of new buildings and the enlarging of others, but wherever possible, the company eliminated the old method of manufacturing and assembling and in its place instituted new methods which employed automated devices in their then most highly developed stage.

Today, automation in these new or enlarged facilities includes: (1) The movement of materials and parts from one operation to the next automatically; (2) replacement of men in the operation of machines by devices called "mechanisms" (servo-mechanisms); (3) replacement of inspectors by control devices which inspect products automatically; (4) the use of mechanisms which count, fill orders, maintain inventories, reorder, give instructions, and are designed with memories that never fail (so long as the machine is in repair); and (5) automatic preventive maintenance (like automatic lubricating systems which not only oil and grease automatically wherever oil and grease are needed but also signal the need for repairs).

The new methods with the highly developed automated devices were a far cry from the crude transfer machines and the in-line machine process of just a few years previous.

The changes in manpower requirements, and those yet to come, required that the United Automobile Workers union give careful attention to manpower problems and related issues, which for the purposes of this paper included the following: (1) rates and classifications for automated jobs or

operations; (2) changing skills; (3) retraining; (4) seniority adjustments; and (5) the effect on highly skilled trades classifications.

Rates and Classifications

At the Dearborn and Buffalo plants,¹ which were in existence when Ford began installing automated machinery on a piecemeal basis, the UAW found it difficult to pin down the kind of changes which required action and the negotiation of the necessary new classifications and rates. It was also faced with the technical question regarding the impartial umpire's authority under the contract to determine (a) that these were an expansion of existing rates and classifications (and subject to the umpire's final ruling), and (b) whether these were new classifications with new rates (a strikeable issue).

The Cleveland facility was completely new, and the union had been certified as the collective bargaining agent. There was no negotiated rate and classification agreement. The first move of the UAW Ford Department was to prepare a wage survey of the then-existing stamping plants.

That survey disclosed that average hourly rates for production workers at the Cleveland plant were about 11 cents an hour less than at Dearborn. There were three reasons for this:

1. Rates for similar classifications, generally, were 4½ cents an hour lower, for the most part, at Cleveland.

2. Where there was a rate range for a job, Cleveland plant workers were at the bottom of the range, Dearborn employees at the top.

3. Similar work was classified differently at both plants. Where a job was on the borderline between two classifications at the Cleveland plant, the company had classified the worker in the lower paying classification. At Dearborn, the worker in a similar situation was placed in the higher paid classification.

*Director and Assistant Director, respectively, Ford Department, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

¹ As a case study and for illustrative purposes, we have selected our experiences in the Ford stamping division. Prior to Ford's expansion program, stampings had been produced in the company's Rouge plant, Pressed Steel Division in Dearborn, Mich., and also by suppliers such as Murray Body Corp. of Detroit. As part of its expansion program, Ford erected new stamping facilities at Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland, and Chicago Heights, Ill.

To the union's representatives making the survey, it was apparent that automation and downgrading as a result of job dilution had gone hand-in-hand at the Cleveland stamping plant (where there was a new work force generally inexperienced in factory operations). The difficulties in correcting this within the wage and classification system framework, as unilaterally installed by the company prior to our recognition as the collective bargaining agent, were extreme. Therefore, the union decided to formulate an entirely new wage and classification structure, and bargain for it.

This intention was made clear to the company in the first bargaining session. During this meeting and those which followed, the union discussed that part of our international union's policy statement on automation which concerned classifications and rates to fit an automated factory. Next, it took up statements various Ford officials had made about automation. For example, the company's vice president in charge of manufacturing, said in August 1954, that automation "would act as a prod to our economy" in several ways, one of which, he emphasized, would be "by enabling labor to increase its earning power. . . . production processes have become much more complicated in the departments which use automation. . . . Our production people must be more highly trained."

Additionally, the union negotiators stressed the similarity between statements by the union and those of the company. They did this in an effort to gain an agreement in principle that automated plants require the negotiation of an "automated wage classification structure."

When this phase of the negotiations was concluded, the union asked the company to draw up a new job classification structure shaped specifically for an automated stamping plant. This request was based on the union's belief that the company knew the extent of forthcoming engineering changes at the plant far better than the union. Yet the proposal was rejected by the company which insisted that the union submit a plan.

Meetings were held between the union's negotiators, and workers in the plant were interviewed. Out of these sessions came a proposal, with new classification titles but without wage rates, which was presented to the company. However, in the bargaining sessions, management continued to

stick to its previous position. Basically, it insisted that, even though a series of technological changes in stamping processes had taken place in the last 10 years, actual job duties had not changed enough to justify a sharp classification structure revision.

Additionally, the company claimed the Dearborn plant's classification setup could be applied to the Cleveland unit and that the union did not have the right to strike. It said that after accepting the Dearborn classification structure, any problems concerning changes could be worked out through negotiations and, if necessary, arbitration.

Negotiations continued for another 3 months, with meetings approximately once a week with the company making minor concessions, but not conceding the principle. After a strike authorization and a strike vote (2,240 to 159) were taken by the membership, progress became rapid. A few days later, the negotiators reached an agreement which contained a new classification structure and the higher wage rates.

The agreement was a compromise. But, for the first time on such a broad scale in any labor-management contract, it recognized automation in job classifications it covered. The compromise agreement, while it did not apply the classification of "automation attendant or controller" to all jobs sought by the union, did, however, pin down the basic principle sought by the union.

One other major gain was made by the union. Although an umpire previously had ruled that "creeping changes" do not make jobs different enough to call them "new jobs," the new contract recognized the changed work done by press operators on the major lines and by workers in other classifications.

This recognition emphasized the need for barring arbitrators and umpires from laying the basis for the wage and classification structure for the factory of the future. Umpires and arbitrators should have no role in the determination of new classifications and wage rates resulting from automation because there are no objective criteria.

In subsequent negotiations at Ford's Chicago stamping plant, the principle established was given wider application so that more workers were covered. And in negotiations on the 1955 Master Agreement it was given application at the Buffalo stamping plant.

Changing Skills and Retraining

Automation in many cases changes the nature of the skill and training needed on individual jobs. The former single spindle-drill operator or press operator now tends a battery of machines which perform boring, reaming, drilling, milling operations or blanking, forming, piercing, and flanging operations. A top Ford spokesman has stated that there are considerable changes in the kinds of job that men will do in the factory of the future: "The hand trucker of today, replaced by a conveyor belt, might become tomorrow's electronics engineer . . . Drill press operators replaced by automatic multiple drill machines could be trained as future toolmakers." Changes such as these pose serious retraining problems. The company must provide opportunities for such training and guarantee that our members receive a living wage during such period.

Through negotiations with the company, the UAW has amended its apprenticeship training program to provide an opportunity for the older seniority employees to obtain training through such programs. The applicants for such training were previously limited to those between 18 and 26 years of age, but that has now been amended to provide that a seniority employee, who can pass the necessary mental and aptitude tests satisfactorily, can make application and will be eligible for such training, regardless of age. Applicants in this category are further protected by being placed on a different waiting list for entry into such training. This removed the possibility of such high seniority applicants competing for available training opportunities with the younger applicant fresh out of school. Additional points based on length of service are also awarded to such seniority employees, increasing the ratings which determine their standing on the waiting list for such training programs.

It is also necessary to provide for extended advanced training programs for our workers who are already working in the highly skilled trades classifications. Many UAW tradesmen are highly competent mechanics as judged by previous standards. They became so as a result of serving a bona fide apprenticeship or by actively working on the job. They need, however, to have further training on the newly developed mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical, electric, or elec-

tronic devices which have been developed since they acquired their training in their trades.

Seniority Adjustments

Because operations in many older plants have been discontinued by the company, the UAW has had to be alert to the effects of such action on its members. It has concluded transfer agreements to guarantee the right of workers to transfer with their operations to a new plant or an already existing facility. It has broadened seniority groupings to provide the greatest possible protection in the exercise of seniority rights. This is much easier to do in a new plant than an old one.

In June 1956, for example, Ford opened a new stamping plant in Chicago. In negotiations of November of that year, the UAW successfully concluded negotiations on a wage and classifications agreement. In contrast to the 315 negotiated classifications of work at the Dearborn plant, which is the oldest stamping plant, as part of a program for a broader exercise of seniority, it negotiated just 101 classifications of work in the Chicago plant, even though both plants are comparable with respect to methods and processes of manufacturing. It has further provided for hiring preference for laid-off Ford workers of other Ford plants before new hiring takes place. For the further protection of members in the metropolitan Detroit area, the union has an areawide seniority agreement.

Effect on Highly Skilled Classifications

With the introduction of automation into the Buffalo stamping plant, the management insisted that the complexity of the equipment made it mandatory, in view of the needs of the services of many of the trades, to break down the lines of demarcation between the skilled trades. Accordingly, before the UAW was recognized as the collective bargaining agent for this plant, the company established a classification—automation equipment maker and maintenance—which actually crossed seven recognized trades: diemaker, machine repairer, millwright, welder, hydraulic, pipefitter, and tinsmith.

When the UAW obtained recognition, there were already many workers so classified and receiving the same rate as diemakers, which is the

highest rate of any of the seven trades involved. In the subsequent negotiations, the union attempted to get the support of the members to eliminate such classification and return the work to the basic skills but was unsuccessful in view of the rate of pay they were enjoying.

At Cleveland, the union faced an identical situation at time of recognition. However, it received some support from the membership affected and was able to eliminate the classification as such. In this Cleveland plant, there is an automation maintenance department with each worker classified within his trade, although the rate is established for the department as such. Again, efforts to convince the affected workers of the deterioration of skilled trades standards fell on deaf ears.

In the Chicago stamping plant, the UAW again faced the same problem at time of recognition. Here, however, the members affected were willing to fight to maintain the standards of the skilled trades. The workers at that location are classified in accordance with skilled trades standards.

The defense of the integrity of the apprenticeable trades against overlapping and dilution of

journeyman standards becomes an increasingly important union task in the face of automation. Success in the performance of this task will require the fullest cooperation of the skilled trades workers themselves, who must vigorously resist management pressure to do work not properly a part of their actual respective trades.

Management in Ford insisted in the 1955 UAW Master Agreement negotiations that the new classification structure and rates for stamping plants would not be effective at the Dearborn plant unless, and until, the skilled tradesmen agreed that the automation equipment maker and maintenance classification covered their jobs. The skilled tradesmen refused and were supported by the production workers, 50 percent of whom would have been eligible for an increase of 5 to 15 cents an hour. They will have an opportunity to correct this in 1958 negotiations.

If successful, a drive to reduce the number of journeymen employed, by overlapping in the skilled-trades classifications, would inevitably undermine the basic skills so that our economy would be left only with men who are jacks-of-all-trades and masters of none.

Union Conventions, July 16 to August 15, 1958

<i>Date</i>	<i>Union</i>	<i>Place</i>
July 21.....	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.....	Montreal, Quebec
July 27.....	American Federation of Technical Engineers.....	Denver, Colo.
July 28.....	Railroad Yardmasters of America.....	Chicago, Ill.
July 28.....	United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America.	St. Louis, Mo.
August 4.....	American Newspaper Guild.....	San Jose, Calif.
August 4.....	Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America....	Miami, Fla.
August 4.....	International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada.	St. Louis, Mo.
August 11....	International Association of Fire Fighters.....	Wichita, Kans.
August 12....	National Rural Letter Carriers' Association (Ind.)..	Des Moines, Iowa
<i>State federation</i>		
August 4.....	Oregon State Labor Council.....	Roseburg
August 7.....	Kansas State Federation of Labor.....	Topeka

The Consumer Price Index in the Business Cycle

EWAN CLAGUE*

THE RISE of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) during the early months of 1958 has led people to ask the question, Why in the midst of a business downturn with mounting unemployment does the index continue to go up? The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment in April 1958 was 7.5 percent of the civilian labor force, the highest rate in the postwar period. In the 6 months since October 1957, unemployment had just about doubled. Yet in those 6 months, the Consumer Price Index, compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, had risen nearly 2 percent. What is the reason for this apparent paradox?

As a matter of fact, there is nothing peculiar or uneconomic about the behavior of the Consumer Price Index thus far in this business downturn. Although typically the index does not rise as sharply under such conditions, it is not unusual or exceptional for it to do so.

Economic Characteristics of the Index

To understand the fluctuations of the Consumer Price Index, the public needs to understand some of its economic characteristics. In the first place, this index is a slow mover. Retail prices are the last to reflect the accumulation of costs (and value added), which have been incurred during the processes of production and distribution. They reflect the stability and the (usually) steady growth of consumer incomes and consumer spending. Thus, it is not surprising that the index as a whole is not very responsive to changes in business conditions.

In the second place, the comprehensiveness of the index practically insures that many of the price movements within it will counterbalance and offset each other. The index covers the entire range of family buying. The Bureau estimates, roughly, that the average American family consumes as many as 2,000 different products or services. From among these, the Bureau has selected a sample of 300 of the more important ones. This sample includes over 80 foods, apparel of all kinds, rents, homeownership costs, public transportation, automobiles and their operating costs, reading and recreation, personal care, and so forth. Some of these items are commodities; others are services. Some are perishable; some last for years. These diversified commodities and services show widely differing price trends.

In the third place, the major components of the index respond very differently to current business conditions. From this point of view, the whole index may be divided into three major groups: (a) Foods, (b) commodities other than foods, and (c) services of all kinds.

Although foods make up somewhat less than one-third (30 percent) of the total index, as a group they are the fastest movers in the index. This is due in part to the seasonality of many food products. All the perishables, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, have a short harvest season. In the old days, many of these foods appeared on the market for only a few months of the year. Today, because of deep freezing and household refrigeration, nearly all of them are available throughout the year. And, of course, most of them have always been available as canned goods. But food prices fluctuate widely during the year.

Most of the meats have seasonal factors in their prices. Heavy marketing of cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens, etc., take place in the spring and fall, at which times the increased supplies influence the price of meat. In addition, longer swings of meat prices result from the corn-hog cycle. When feed crops are plentiful and cheap, farmers build up their herds. This tends to reduce current marketings of meat animals. Eventually, however, more animals are brought to market, and the price of meat falls.

*Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

So, foods are responsible for many of the sharper fluctuations of the index, not only within the year, but also over a period of several years.

Another part of the index consists of commodities other than foods—soft goods and durables. Soft goods, which include such items as clothing, shoes, housefurnishings, household supplies, and gasoline, have a weight of somewhat more than 20 percent of the total index. The group as a whole ordinarily shows considerable price stability. However, it also reflects the influence of the spring and fall seasons in apparel prices. These are usually high in March when the new spring lines appear and high again in September when fall clothing comes in. In addition, they are usually low each year in January and February, following the Christmas shopping, and in July and August, when summer sales take place.

The durable-goods group consists of automobiles (new and used), furniture, household appliances, TV and radios, etc. All of these combined make up about 14 percent of the whole index. This group also has a strong seasonal element, usually evident toward the end of the calendar year when new models on many of the items are introduced. However, discounting by retailers begins in a month or two and accelerates during the model year. As a result, prices on the current year's models are at their lowest in the autumn months just prior to the introduction of the new models.

Services include items of personal care, such as hair cuts and permanents; streetcar fares; recreation items, such as movies; doctors' fees and hospital costs; and gas and electricity rates. Their prices are heavily influenced by custom or established by public authority. Slow to change, they usually remain fixed at a given level until the next rise. For the past 20 years, the prices of the services have climbed slowly but steadily and they will continue to do so for some time to come. They usually lag behind commodity prices, but they can move on upward after commodity prices have fallen. These service charges are not influenced directly or immediately by business fluctuations. In a long and deep depression, they could and would fall, but in minor business recessions, they continue to rise, slowly but persistently. Since these make up nearly one-third of the Consumer Price Index, they

have been an important factor in its rise in recent years.

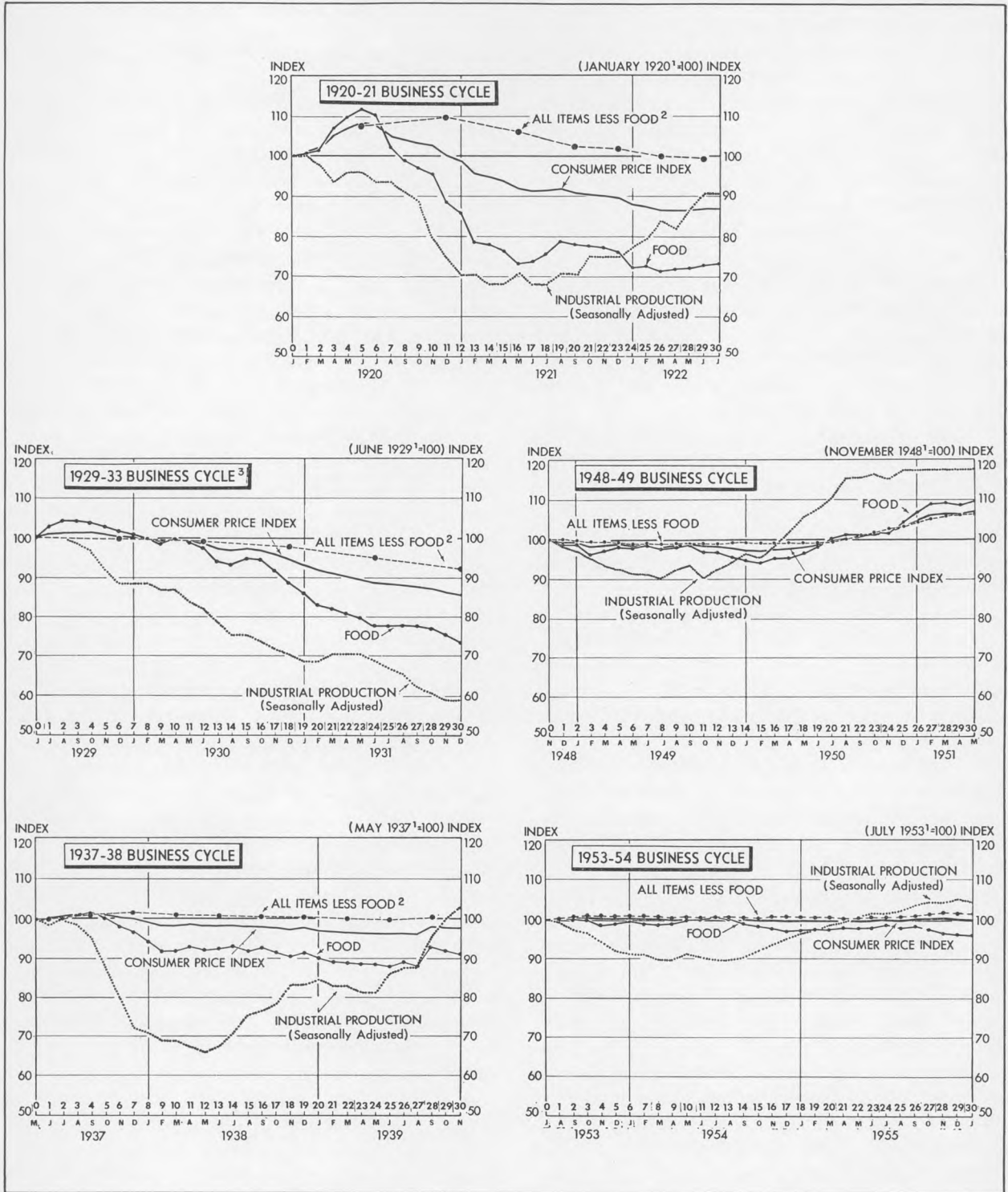
The Index in Recession Periods

The first business depression in which the Consumer Price Index operated was that of 1920–21. This was in the early days of the index, when it was by no means as comprehensive and as accurate as it is today. Nevertheless, the essential behavior of the index in a business downturn is clearly shown in that depression. (See chart 1.) For simplicity of comparison, the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted) was used as a rough measure of business activity. In juxtaposition to that index, the Consumer Price Index was charted as a whole and as two parts—food and all items less food. The date of the business cycle peak, as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research—in this depression, January 1920—was made the base period. The data were charted for a period of 30 months from the peak.

The period 1920–21 clearly shows that, despite the weakening of industrial production after February 1920, the Consumer Price Index as a whole, and food prices particularly, rose to a seasonal peak in midsummer. Food prices declined rapidly for the next year, although they did not fall as far as the production index. However, the nonfood items did not reach a peak until the end of 1920, and they declined only about 10 percent in the next year and a half. Even then they were at the same level as in January 1920. So by 30 months after the business cycle peak, at a time when the production index had risen nearly 30 percent from its low, the CPI as a whole was only about 13 percent lower, and that decline was due entirely to the collapse of food prices. The lag of the CPI from mid-1921 to mid-1922 is also clearly shown.

The business decline of 1929–33 was much more serious and prolonged. (See chart 1.) The business cycle peak was determined as June 1929. However, the Federal Reserve Board production index did not move downward until September. In the meantime, the CPI held firm during 1929, with the normal seasonal rise in food prices to a peak in midsummer and a normal seasonal decline in the autumn. It was not until the middle of 1930, when the production index had fallen nearly

Chart 1. Cyclical Behavior of Consumer Price Index and Industrial Production Index



¹ Business cycle peak as determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.
² Data for selected months.

³ Only contraction period of cycle charted.
 SOURCE: Industrial Production Index, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System; Consumer Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

20 percent, that consumer prices began to decline. Food led on the way down. Items other than food followed very slowly. By the end of 1931, when the index of industrial production was 40 percent below the peak, the Consumer Price Index had declined less than 15 percent and the nonfood part of the latter index, only 7 percent.

The 1937-38 recession was brief but extremely sharp. In 1 year, from May 1937 to May 1938, the production index had declined by one-third. Yet the Consumer Price Index at that time went down only about 3 percent, and that due wholly to an 8-percent decline in food prices. The nonfood items were not affected at all.

In other words, the Consumer Price Index spanned the entire recession and recovery period from the summer of 1937 to the end of 1939 with hardly any decline at all. This particular business cycle illustrates better than any other the inherent stability of the overall index. In a short recession, regardless of depth, the index is scarcely affected.

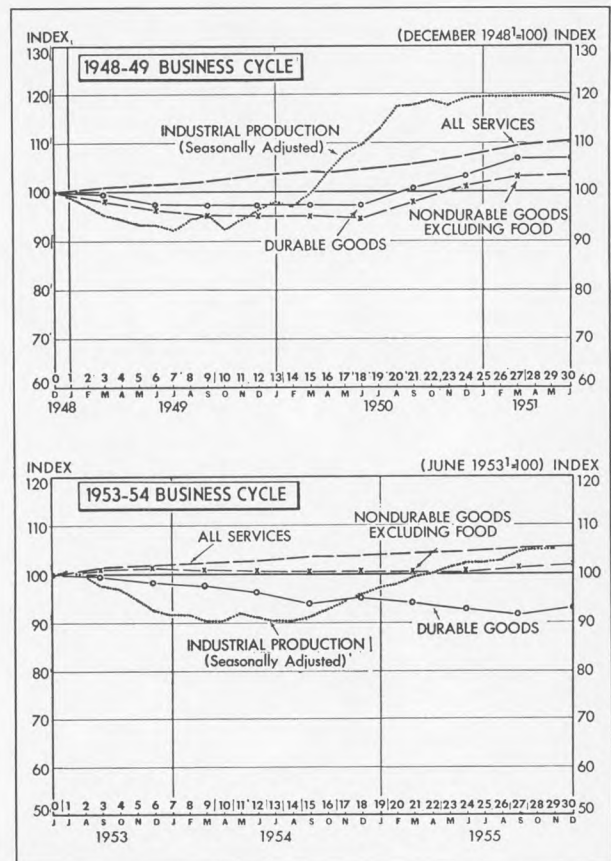
The same general picture is shown by the 1948-49 business recession. At that time, the production index fell about 10 percent, then climbed about 25 percent in less than a year. Yet, the Consumer Price Index responded very little to the decline and lagged on the rise, even though it was stimulated by heavy consumer buying after the outbreak in Korea. Practically all of the decline and much of the subsequent rise of the index was due to food prices.

Likewise, in 1953-54, a 10-percent decline in industrial production produced no effect whatever on the CPI. Food prices weakened a little in late 1954 and during 1955; but the rest of the index was firm throughout the whole period.

Comparison of Nonfood Components. Some further light is thrown on the behavior of the Consumer Price Index when the nonfood components are separated into (a) durable goods, (b) nondurable goods, excluding foods, and (c) all services, and their price movements compared. The slow but steady climb of the costs of services in 1948-49 and 1953-54 is clearly evident in chart 2. The costs, though still lagging behind other parts of the index, were gradually catching up. On the other hand, the commodities, both soft goods and durables, did respond to business declines.

In 1948-49, durables, such as automobiles and appliances, were still in short supply, and their

Chart 2. Cyclical Behavior of Selected Consumer Price Index Components and the Index of Industrial Production



¹ Month for which data available nearest to peak as determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

SOURCE: Industrial Production Index, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System; Consumer Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

prices did not come down much. (There were no discounts on automobiles in those days.) The nondurables, after the boom years 1946-47, weakened considerably more, although their prices recovered sharply after the Korean conflict began. In 1953-54, it was the durables which responded more sensitively to the business decline. At that time, retail discounts began to appear; they spread widely during 1955 when business recovery was proceeding rapidly.

The Index in 1957-58

In the light of this history, the Consumer Price Index since the summer of 1957 has been behaving according to pattern, with one following exception. Services are continuing their slow but

steady upward climb. Not only are these governed largely by law and custom, as indicated earlier, but they also contain a large element of wages in the final service price. Unless the business decline goes so deep and lasts so long that wages begin to fall, there is no likelihood of a decline in the prices of the services. These prices could, of course, rise and level off, which they may do in a year or so, for they have now caught up with the general level of commodity prices.

Likewise, commodity prices during 1958 have been responding to poorer business by declining. Both new and used cars dropped in price. New cars reached their last peak in November 1957 and have declined since. Used car prices gradually strengthened from the spring of 1956 to the autumn of 1957, but have gone down since that time. All kinds of household appliances are being offered at larger discounts. Some appliance companies abandoned "fair trade" pricing. Soft-goods prices held fairly firm before Easter, but signs of weakening followed, with the summer sales still ahead.

The important factor in the continued rise of the price index since the summer of 1957 has been the sharp and persistent rise in food prices. This, in turn, has been due to two factors, one short range and the other longer range.

The short range factor is the bad weather of 1958—the freezes, snows, and excessive rains. Many early fruit and vegetable crops have been badly damaged; in some sections of the country, entirely lost. This has caused a marked shortage of supplies. People must eat; so while housewives do shop around from store to store, and substitute one vegetable for another, they will buy

something. Some are switching to canned goods, as is shown by the rise in the prices of these items.

However, this factor is strictly temporary. As each month goes by, additional supplies of fresh vegetables will reach the markets, and the present high prices for these items will break. This occurs every summer, and 1958 should be no exception. When enough local crops come to market, the fruit and vegetable prices will fall. In most years, falling prices of fruits and vegetables bring the entire food index down with them.

But this year, there is a longer range factor working on another part of the family's food basket—meat, poultry, and fish. While these items vary seasonally (rising from spring to autumn and falling from autumn to spring, as previously described), they also respond to economic conditions in agriculture; and the present year finds agriculture in a recovery period. The prices of farm products, and especially meats, reached bottom in the winter of 1955-56. Cattle and hogs were cheap; feeds were expensive. So farmers sold their herds. The drouth in 1956 contributed further to this result. Hence, meat, except poultry, became scarce. The amount of pork in cold storage declined by one-third. Conditions in 1958 are reversed. Meat prices are high and farmers are building up their herds. Fewer meat animals are marketed for slaughter.

So meat prices may rise seasonally for a few months. But by September and October, heavier marketings of the animals now being fed should lower meat prices. Meat is a major item in family outlays for food. Therefore, falling meat prices could bring about a decline in the Consumer Price Index as a whole.

GE's Experience with Comprehensive Health Insurance

E. S. WILLIS*

THE STEADY SEARCH for sounder, more effective ways of protecting and restoring human health spawns innovation not only in medical practice, procedures, and drugs, but in other fields as well. Insurance is one of these, where new ways are constantly being sought to guard against the economic hazards of accidents and illness.

Among the various kinds of health insurance, a relatively new form called "comprehensive" is expanding in coverage at a greater rate than any other. In the 2 years ended with 1956, coverage of comprehensive expanded more than 25 times, as the number of insured rose from 51,000 to 1,413,000. In 1954, the Life Insurance Association of America reported new group comprehensive policies totaling only 100. In 1955, the total jumped to 600, and in 1956 to 1,790. Preliminary data indicate that this explosive rate of growth not only continued but accelerated during the year 1957, so that by year end there were at least 7,400 group comprehensive policies in force.¹

Comprehensive insurance differs in important respects from both the basic coverage provided under the most prevalent hospital-surgical plans or insurance and from the major medical or catastrophe protection which is often superimposed on the basic plans. Comprehensive can be viewed as meeting the essential objectives of both in a single policy which generally covers what both the basic and the major medical policies provide, plus additional areas in some cases, although it intentionally does not, in most cases, cover certain initial amounts (usually small) of the individual's medical and hospital expenses.

The General Electric Plan

In November 1955, the General Electric Co. offered comprehensive coverage to its employees and their dependents. The company's underlying philosophy in proposing this plan was that the purpose of health insurance is not to relieve the insured of all concern for the cost of medical care, but rather to spread the risk of medical bills, to protect the insured against undue financial strain, and at the same time, to maintain his interest in seeing that charges are reasonable and service adequate to meet his needs. The company does not believe that health insurance must cover every little bill, but considers this concept both unworkable and akin to the idea that health care costs are somehow so special that they must be wholly subsidized. For this reason, the comprehensive coverage does not provide for reimbursement of the first dollar of medical bills each year, but does take hold and provide benefits for either large bills or for a total of small bills in a year that has mounted beyond the low deductibles.

Coverage. In 1957, some 260,000 GE employees, or about 99 percent of the total, were covered by comprehensive insurance, plus an estimated 500,000 dependents, a total of more than three-quarters of a million individuals. More than 100 separate union contracts (with affiliates of more than 40 national unions) covering General Electric employees call for this insurance.

Provisions. In general terms, the way the GE comprehensive plan works is this: Once an individual has spent an initial deductible amount of not more than \$50 a year (\$25 in many cases) for medical care, the insurance reimburses him for 75 to 100 percent of expenses across almost the entire range of medical treatment, whether in a hospital, the doctor's office, or at home. Benefits per individual can run to \$7,500 a year or \$15,000 over a lifetime. The coverage sets up no surgical or medical fee schedules, but provides reimbursement for medical charges that are "reasonable, necessary, and customary." Similarly, there are no fixed fee schedules for hospital room and board

*Consultant, Employee Benefits, General Electric Co.

¹ See Employee Benefit Plan Review Research Report (Chicago, Charles D. Spencer Associates, Inc., April 1958).

(payment being based on the particular hospital's semiprivate rate), nor are there schedules for hospital special services.

Thus, from the company's point of view, the distinguishing features of this insurance plan include:

1. The absence of rigid medical fee and hospital rate schedules.

2. The breadth of coverage, which extends beyond the limits of hospitalization and surgery to drugs, home and office medical care, private-duty nursing, even at home, and many other costs. This is one of the most noteworthy characteristics of comprehensive. Diagnostic X-ray, and rental of special therapeutic equipment, for example, are covered. So is psychiatric treatment, although at a reduced reimbursement rate for nondisabling cases. It is flexible enough to permit inclusion of any type of health protection deemed feasible and desirable.

3. The deductible features, under which the patient is required to pay a small initial amount of his annual medical care costs (the first \$25 for hospitalization, surgery, or diagnostic X-ray, or \$50 for all other medical expense, but in no event more than \$50 per person) before the insurance pays benefits. This feature, which corresponds to that in automobile collision insurance, is designed to eliminate the small, routine claims that inflate administrative costs and can be budgeted without insurance.

4. High individual benefit ceilings, up to \$7,500 in a year and \$15,000 in a lifetime. Even this \$15,000 limit can be reinstated in many cases.

5. The coinsurance feature, under which the patient pays a share (usually 15 to 25 percent) of his costs above the deductibles, while the insurance pays the bulk of such costs. This is designed to give the patient a continuing interest in both the amount and the cost of the care he receives, and to guard against unnecessary hospitalization and treatment.²

6. Of particular importance, the insurance helps to insure normal doctor-patient relationships. It sets up no limits or restrictions on the insured on his choice of a physician, surgeon, or nurse or in his choice of the hospital in which he is cared for as long as these are appropriately licensed under applicable laws. Further, the coverage deals with expenses as they might normally be incurred and does not in any way undertake to modify medical

practice patterns or the fees normally charged. In this whole area, the only stipulation is that services rendered are necessary and that the fees of the physician be the regular or customary ones for the services being provided.

Cost. The cost of General Electric's plan compares favorably with that of conventional health insurance, largely because the coinsurance feature and the small deductibles reduce the number, and consequently the administration costs, of small, readily budgetable claims, thereby tending to offset the added costs involved in the broader coverage and higher benefit ceilings. Data on the cost of the GE plan for 1955, 1956, and 1957 are shown in table 1.

There are substantial differences in the costs for 1955 and those for 1956 and 1957. The 1955 data reflect for the most part the prior (1950) plan, whereas the 1956 and 1957 data reflect the initial experience and modified employee contributions under the comprehensive plan which went into effect on November 1, 1955, for practically all employees.

General Electric's plan is a part of a broader insurance package which includes life insurance equal to double an employee's annual earnings, coverage providing a total benefit for accidental death equal to triple his normal annual earnings, and sickness and accident insurance providing benefits of 50 percent of average weekly pay up to \$85 a week for 26 weeks. For this package, including the comprehensive coverage, the employee's cost is 0.9 percent of his current normal straight-time earnings for individual coverage, and 2 percent of the first \$5,000 of earnings each year for dependent medical expense and maternity coverage. Thus, an employee making \$4,800 a year would pay \$3.60 a month for personal coverage and another \$8 a month for his dependents.

These employee contributions for the whole insurance package compare with the so-called "manual rates" for comparable comprehensive health insurance alone of about \$4 for individual

² Many of the complaints leveled at standard basic plans charge that by not providing out-of-hospital coverage for medical services that are covered in a hospital and by paying "first dollar" benefits in a hospital, much unnecessary hospitalization and needless expense is induced. Some doctors admit that they frequently succumb to a patient's demand for hospital confinement to obtain diagnostic services solely because the patient is not otherwise eligible for benefits.

coverage and another \$9.50 for dependent coverage, or a total of \$13.50 a month for full family coverage. The actual billed rates, of course, will vary with the makeup of any particular group insured.

Benefits. There is, of course, no typical illness or accident, and hence no typical case or standard against which to measure the operation of different health insurance plans. However, from a few sample cases some idea may be derived as to the performance of different plans where serious disabilities are involved.

In one case, a woman employee insured under General Electric's comprehensive plan required surgery for a breast tumor. Although she was hospitalized only 3 days, her total expenses came to \$1,387. Of this, her comprehensive insurance paid 80 percent, or \$1,113. Her comprehensive insurance covered most of the physician's charges of \$782 and the more than \$500 in drugs and medicines purchased over a period of a year and a half, whereas a standard basic hospital-surgical coverage would have at most reimbursed her for the physician's visits only during the 3-day hospital stay and for none of the drugs purchased outside the hospital.

Another case involved a GE employee's 8-year-old daughter who fell in the street while riding her bicycle and suffered a traumatic fracture of the liver. At last report, the employee had incurred \$3,728 of expense; of this, his comprehensive insurance had reimbursed him \$3,084, or 83 percent of the total. More than \$800 of the expense was for private-duty nursing, none of

which would be reimbursable under a standard basic plan, while an additional \$542 was spent for blood which is not covered under most service-type plans.

A particularly serious case involved an employee's young wife who has been subjected to major surgery 5 times over a period of 18 months, in an attempt to correct an unusual organic disorder. Total medical expense incurred to date, including 220 days of hospitalization, is \$14,202. The comprehensive insurance has reimbursed the employee \$11,304, or 80 percent of the total expense. This is several times the amount which could have been paid by a standard basic hospital-surgical plan. Much of the difference is accounted for by the fact that the comprehensive coverage is flexible and broad enough to provide for the very involved (and costly) surgery in this case, as well as several thousands of dollars in expense for private-duty nursing and doctor's visits, and that it paid benefits for the full periods of hospital confinement rather than for a particular number of days (such as 31 or 70), as under basic hospitalization plans.

These examples, of course, relate only to serious disabilities and high costs. Where a lesser disability and a lower cost is involved, occasionally standard coverages may provide greater dollar benefits if only hospitalization and surgery are involved.

Table 2, covering payments for some relatively more routine disabilities, shows what comprehensive coverage paid and what would have been paid by General Electric's predecessor plan, a standard hospital-surgical program offering \$10 maximum a

TABLE 1. *Costs and participation under the General Electric insurance plan, 1955-57*¹

Item	1955			1956			1957		
	Coverage of—		Total	Coverage of—		Total	Coverage of—		Total
	Employees	Dependents		Employees	Dependents		Employees	Dependents	
Advance deposits made to insurance companies.....	\$25,950,883	\$7,301,444	\$33,252,327	\$34,946,398	\$17,312,319	\$52,258,717	\$35,901,000	\$17,152,146	\$53,053,146
Refunds of excess deposits.....	4,355,596	615,456	4,971,052	3,742,638	1,497,844	5,240,482	597,121	16,931	614,052
Net cost of plan.....	21,595,287	6,685,988	28,281,275	31,203,760	15,814,475	47,018,235	35,303,879	17,135,215	52,439,094
Employee contributions.....	11,466,880	5,533,397	17,000,277	11,988,182	14,604,052	26,592,234	13,225,549	15,825,073	29,050,622
Net cost to company.....	10,128,407	1,152,591	11,280,998	19,215,578	1,210,423	20,426,001	22,078,330	1,310,142	23,388,472
Percent of net cost of plan paid by:									
Employees.....	53.1	82.8	60.1	38.4	92.3	56.6	37.5	92.4	55.4
Company.....	46.9	17.2	39.9	61.6	7.7	43.4	62.5	7.6	44.6
Number of employees participating at end of year.....	251,619	155,157	-----	285,109	175,717	-----	264,236	170,538	-----

¹ Excludes Canadian General Electric Co.

day for hospital room and board, up to \$700; hospital special services up to \$100 in full plus 75 percent of the next \$2,000; a \$175 maximum surgical schedule; and up to \$3 a day for physicians' attendance in hospital for employees but not dependents.

Although these cases were selected at random, all show payments under the company's new plan equal to or greater than payments under the former plan, installed in 1950. The extra amounts paid by the new plan generally reflect its broader coverage, extending to physicians' services out of hospital, to nursing, and to drugs bought outside of the hospital. There are, of course, cases in which the old first-dollar coverage would pay more. But in cases where insurance is most needed because the costs are not readily budgetable, the comprehensive coverage almost always provides higher reimbursement. Obviously in areas such as physicians' and nurses' fees and the cost of drugs and other out-of-hospital expenses, it provides protection not available at all in a standard basic plan, and it will provide such protection sooner (i. e., after \$50) than the usual superimposed major medical plan, which would pay only after a \$100 or higher deductible.

The average GE comprehensive payment per employee claimant in 1956 was \$242, indicating that it is not just a catastrophe plan. Of the total medical compensated expenses in 1956 (the first full year for which statistics are available), about 29 percent represented payment for costs not covered under most hospital-surgical plans, as

TABLE 2. Reimbursement for selected disabilities under the 1955 comprehensive health insurance plan and the 1950 basic hospital surgical plan¹ of the General Electric Co.

Disability	Total expenses	Reimbursement under—			
		1955 comprehensive plan		1950 basic hospital-surgical plan	
		Amount	Percent of expense	Amount ¹	Percent of expense
Gastritis.....	\$348.70	\$281.25	80.7	\$150.00	43.0
Bleeding ulcer.....	360.15	291.10	80.8	221.23	61.4
Fracture (automobile accident).....	329.50	269.63	81.8	102.50	31.1
Submucous resection.....	355.00	250.00	70.4	128.75	36.3
Duodenal ulcer.....	294.20	235.95	80.2	188.40	64.0
Uterine bleeding, D and C.....	262.50	207.50	79.0	135.50	51.6
Tonsils and adenoids.....	90.70	65.70	72.4	65.70	72.4

¹ Reimbursement that would have been made in these cases had they occurred when the 1950 plan was in operation.

TABLE 3. Percent distribution of benefits under the General Electric Co. comprehensive insurance plan, by number of claimants and amount of payments, 1956¹

Amount of benefit	Claims filed on behalf of—					
	Employee		Spouse		Children	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Under \$100.....	40.4	7.8	38.6	7.0	59.3	20.7
\$100 and under \$500.....	47.7	47.8	48.4	46.0	37.7	59.3
\$500 and under \$1,000.....	9.1	25.5	10.1	27.0	2.4	12.6
\$1,000 and under \$2,000.....	2.4	13.2	2.3	12.5	.5	5.3
\$2,000 and under \$5,000.....	.4	5.4	.6	6.9	.1	1.9
\$5,000 and over.....	(2)	.3	(3)	.6	(4)	.2
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average benefit.....		\$242		\$252		\$129

¹ Excludes claims in maternity cases, which accounted for about one-seventh of all claims. In maternity cases, a flat benefit is paid—\$150 for normal delivery, \$225 for Caesarean section or ectopic pregnancy, or up to \$75 for miscarriage.

² 3 cases.

³ 5 cases.

⁴ 1 case.

shown in the last five items of the following tabulation:

	Percent
Hospitalization.....	48
Surgery.....	23
Physicians' nonsurgical services.....	18
Drugs.....	7
Diagnostic X-ray (excluding bed patients).....	2
Nursing.....	1
Other.....	1
Total.....	100

NOTE: Excludes claims in maternity cases.

Table 3 shows the percent distribution of claims payments and average benefit per claimant in 1956, exclusive of maternity cases. Claims were filed by 223 out of every 1,000 employees and there were 511 dependent claims for every 1,000 employees insured for dependent coverage. The frequency of hospitalization for employees only was 91 of every 1,000; while the duration of hospital stay averaged 7.5 days for the employees.

Company Evaluation of the Plan

When General Electric's comprehensive coverage was first offered, in November 1955, considerable fear was expressed by many outside the company that the absence of fixed fee schedules for physicians' and surgeons' services would lead to widespread abuse through inflation of charges.

This has not materialized. From 1953, when GE had in effect a hospital-surgical plan containing a \$175 maximum surgical fee schedule, through 1956, when no schedule was in effect for the comprehensive plan, the average surgical charge rose by only 2.8 percent—well under the increase in the national average for surgical fees as measured by the Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The company's favorable experience may well be attributable, at least in part, to the diligent efforts of many county medical societies to prevent abuse of such flexible broad coverage plans and also to numerous meetings between local company

officials and medical groups to explain the working of the new plan and win support for it.

Two years is, of course, too short a testing period in which to develop final judgments as to the degree to which a new, extensive program in such a complex area as that of health care is meeting its objectives. But at this point, the available evidence leads General Electric to conclude that its comprehensive coverage is giving its employees the kind and extent of protection they need without upsetting any existing patterns of medical care, and that the current rapid rate of growth of this kind of insurance in industry is likely to continue in the years ahead.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

A Labor View of Health Insurance

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The article which follows was excerpted from a paper presented by Jerome Pollack, Program Consultant, Social Security Department, United Automobile Workers, before the Annual Group Luncheon, Health Insurance Association of America, on February 17, 1958, at Chicago.* Minor word and style changes have been made and the points at which portions of the text have been omitted are not indicated.*

THE GROWTH of voluntary health insurance is usually called "phenomenal"—which probably means that it took even its most ardent supporters by surprise. As voluntary health insurance grew, it won an increasing measure of support on all sides, including labor. It could not have grown so fast without such support. Even before any substantial employer contributions were in prospect, labor supported arrangements to purchase health insurance and occasionally had to insist on the right of payroll deductions to facilitate the purchase. Ten years ago, health insurance was established as a proper field for collective bargaining, setting off a wave of negotiations for health benefits that has not yet subsided. There is hardly a labor-management negotiation in which a health insurance plan is not brought up for improvement. Labor spokesmen continued to support a governmental program but, in testimony before the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation in 1952, for the first time, expressed equal concern over improvement of the existing plans. Voluntary health insurance had won a de facto recognition.

That labor still has many reservations and criticisms about voluntary health insurance is no secret. But labor also has very much at stake in the protection on which a majority of the people

depend. In working to improve the existing plans, it has strengthened voluntary health insurance and helped give it a favorable climate in which to grow.

Current Status of Health Insurance

In spite of what most people would concede to be substantial progress, the protection is still very limited. The insurance is largely confined to hospitalized illness, which, even if fully paid, would leave untouched about two-thirds of health care. We may respect the 70-percent enrollment as a great achievement, but still speculate whether a legislative program wouldn't have started with an even greater enrollment. We have reason to wonder whether the risk-sharing base may not have been made too narrow, keeping important segments of the population out of insurance and forcing reduced benefits on many of the insured. Health insurance is still regarded too narrowly as an employee benefit and is too closely tied to employment.

The initial leadership was taken by the hospitals. They were anxious to provide a mechanism to help patients pay for care and were ready to offer service benefits in return. They adopted new principles, applying insurance methods to providing services rather than replacing financial losses. And when accused of violating classic insurance principles, they replied that they were not in the insurance business at all, but were rather prepaying care.

The medical societies organized community plans along similar lines. Although they were anxious to avert legislation and wanted to offer some kind of alternative, there was nevertheless a great deal of resistance in their ranks to such "social experiments," even under medical sponsorship. They were afraid of interference in medical practice and didn't want third parties intruding in their financial affairs.

*Copies of the full text may be obtained from the UAW Social Security Department, 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.

President David B. Allman of the American Medical Association recently declared that we are approaching a crucial period.¹ Health insurance is now in transition. It is beginning to experience uncertainty as to its present role and ultimate vocation. It is also outgrowing its early concepts and methods. Without exception, the early plans are running into difficulty. The demand for broader protection has become more insistent than the pressure to hold to past limits. On the basis of its present growth, if no unforeseen circumstances arise, health insurance will probably double in volume within the next 5 to 10 years. Plans that now cover less than one-third of total family health expenditures will probably be paying an average of two-thirds and some will pay even more.

Developmental Crisis

In the last 10 years, insurance spread from a little over one-fourth of all private expenditures for hospitalization to about 60 percent. This could hardly have happened without radically altering the financing of hospital care. In the same period, the per capita expenditure for hospital care has more than doubled and, recently, hospital costs have been going up at an accelerated rate.

For a time, labor was not especially concerned with the rising cost. The impressive improvements in hospital care were bound to cost money. If it were merely a matter of accepting higher cost as a fact of life, however disagreeable they might find it, consumers would have to reconcile themselves to higher rates under the full-payment plans and higher surcharges under those with limited benefits. But evidence is piling up that the insurance itself contributes to excessive cost.

An exploratory study in Michigan found faulty utilization of the hospital in as many as one-third of the admissions involving third-party payments and accounting for almost one-fifth of the total cost. This pioneer study might not have been exact but it presented a disturbing picture—of overstay in 1 out of 6 cases, of admissions for

diagnosis only in 1 out of 9, and even of admissions only for convenience. There was faulty utilization under all types of insurance: the full-payment plans were only slightly worse.²

Last year, a study in Boston found that more than two-fifths of the patients who had already been in the hospital for 30 or more days did not require active treatment in the hospital, although many needed other types of care.³

Doctors have known and stated that "a great many trivial ailments are being hospitalized which would almost never be hospitalized if the patient did not have insurance"; that it has become "too easy for hospitals to make needless charges or overcharges when they are never challenged"; that "paid 'watch dogs' in every community would save . . . millions."⁴

Workers are now concerned with an out-of-hand trend. Even if premiums were cut in half, each half being shared by the employees and by industry, the half now costs more than the earlier whole. Surgical insurance is on an even more troubled and uncertain footing. Most surgical benefits are on an indemnity basis. Consumers have not been enthusiastic about indemnity, even where necessity dictated its adoption, because it places limits on the insurer's liability but leaves the insured exposed to risks that have no ceiling. The use of indemnities to help defray, rather than meet, the cost of care has merit only if the indemnity is given full credit in setting a proper fee for the service. Other forms of insurance are used to replace losses in an open market; medical insurance is almost always paid to a physician already chosen, who has already performed the service, and who by tradition sets his fee according to ability to pay.

It is true that most insured benefit schedules were never negotiated with the medical societies and that physicians are free to charge more. It is also true that from persons earning more than the prevailing low-income limits under medical society plans, doctors are not obligated to accept the fees as full payment. Nevertheless, the simple fact is that surgical insurance benefits are not receiving as much weight in setting the total fee as out-of-pocket payments, and this is a weakness that impairs and imperils surgical insurance.

If health insurance is running into difficulty with the two most readily insured segments of care, what will happen when we add on a large

¹ See *Medicine's Role in Financing Health Care Costs* (in *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Nov. 23, 1957, p. 1573).

² *An Opinion Study of Prepaid Medical Care Coverage* (Lansing, Michigan State Medical Society, 1957).

³ L. S. Rosenfeld, F. Goldmann, L. A. Kaprio, *Reasons for Prolonged Hospital Stay* (in *Journal of Chronic Diseases*, August 1957, pp. 141-152).

⁴ *An Opinion Study of Prepaid Medical Care Coverage*, op. cit., pp. C-52, 53.

scale the office visit, X-ray, and laboratory, where the existence of insurance is bound to increase utilization even more than in elective surgery, nursing, prosthetics, and so on?

Changes in Progress

Four trends are already quite clear in health insurance. First: There is an unmistakable movement toward more inclusive care. This issue is no longer one of making a spectacular showing with limited benefits. The consumer is looking for adequate protection and the best possible programing to meet his needs.

Second: Attention is beginning to be paid to serious health needs. Newer plans are covering illnesses for years, where earlier benefits had expired after months.

Third: There is a movement toward benefits that either provide full payment or come much closer to assuring it.

Fourth: There is a movement toward new controls which are essential if benefits are to be broadened, extended, and brought closer to full payment.

Major medical insurance is the most conspicuous example of these trends.⁵ Whatever the ultimate verdict as to its merit, major medical insurance will be credited with having seized leadership when conventional plans were fearful of venturing further and having helped open up the present stage of health insurance.

Why then is labor critical? Working people are worried about the resurgence of charges that deter people from getting care. The working man has greater difficulty in meeting such charges than the management people on whom major medical was tried. Nor is labor convinced that deterrent charges are needed. The existing comprehensive full-payment plans have not had to fight off demands for necessary care as a serious problem. On the contrary, they have found it difficult to get enough people to avail themselves of medical benefits in the interest of prevention and early diagnosis.

A great many small claims can be eliminated through very high deductibles, but the result would not comprise a very marketable or worthwhile coverage. It would relegate insurance to the minor role of standby protection against financial hardship. If the demand for covering

both small and large claims is to be met, insurance will have to find ways of overcoming the adverse ratio of administrative to claim cost.

Broader coverage must be accompanied by broader controls. Major medical recognizes the need for such controls, but imposes them primarily on only one of the parties concerned—the patient—and relies mainly on economic rather than medical means of controlling cost. Labor fears that for lack of adequate controls, the cost of this new coverage may get out of hand in a few years, and that pressures will arise to retreat from more comprehensive protection, not because it was truly uninsurable, but because proper safeguards were not taken.

A few medical societies are embarking on greatly improved programs. Fully paid surgical services, in-hospital medical attendance, and related care are being offered for families earning up to \$7,500 a year, a level of income that could permit the great majority of subscribers to draw service benefits. The family knows in advance whether it is entitled to full payment according to the breadwinner's rate of pay. Through relative value fee schedules, an attempt is being made to eliminate some of the inequities in the fees paid. The range of benefits is being expanded. Some of the newer benefits may require payment by the patient, but annual limits and the fees for the entire service are being set by the medical society. Most important, local and State medical review committees are being set up to police the plans, whose authority will go beyond the receipt and disposition of complaints.

A more rapid growth of group practice prepayment plans is also likely. The rate of growth of such plans is inherently slower than that of reimbursement plans because, in addition to the insurance functions, they have to assume many additional burdens in establishing facilities and in setting up service organizations to provide care. Labor is very sympathetic to group practice plans which are in the tradition of the health centers operated by various unions for a great many years. Labor is going to protect group practice plans against unfair attacks and encourage

⁵ The term "major medical," as used here, denotes the broad category of health insurance plans which provide benefits for a wide range of health services up to a large maximum amount, but require the insured to pay for the initial costs through deductible provisions and thereafter for a percentage of the remaining costs under coinsurance provisions.

physicians and consumers to try to develop contemporary plans of this type. However, labor is not inclined to coerce people into joining closed panel plans. On the contrary, most unions are likely to insist that every individual be given a choice between a plan offering free choice of physician and a group practice plan where available.

Developing Standards

Although health insurance started out with the intention of not intervening in medical practice, experience has shown that insurance inescapably influences practice. Insurance affects whether a service will be performed: people who have insurance, whether classified by age, income, or other variables, consistently use more care than the uninsured. Insurance influences when a service will be performed: everyone who has examined the workings of waiting periods can confirm this point. Insurance affects who will perform the service: everyone who has seen the efforts of chiropractors to be written into insurance plans and the recent development of separate plans by nonmedical practitioners can confirm this. Insurance affects where a service will be performed: that it can induce hospitalization is now widely acknowledged. And it affects how well a service will be performed.

In time, insurance will have to recognize that it must reinforce good practice and not assume an isolation that it cannot really maintain. This calls for a different set of standards in developing health insurance programs. It means that certain provisions should be adopted because they encourage good medical practice, and others rejected because they stimulate bad practice. There already are benefit provisions expressly intended to influence practice, but these are largely negative in intent.

A properly designed system of health insurance with any chance for survival can be devised only out of a deep understanding of medical care. There are some indications of a much greater willingness on the part of physicians to assume leadership in health insurance than had been hitherto supposed. In a very important survey of doctor opinion by the Michigan Medical Society, 8 out of 10 doctors agreed that supervisory controls should be placed over the rendering of medical

care under insurance plans. As many as 45 percent of the doctors said that such controls should be exercised by a combined board of lay persons and doctors. Moreover, the doctors felt that the controls should be distributed among all of the parties involved—38 percent said they should be concentrated on the doctor, 32 percent on the hospital, and 30 percent indicated the patient.

Such controls are in line with what medicine has done in such matters as medical education and in its campaigns to improve the standards of practice. It is not inconceivable that medicine should attempt to do for medical insurance what it has done in medical education and practice.

If the voluntary system has one undisputed advantage over a legislative one, it is its great flexibility and latitude for experimentation. Shouldn't there be experimentation to provide for preventive care, rather than assume its uninsurability? Shouldn't there be experimentation to determine just how far voluntary insurance can go in covering the uninsured, rather than some of the apologies we hear of assumed limitations? Shouldn't there be experimentation with broadening the base of risk sharing? Shouldn't we be devising improved fee schedules and developing other methods of reimbursement instead of listening to the old complaints about the inequities and weaknesses of fee schedules or abandoning them without developing something better? Couldn't a conventional health insurance system experiment to see what might be accomplished by encouraging and working with a good diagnostic setup? Good medicine begins, if not with prevention, at least with good diagnosis.

Health insurance in our country is a private social insurance system with characteristics of both private and social insurance. There is little now in lamenting either that it is not private enough or not public enough. There have been programs established under legislation that have done nothing beyond financing a given volume of care with insufficient regard for quality and value. There have been elements of compulsion in the voluntary plans that were never anticipated. We are no longer providing benefits as a "nice thing" that management does for its employees. We are dealing with benefits regarded as a necessity of life in modern times and financed out of production as a right of employees. They don't come free to the employee who has to allocate wages for them. And industry has a contractual obligation to con-

tribute, much as it does in social insurance. True, a voluntary system has much greater flexibility and autonomy, but these have not been unmitigated advantages.

Future Patterns

There is no inevitable pattern that health insurance must follow. What we do will determine the future course both of health insurance and of medical practice. It will determine whether insurance principles will be followed or abandoned. It will determine the extent and nature of governmental participation.

If voluntary insurance fails to cover enough people, if it permits serious gaps that lead toward more Government medicine, if it fails to provide good enough forms of protection, if it fails to offer good value by permitting an unwarranted inflation in the cost of care, if it fails to assume responsible rules of conduct, if it fails to spread risks broadly enough, making it extremely difficult for poor risks to obtain coverage, then voluntary health insurance will be vulnerable to the pressures that will inevitably arise in a democratic society. On the other hand, it would be extremely difficult to convince people that a rational and well-functioning system should be replaced.

A resolution favoring the principle of universal workmen's health insurance was passed by the eleventh regular and the eighth biennial convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, held at Toronto, Canada, October 3-8, 1921.

The resolution recommended that any proposed plans should include medical and financial aid of a liberal character, strong financial pressure to prevent illness, and democratic supervision and direction with adequate labor representation, and should not permit commercial insurance companies "to reap profits from the illness of the toilers."

—Commercial Telegraphers' Resolution on Health Insurance (in *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1922, p. 160).

The AFL-CIO Workmen's Compensation Conference

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The first nationwide conference by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations to consider needed improvements in workmen's compensation laws was held in Washington on April 15-17, 1958. Excerpted below are two papers selected from those presented at the meeting. For easier reading, minor changes in wording have been made and suspension marks to show deletions have not been indicated.*

Governmental Responsibility in Workmen's Compensation Programs

IN THE FIFTY YEARS since [the first] workmen's compensation laws the progress in those laws—in streamlined administration, in coverage, in adequate benefit payment, in keeping the laws up with the changing times—has been inadequate to the growing needs of our industrial democracy.

We may feel somewhat differently about the best ways to get the needed improvement but that in no way need affect our agreement on principle. I do not believe that our approaches are or should be rock-ribbed. I do not believe they are mutually exclusive, but comprise a wide area of basic agreement.

It is helpful—to gain perspective and estimate future developments—to recall that from its inception this program has exhibited traits characteristic of our developing national attitudes toward social progress. The problem, as with other social problems, is that our needs have outraced the instrument created to fill them. The two areas of concern—Federal and State—involve different responsibilities and different attitudes of approach.

On the Federal side, substantial improvements have been made in the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and in the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

For real progress in the field of workmen's compensation, however, we must look to the States, where the main burden lies. There has been vast improvement in State laws; there remain obvious inadequacies.

In 1955, we witnessed a major resurgence of action. Of the 45 State and 3 territorial legislatures that met that year, all but 3 passed laws relating to workmen's compensation. All but 11 strengthened provisions affecting the benefits paid to injured workers. Last year, 45 State and 3 territorial legislatures met in regular session and enacted well over 200 laws relating to workmen's compensation. Major benefit increases were approved in 29 States.

After 2 legislative years, distinguished by such action in this field, where do we now stand? Measured against the goals set for the program, there is still a long way to go.

Generally, knowledgeable persons and agencies in this field, such as the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, agree that the objectives of workmen's compensation should include:

1. Full coverage, regardless of the type and number of employees. This is a matter of simple justice. In terms of pain, personal suffering, personal loss, reduction in opportunity, and privation, there is no difference between human beings.

2. Full medical benefits, and the use of advisory medical panels to supervise medical care programs. An injured worker should be entitled to unlimited medical care, including any allied medical services and treatment necessary. The advisory medical panel we see as an instrument to facilitate changes in doctor, hospital, or other facility, where necessary, to make sure that the injured man or woman gets the proper treatment at the proper place.

3. Maximum weekly cash benefits of not less than two-thirds of the average gross weekly wages of all covered employees in the State. The maximum weekly benefit for temporary-total disability is still some distance below this desired statutory percentage because of the dollar limitations on maximum payments. It is estimated that present benefits amount to less than half of the average weekly wage.

4. A waiting period of not more than 3 days with retroactive payment to date of injury if disability continues for 14 days.

5. Benefits for permanent-total disability payable for life. At present, about one-half of the States meet this standard; in other States, the payments are limited by either time periods or total maximum amounts.

6. Full coverage of occupational diseases. At present, more than half of the States provide for full coverage of occupational diseases, while 18 limit coverage to certain diseases named in the laws.

Protection from radiation hazards is of prime importance, and compensation for the worker who sustains impairment because of radiation is of equal importance. Full consideration should be given for the delay in manifestation of radiation disabilities.

7. An area in which the program lags behind both our present knowledge and our future estimates is in rehabilitation. We have developed an entirely new science of rehabilitation, with remarkable new methods and techniques. But the techniques and the workers who need them are frequently kept apart by artificial walls.

Some States are very close to the standards I have enumerated, and to other standards like broad coverage type of second-injury funds and benefits for death payable to widows until death or remarriage. Other States are somewhat far removed.

We have always been opposed to federalization of this program—and we remain opposed to it. But the States should realize that the people care little about the niceties of the Federal-State relationship when they are flat on their backs in a hospital and need help. There is an unwritten law that seems to govern our Federal-State system which in effect says that to the extent the States neglect their responsibilities in any area, the responsibility of the Federal Government in that area increases proportionately. The pressures exerted by the people upon the States are brought to bear upon the Federal Government unless the States show an adequate and sympathetic response.

It is my hope that the States will be inspired to meet their obligations in full. Their record of progress since 1955 is proof that responses are possible and, in many cases, adequate.

—JAMES P. MITCHELL
Secretary of Labor

Atomic Radiation and Workmen's Compensation

FOREMOST among the new industrial hazards is atomic radiation, no longer a limited, isolated hazard confined to some hidden atomic installations. It is a commonplace industrial tool.

Not all uses are equally hazardous, of course, and in most uses, only a handful of men are normally subject to exposure. Nevertheless, the possibility of exposure to harmful radiation now exists in literally thousands upon thousands of industrial operations, and in other thousands of nonindustrial operations which also employ many workers.

Expanding Usage

Industry is using radiation in everyday operations for measurement, inspection, product control purposes, and changing the characteristics of various materials. There are also a huge number of medical, agricultural, and research applications, and an expanding activity in transportation of radioactive materials.

The statistics are limited but we can consider several of them: On nuclear reactors, there are only two atomic powerplants now functioning, but the number of research and experimental reactors has been mushrooming. At the end of last year, there were already over 1,150 different civilian reactors in operation or construction in this country.

More striking is the growth in industrial use of isotopes of sufficient radioactivity to require a license from the Atomic Energy Commission. Of the 500 largest industrial corporations in the United States today, 250 already use radioisotopes for various purposes. All told, more than 1,200 industrial firms are now licensed to use radioisotopes. There are also over 2,000 licensed non-industrial users, including universities, hospitals, laboratories, and others whose employees are also subject to workmen's compensation. In the first 11 months of 1957 alone, licenses were issued to 612 new industrial users and over 900 other users.

In addition, most users now use considerably larger quantities of radioactive material than

earlier. Total shipments of radioisotopes by the AEC last year was well over 70 percent of the grand total shipped in the 10 preceding years put together.

There are licensed users in every State. In 42 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii, there are more than 10 users each. In 31 States, there are over 25 users each and in 9 States, over 100 users of radioactive isotopes.

Hazards and Compensation Coverage

Let me list some of the features of radiation which explain why it is in a distinct hazard class by itself.

First, the hazard cannot be detected by man's senses, and the risk often cannot be avoided merely by reasonable care as in the case of most occupational hazards.

Second, there are different types of radiation, each with different penetrating power and different effects. Materials contaminated by radiation present further problems. External radiation involves difficulties quite different from the threat of internal absorption of radioactive particles.

Third, it is not clear how much radiation is harmful. Scientists have recommended certain exposure limits, but they generally acknowledge that there is no clear-cut dividing line between safety and ill effects and that the only truly safe rule is "the less radiation the better." There are other complications, e. g., some people are more radiosensitive than others and different parts of the body have different sensitivity.

Fourth, radiation has a cumulative effect; there is apparently little recovery and there are no fresh starts.

Finally, the harmful effects take many forms. Scientists do not yet know the full story of effects of radiation on human beings. A huge dose at one time does have certain quickly evident injurious effects, but smaller or long-continued exposure may have varied effects, and this is where many difficulties arise. The reaction may be long delayed, with damage not developing noticeably until years after the decisive exposure. In some instances, radiation effects have remained latent for as long as 25 to 30 years before emerging.

Overexposure may produce not an identifiable radiation disease, but rather increased susceptibility to various fairly common diseases, most

notably leukemia and other cancers. In any one individual, it may not be possible with the medical knowledge now at hand to determine if leukemia, for example, was radiation-induced or due to other causes.

Radiation also contributes to a shortening of the life span. Extensive tests on animals reveal an aging effect on living tissue and weakened resistance to disease which bring on death earlier than usual. Beyond this, there is also a threat of genetic damage, an effect not on the worker alone but on his offspring.

As far as we know, we have been rather fortunate in our industrial radiation injury experience. We have had what appears to be a good safety record not because radiation is safe to work with but because exceptional safety steps have been taken: under close Government direction, knowledgeable specialists have been used, necessary safety precautions have been observed, and radiation control devices have been given top priority.

But the fact of a laudable record to date breeds an unwarranted sense of security. As civilian uses of atomic energy expand, potentially dangerous radioactive materials may be supervised by persons less familiar with the hazards, persons neither as alert to the hazards or as competent to control them, persons more concerned with economy than with maximum protection for workers.

So we run the risk of an increasing number of radiation injuries. This is why we insist on scrupulous enforcement of all necessary radiation safety standards. This is why we oppose any relaxation in the present Federal system of atomic safety controls and why we oppose any relinquishing of the existing Federal responsibility in this field to the States. And it is why we seek the development of workmen's compensation legislation adequate to meet the special needs presented by radiation cases.

We fear that (a) if a number of radiation incidents were to occur, or (b) if it were suddenly discovered that the continued low-level exposure received by many workers, which we have assumed is safe, is actually injurious, or (c) if there were suddenly a major dramatic nuclear accident, we may suffer a drastic loss of confidence of workers and the public in the wisdom and safety of atomic uses.

The serious danger of loss of worker confidence is compounded if the worker is aware that com-

compensation protection is nonexistent or inadequate in the event he should be hurt by radiation.

I trust we do not have to wait for catastrophe and tragedy as a motivation force for enactment of decent compensation protection. It is now more than 30 years since the first eruption of the famed radium poisoning of the young women who painted luminous dials on watches. Various States took account of this one limited type of radiation hazard only after its reality was so tragically demonstrated. Now a similar threat of major tragedy is ripe again. But this time we have ample forewarning and a substantial backlog of experience.

Suffice to say that almost all the States fall short on at least one or two of even such elementary points as (a) assurance that radiation disease is covered, (b) a statute of limitations that allows for the long-delayed nature of some radiation effects, and (c) provision for full medical care for a worker suffering radiation ill effects.

Practically no consideration has been given to the more complex problems such as those arising out of the difficulties of measuring radiation effects or of linking a specific injury to a specific exposure.

If thus far not a single State has developed fully desirable legislation, how long would it be necessary to wait for all or any appreciable number to do so? This situation cries for separate special treatment at the Federal level as the only means of gaining necessary protection across the country in the reasonably near future. Actually, Federal action is peculiarly appropriate in this particular field, as already reflected in other Federal actions in atomic energy.

Thus, there is a Federal safety program to meet the peculiar and specially hazardous nature of radiation. Observance of Federal standards and a Federal license is required of all who wish to use certain radioactive materials or who wish to construct or operate a nuclear reactor. The Federal Government has also, in September 1957, enacted Federal public liability insurance for the nuclear reactor industry. This Federal indemnity program offers financial protection to industry against public claims arising out of an atomic accident. But there has been no corresponding Federal action to provide for the needs of injured workmen.

—A. J. BIEMILLER

Legislative Department, AFL-CIO

Wage Chronology No. 11: Aluminum Company of America¹

Supplement No. 4—1954-57

LATE IN JULY 1954, the Aluminum Company of America concluded separate settlements with the United Steelworkers of America (USA-CIO) and the Aluminum Workers International Union (AWU-AFL),² following negotiations begun earlier in the month.

The Steelworkers' new contract—averting a strike called for midnight July 31, the expiration date of the previous agreement—provided for a 5-cent hourly general wage increase effective August 1, 1954. The company also agreed to pay 3 cents per man-hour for 1 year into an inequity fund for subsequent disbursement and to undertake a joint wage study program. Workers represented by the AWU had received a 5-cent increase a month earlier under terms of their wage agreement of July 9, 1953, which also provided for additional 5-cent raises on July 1 of 1955 and 1956, in addition to cost-of-living escalator adjustments. (Between July 1952 and August 1954, the escalator provision had resulted in a net 3-cent increase in hourly pay of workers represented by the latter union.) Settlements with both unions liberalized holiday and vacation provisions and improved insurance and pension plans.

The USA contract, covering about 17,000 workers in 12 locations,³ was to remain in effect through July 31, 1956, with a wage reopening a year earlier. The AWU, representing approximately 14,000 workers in 9 plants,⁴ incorporated the changes in supplementary benefits in a new basic agreement, to be in effect until June 30, 1957—the expiration date of the previous basic contract.

¹ For basic chronology and previous supplements, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1950 (pp. 688-692), July 1951 (pp. 56-57), February 1953 (pp. 153-154), and August 1954 (pp. 880-881), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 11. Neither the basic chronology nor its supplements covers plants organized by other unions.

² At present, both unions are affiliated with the merged AFL-CIO.

³ Representation of the Port Lavaca (Point Comfort), Tex., plant shifted to the Steelworkers in 1954.

⁴ New plant at Lancaster, Pa., represented by the AWU was covered by the collective bargaining agreement for the first time in 1954.

In July 1955, the Steelworkers negotiated an average 15-cent increase in wage rates under a wage reopening, and the company agreed to continue to pay 3 cents into a wage-inequity-study fund, and to distribute the amount already accumulated in the fund (3 cents a man-hour for the period from August 1, 1954, through July 31, 1955) among employees. The Aluminum Workers received a net 13-cent increase in wage rates (5 cents effective at the beginning of July as a deferred annual increase and an average of 8 cents effective August 1, negotiated under a wage reopening) plus company payment of 3 cents a man-hour into a wage-inequity-study fund, not previously provided under their agreement. At the same time, their 2-cent cost-of-living allowance was incorporated in base rates. The Aluminum Workers' settlement shortened their contract to July 31, 1956, the expiration date of the Steelworkers' agreement, and eliminated the cost-of-living escalator clause and the annual increase scheduled for July 1956.

On April 2, 1956, as a result of the completion of their wage-study program, approximately 11,000 of the 17,000 Steelworkers received wage increases retroactive to August 1, 1955. The other 6,000 represented by the union were already receiving the new wage rates called for in their job classifications or higher rates. Twenty-eight job classes were instituted by the new program. At most plants, the lowest job rate was \$1.745 an hour and the highest was \$2.825, with a 4-cent increment between job classes. However, at the Edgewater, N. J., and the Detroit, Mich., plants, the lowest job rates continued at \$1.83 and \$1.87, and rates for job class 28 were \$2.856 and \$2.869 an hour, respectively. The increment between job classes at Edgewater was established at 3.8 cents and at Detroit at 3.7 cents.

The Aluminum Workers and the company agreed to a memorandum of settlement on July 31, 1956, that was similar in many respects to the terms of the memorandum of agreement that had been signed by the Steelworkers and major steel producers on July 27. The contract provided, effective August 1, 1956, for a 9.5-cent-an-hour general wage increase plus an increase of 2.25 cents in the company's contribution to the previously established fund for distribution among workers upon completion of the wage-study program, and for deferred increases in 1957 and 1958.

The workers also received a lump-sum payment of 3 cents an hour worked during the period from August 1, 1955, through July 31, 1956, which had been accumulated in the wage-study fund. Other contract changes, some of which were to become effective at various dates during the life of the contract, included a semiannual cost-of-living escalator clause; 1 additional paid holiday; an increase in pay for holidays worked; jury-duty pay; an increase in shift differentials; liberalization of vacation benefits and pension and insurance plans; and a supplemental unemployment benefit plan.

With the expiration of their contract on July 31, 1956, members of the Steelworkers stopped work at all Alcoa plants represented by their union. The 9-day strike was settled on August 9 with the signing of a new 3-year agreement. The terms of settlement incorporated the wage provisions already outlined for the Aluminum Workers, with an increase in increments between job classes averaging 2.25 cents an hour rather than an equivalent addition to a job-study fund. They also provided for similar changes in supplementary benefits but with further liberalization in the supplemental unemployment benefit plan, larger company contributions for dependents' insurance, and liberalized provisions for vacation eligibility. These additional provisions were subsequently incorporated in the AWU agreement.

The Aluminum Workers agreement as it related to "fringe benefits and cost items" was extended to July 31, 1959, and in April 1957, the union concluded negotiations with the company on non-economic items in their contract, also to extend to July 31, 1959. The Steelworkers' agreement, which also covered noneconomic issues, was to be in force from August 1, 1956, through July 31, 1959.

On April 1, 1957, upon completion of their wage-study program, about 9,000 of the 14,000 employees represented by the Aluminum Workers received wage increases retroactive to August 1, 1956. The balance of the workers were receiving rates equal to or above the rates called for by the new job evaluation plan. Twenty-eight labor grades were established.

The following tables bring the wage changes of the Aluminum Company of America chronology through February 1958, and indicate agreement provisions on related wage practices scheduled to go into effect on or before August 1, 1958.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date ¹	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
July 1, 1954 (AWU agreement dated July 9, 1953). Aug. 1, 1954 (AWU)----- Aug. 1, 1954 (USA agreement dated Aug. 1, 1954).	5 cents an hour increase----- No change----- 5 cents an hour increase-----	Annual increase. Quarterly cost-of-living review. In addition, company to pay 3 cents per man-hour into a fund to be used for correction of intra- and inter-plant wage inequities upon completion of wage study. At the Port Lavaca, Tex., plant, a 3-cent cost-of-living allowance incorporated into base rates. ²
Nov. 1, 1954 (AWU)-----	1 cent an hour <i>decrease</i> -----	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance; 2 cents of allowance remained.
Feb. 1, 1955 (AWU)-----	No change-----	Quarterly cost-of-living review.
May 1, 1955 (AWU)-----	No change-----	Quarterly cost-of-living review.
July 1, 1955 (AWU agreement dated July 9, 1953). Aug. 1, 1955 (AWU wage agreement dated July 29, 1955).	6.5 cents an hour general wage-rate increase, including 2 cents to offset discontinuance of cost-of-living allowance, plus job classification adjustments averaging 3.5 cents an hour (net increase, 8 cents).	Annual increase. In addition, agreement provided for: Inauguration of joint study of wage structure, with company payment of 3 cents per man-hour into fund to be used for correction of intra- and/or inter-plant wage inequities upon completion of wage study; discontinuance of probationary (hiring) rates at Massena, N. Y., Lafayette, Ind., and Lancaster, Pa.; equalization of rates for janitors at Lancaster, Pa., with the male base labor rate; increase of women's rates below base labor rate by half the differential at East St. Louis, Ill., Lancaster, Pa., and Chillicothe, Ohio; discontinuance of escalator clause.
Aug. 1, 1955 (USA memorandum of settlement dated July 30, 1955).	11.5 cents an hour general wage increase plus increase in increments between job classes, averaging 3.5 cents an hour (total, 15 cents).	In addition, agreement provided for: (1) continuance of 3 cents a man-hour company payments into a wage-study fund (workers received lump-sum payment of 3 cents for each hour worked from Aug. 1, 1954, through July 31, 1955, pending completion of wage study); (2) elimination of all probationary (hiring) rates; (3) equalization of job classification rates for janitors, sweepers, or directly comparable jobs with base labor rate at each plant; (4) increase of women's rates at the Cooking Utensil Division at New Kensington, Pa., that were below those of male classifications from which employees are regularly assigned, and rates of women below base labor rates in this division at the Collapsible Tube Department at Edgewater, N. J., and the Aluminum Seal Division at Richmond, Ind., by one-half the differential; (5) elimination of sex differential at all other plants.
Apr. 2, 1956 (USA wage-study settlement dated Mar. 26, 1956—retroactive to Aug. 1, 1955).	3 cents an hour average increase, not including cost of "red circle" rates.	Result of completion of wage study program: increases ranged up to 30 cents an hour for about two-thirds of the employees represented by the union. In addition, initial cost of maintenance of red-circle rates estimated to be 1.3 cents per man-hour when averaged over all employees represented by the union. Uniform number of job classes with identical rates established at all plants except Edgewater, N. J., and Detroit, Mich., with increments between job classes established at 4 cents at all plants except Edgewater and Detroit where they were 3.8 and 3.7 cents, respectively (see table C); sex differential eliminated.

See footnotes at end of table.

A—General Wage Changes—Continued

Effective date ¹	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Aug. 1, 1956 (AWU memorandum of settlement dated July 31, 1956).	9.5 cents an hour general increase.	<p>Proportionate increase in incentive earnings. Company to continue 3 cents a man-hour payments into the wage-study fund, supplemented by 2.25 cents on Aug. 1, 1956, and 1.5 cents more on Aug. 1, 1957 and 1958 (workers received lump-sum payment of 3 cents for each hour worked from Aug. 1, 1955, through July 31, 1956, pending completion of wage study).</p> <p>Deferred increases: 7 cents an hour across the board on Aug. 1, 1957, and 8 cents on Aug. 1, 1958; an additional 2 cents an hour worked to be paid into wage-study fund for individual classification adjustments and increment increases effective Aug. 1, 1957.</p> <p>Reinstated escalator clause, providing for semiannual cost-of-living adjustments based on new formula: 1 cent an hour added to straight-time hourly earnings for alternating 0.4- or 0.5-point changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index above a level of 116.2 (1947-49=100). No reductions in the cost-of-living allowance unless the decline in the index warrants a wage decrease of at least 2 cents.³</p>
Aug. 1, 1956 (USA agreement dated Aug. 9, 1956).	9.5 cents an hour general increase, plus 0.3-cent increase in increments between job classes, averaging 2.25 cents an hour (total, 11.75 cents).	<p>Proportionate increase in incentive earnings. Deferred increases:</p> <p>7 cents an hour general wage increase, plus 0.2-cent increase in increments between job classes effective Aug. 1, 1957; and 8 cents an hour general wage increase, plus 0.2-cent increase in increments between job classes effective Aug. 1, 1958; additional 2 cents an hour, effective Aug. 1, 1957, for modifying established rate ranges or making such necessary corrections in previous evaluations as may be determined by the wage-study committee established by agreement of Mar. 26, 1956. If the cost to the company proved to be less than 2 cents an hour, the difference to be applied to widen the increments between job classes.</p> <p>Escalator clause established similar to that in the steel industry; see AWU settlement dated July 31, 1956.³</p>
First pay period beginning in Feb. 1957 (AWU and USA).	3 cents an hour allowance added to straight-time hourly earnings.	Semiannual adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Apr. 1, 1957 (AWU wage study settlement dated Mar. 14, 1957—retroactive to Aug. 1, 1956).	Average 5.25 cents an hour increase, not including cost of red-circle rates.	Result of completion of wage-study program; in addition, initial cost of maintaining red-circle rates estimated to average 1.8 cents per man-hour. ⁴
Aug. 1, 1957 (AWU memorandum of settlement dated July 31, 1956).	7 cents an hour general increase, plus widening of increments between job classes and other wage structure adjustments, averaging 3.5 cents (total, 10.5 cents).	Deferred increase. Proportionate increase in incentive earnings.
Aug. 1, 1957 (USA agreement dated Aug. 9, 1956).	7.4 cents an hour general increase, plus 0.4-cent increase in increments between job classes, averaging 2.8 cents, plus 0.2 cent for classification adjustments (total, 10.4 cents). ⁵	Deferred increase. Proportionate increase in incentive earnings.

See footnotes at end of table.

A—General Wage Changes—Continued

Effective date ¹	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
First pay period beginning in Aug. 1957 (AWU and USA).	4 cents an hour allowance added to straight-time hourly earnings.	Semiannual adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
First pay period beginning in Feb. 1958 (AWU and USA).	5 cents an hour allowance added to straight-time hourly earnings.	Semiannual adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.

¹ Dates of agreements do not always correspond to the dates on which settlements were negotiated and hence do not necessarily indicate the sequence of bargaining.

² Representation of this plant shifted to the Steelworkers in 1954.

³ The new agreements provided that semiannual cost-of-living adjustments be based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for the index months of November and May, with the June 1956 index of 116.2 (1947-49=100) as a base. The increases were to be effective in February and August and were to be based on the following formula:

Consumer Price Index (1947-49=100)	Cost-of-living allowance
116.5 or less	None.
116.6 to 117.0	1 cent an hour.
117.1 to 117.4	2 cents an hour.
117.5 to 117.9	3 cents an hour.
118.0 to 118.3	4 cents an hour.

and so forth, with 1-cent adjustments added to straight-time hourly earnings for alternating 0.4- or 0.5-point changes in the index, and with downward adjustments occurring only when the index declines sufficiently to warrant a 2-cent adjustment.

Examples of the application of the formula for determining changes in the cost-of-living allowance are shown in the following tabulation:

Change in cost-of-living allowance in cents in accordance with formula	Actual cost-of-living adjustment
+4 cents	4 cents an hour.
+3 cents	7 cents an hour.
-2 cents	5 cents an hour.
-1 cent	5 cents an hour.
-1 cent	3 cents an hour.
+2 cents	5 cents an hour.
-1 cent	5 cents an hour.
+1 cent	5 cents an hour.
-1 cent	5 cents an hour.
+2 cents	6 cents an hour.
-3 cents	3 cents an hour.
-1 cent	3 cents an hour.
-1 cent	1 cent an hour.
-3 cents	None.
+2 cents	None.

⁴ The provision for maintaining red-circle rates under this agreement differed from that in the Steelworker agreement. The AWU agreement provided that existing rates for a job that exceeded those resulting from the wage study would be maintained for new workers in these jobs; the red-circle rates under the Steelworker agreement applied to individuals and not to jobs. The widening of increments among job classes due in 1957 and 1958 did not apply to red-circle jobs or rates.

⁵ Included 2-cent allocation for wage-study and wage-structure adjustments distributed as follows: 0.4 cent across the board; 1.4 cents for cost of 0.2-cent increase in increments between job classes; and 0.2 cent for classification adjustment.

B—Related Wage Practices

Effective date ¹	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
Aug. 1, 1958 (AWU memorandum of settlement dated July 31, 1956, and USA agreement dated Aug. 9, 1956).	Increased to: 8 cents an hour for second shift; 12 cents an hour for third shift.	
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
Aug. 1, 1954 (AWU and USA agreements of same date).	-----	If holiday occurs during week of vacation, employee to receive holiday pay in addition to vacation pay. Good Friday.
Aug. 1, 1956 (AWU memorandum of settlement dated July 31, 1956, and USA agreement dated Aug. 9, 1956).	Added: 7th paid holiday -----	
Aug. 1, 1957 (AWU memorandum of settlement dated July 31, 1956, and USA agreement dated Aug. 9, 1956).	Changed to: Double-time and one-tenth (total) for work on 7 specified holidays.	
Aug. 1, 1958 (AWU memorandum of settlement dated July 31, 1956, and USA agreement dated Aug. 9, 1956).	Changed to: Double-time and one-fourth (total) for work on holidays.	

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date ¹	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
<p>Aug. 1, 1954 (AWU and USA agreements of same date).</p> <p>Jan. 1, 1958 (AWU memorandum of settlement dated July 31, 1956, and working agreement entered into Apr. 11, 1957, and USA agreement dated Aug. 9, 1956).</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Added: Additional half week's vacation pay for employees with 3 but less than 5, 10 but less than 15, and 25 or more years' continuous service.</p>	<p>Eligibility extended to (a) employees who worked in at least 60 percent of preceding 52 weeks, if during such period scheduled workweeks had been reduced below 5 days per week for more than 26 weeks, and (b) employees who on Nov. 30 lacked up to 31 days of the required accumulated departmental seniority. (Vacation plan included in contracts.)</p> <p>No change in length of vacation period. Eligibility reduced to 1,000 hours of work during past year.</p>
<i>Jury-Duty Pay</i>		
<p>Aug. 1, 1956 (AWU memorandum of settlement dated July 31, 1956, and USA agreement dated Aug. 9, 1956).</p>	<p>Employee to receive difference between 8 hours' average straight-time earnings and payment for jury service for each day of jury duty on which he would have worked.</p>	<p>Employee to present proof of service and amount of pay received.</p>
<i>Sickness, Accident, and Death Benefits ²</i>		
<p>Sept. 1, 1954 (USA and AWU agreements dated Aug. 1, 1954).</p> <p>Aug. 1, 1956 (AWU memorandum of settlement dated July 31, 1956, and subsequently revised, and USA agreement dated Aug. 9, 1956).</p>	<p>Changed to:</p> <p><i>Sickness and accident benefits</i>—\$40 a week up to 26 weeks.</p> <p>Added: Benefits to apply to disability caused by accidents on the job or by occupational disease; benefit to supplement workmen's compensation payment to a combined total of \$40 a week up to 26 weeks.</p> <p><i>Hospitalization</i>—\$13 a day up to 120 days; maximum of \$130 for special services.</p> <p><i>Death</i>—\$3,500 while employed.</p> <p>Added: <i>Maternity benefits</i>—Sickness and accident benefits of \$40 a week for 6 weeks; hospital benefits of \$13 a day for maximum of 14 days; maximum of \$130 for special hospital services; maximum of \$150 surgical benefits.</p> <p>Changed to:</p> <p><i>Sickness and accident benefits</i>—\$46.50 a week (also combined total of benefit and workmen's compensation).</p> <p><i>Hospitalization</i>—\$10 a day with reimbursement up to \$5 additional a day for a maximum of 120 days; in addition, reimbursement for the first \$300 of special hospital services and 75 percent of next \$2,400.</p> <p><i>Surgical</i>—Maximum, \$300.</p> <p><i>Death</i>—\$5,000 while employed; after retirement, to vary from \$3,500 at age 65 down to minimum of \$2,000, according to schedule.³</p>	<p>7-day waiting period applicable to non-hospitalized sickness only.</p> <p>Pregnancy not covered if occurring before employee is insured.</p> <p>Total of 6 weeks' sickness and accident benefits payable in lump sum upon termination of active employment and presentation of doctor's certificate of pregnancy.</p> <p>Company to contribute toward cost of similar hospital and surgical benefits for dependents on the following basis: 48 cents a week (equivalent of 1 cent an hour worked), effective Aug. 1, 1956; increased to 72 cents on Aug. 1, 1957; and to \$1.20 on Aug. 1, 1958.</p> <p>Added: Applied also to totally disabled, if proof furnished of employee's inability to work until death.</p>

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date ¹	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Sickness, Accident, and Death Benefits</i> ² —Continued		
Aug. ² 1, 1956 (AWU memorandum of settlement dated July 31, 1956, and subsequently revised, and USA agreement dated Aug. 9, 1956)—Con.	<i>Maternity benefits</i> —Sickness and accident benefits of \$46.50 a week for 6 weeks; hospital benefits of \$10 a day with reimbursement up to \$5 additional a day for a maximum of 14 days; maximum of \$150 for special hospital services (if complications result, full hospitalization benefits up to maximum of 120 days); maximum, \$200 surgical benefits.	
<i>Pensions</i>		
Sept. 1, 1954 (USA and AWU agreements dated Aug. 1, 1954).	<p>Changed to:</p> <p><i>Minimum pension</i>—\$140 a month, including flat \$85 offset for Federal old-age benefits and other public pensions, to employees retiring at age 65 with 30 years' service; for each year's service less than 30, minimum pension reduced by \$2 monthly, to \$110 for 15 years.</p> <p><i>Disability retirement</i>—Minimum monthly pension increased to \$75, including public pension payments but excluding workmen's compensation, to employees permanently incapacitated after 15 years' continuous service and under age 65.</p>	<p>Company monthly pension to equal one-twelfth of 1.25 percent of total straight-time compensation earned by employee during period of continuous service, reduced by a flat \$85 a month (the maximum payable under Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance at the time of agreement) rather than actual Federal OASI benefits. Pensions for workers retired before Sept. 1, 1954, not to be reduced by the amount of future increases in social security benefits.</p> <p>At age 65, disability pension to revert to a normal retirement pension.</p>
Jan. 1, 1958 (AWU memorandum of settlement dated July 31, 1956, USA agreement of Aug. 9, 1956).	<p>Changed to:</p> <p><i>Minimum pension</i>—Company payment of \$2.40 a month for each year of continuous service prior to Jan. 1, 1958, and \$2.50 a month for each year thereafter, up to 30—plus social security benefits.</p> <p><i>Disability retirement</i>—Minimum monthly pension to be larger of (1) \$90 including public pension payments but excluding workmen's compensation or (2) minimum pension described above (\$2.40 or \$2.50 times years of service) or (3) amount under basic 1.25-percent formula less flat \$85 offset for social security or in workmen's compensation cases actual social security if under \$85.</p> <p>Added:</p> <p><i>Early retirement</i>—Employees aged 60 but less than 65 with at least 15 years' continuous service, permitted to retire at own option; could elect (1) deferred normal pension starting at age 65 or (2) an immediate annuity, actuarially reduced.</p> <p><i>Deferred vested rights</i>—Employees laid off and not recalled within 2 years or terminated because of permanent shutdown of plant, department, or other subdivision, and who at the end of the 2 years or upon such termination had reached age 40 with at least 15 years' continuous service to receive deferred normal pension at age 65 based on continuous service and compensation received to the date of termination.</p>	<p>Minimum monthly pension for employees retired under 1949 pension plan increased to \$2 for each year of service up to 30; for those retired under 1954 plan, to \$2.25 (plus social security benefits).</p> <p>Minimum monthly pension for employees already retired on disability and entitled to social security disability benefit, same as described above; for those not so eligible and retired under 1949 plan, minimum increased to \$60; for those retired under 1954 plan, to \$80.</p>

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date ¹	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plan</i>		
<p>Oct. 1, 1956 (USA agreement dated Aug. 9, 1956, and AWU memorandum of understanding dated July 31, 1956, and amended Aug. 28, 1956).</p>	<p>Plan established to supplement benefits paid under State unemployment insurance systems.</p> <p><i>Contributions:</i> Company to contribute 3 cents per man-hour worked from Aug. 1, 1956, with a liability for an additional 2 cents if funds are exhausted.</p> <p><i>Size of weekly benefits:</i> An amount which when added to State unemployment benefits and other compensation ⁵ will be the smaller of (1) 22 hours of employees' average straight-time hourly earnings (based on hours actually worked during the first 13 of the immediately preceding 26 weeks) or (2) \$25 a week for the maximum duration of State unemployment benefits and \$47.50 thereafter, with \$2 additional for each dependent, up to 4.⁶ Benefits to continue for a maximum of 52 weeks. Benefits will be reduced by 25 to 85 percent, depending upon ratio of the "available benefit limit" (maximum benefit limit minus benefits paid) to the "maximum benefit limit," in any month in which such ratio is less than 75 percent.⁷ If such ratio is less than 10 percent, no benefits are payable. Benefits to be first available Aug. 1, 1957 (AWU) and Sept. 1, 1957 (USA) for employees laid off on or after July 1, 1957.</p> <p><i>Eligibility:</i> Laid-off employees with more than 2 years accumulated departmental seniority (who meet certain other requirements) eligible for benefits for accumulated periods of layoff not to exceed 52 weeks; if recalled to work, remaining weeks of eligibility for benefits during subsequent layoffs could be increased at a rate of 1 week for each 2 weeks of departmental seniority earned during the recall until the 52-week maximum was reached.</p>	<p>Company's contributions to be paid into a fund which, with contingent liability, will eventually be built up to 10 cents ("maximum benefit limit") for each hour worked in the first 12 of the 13 months that precede the month in which the calculation is made.⁴</p> <p>Company contributions to fund to cease when 100 percent "maximum benefit limit" is reached and to be resumed only to restore this level.</p> <p>Plan contingent on obtaining ruling that company contributions (1) would be deductible for Federal income tax purpose; and (2) would be excluded in computation of overtime pay under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Company contributions to begin on Oct. 1, 1956, or month in which such rulings were obtained, whichever was later, with continued contributions conditioned upon continued allowance of such deductions.</p>

¹ Dates of agreements do not always correspond to the dates on which settlements were negotiated and hence do not necessarily indicate the sequence of bargaining.

² In addition to provisions listed, dependents' coverage and voluntary group insurance plans are available to Alcoa workers. All costs were borne by participating employees prior to August 1, 1956; thereafter, company paid part of costs for dependents' hospital and surgical benefits.

³ Benefits payable upon death after retirement established according to following schedule:

- (a) On or before reaching age 65..... *\$3,500.
- (b) On or after the first of the month following the—
 - 66th birthday..... \$3,200.
 - 67th birthday..... \$2,900.
 - 68th birthday..... \$2,600.
 - 69th birthday..... \$2,300.
- Upon reaching the 70th birthday and thereafter, the insurance remained at..... \$2,000.

- (c) Upon retirement after age 65, the amount of insurance in force at the time of retirement to be the amount that would have been in force if retirement had taken place on the first of the month following the 65th birthday.

*\$5,000 for totally disabled.

⁴ In September 1957, the maximum benefit limit (for purposes of determining benefit levels) was to be considered to be 5 cents times hours worked in the applicable 12-month period. Subsequently, until the 10-cent maximum benefit limit is first reached (but no later than May 1959), the maximum will be computed on the basis of 5 cents plus 0.25 cent for each month after September 1957.

⁵ Excluding wages that do not exceed the amount allowed by the State in determining State unemployment insurance benefits.

⁶ In any State in which supplementation was not permitted, a lump-sum equivalent to supplemental unemployment benefits was to be paid em-

ployees at the termination of period of layoff, exhaustion of State benefits, or at the time he became ineligible for State benefits for reasons other than duration, whichever occurred first. Subsequently, the company and the unions worked out special arrangements for benefits in at least 1 State—Indiana—where this arrangement was not permitted.

⁷ The amount of weekly benefit is summarized in the following tabulation:

If the ratio of the available benefit limit to maximum benefit limit applicable to the week for which the weekly benefit is paid is—	The weekly benefit shall be the following percentage of the normal weekly benefit
75 percent or more.....	100
70 but less than 75 percent.....	75
65 but less than 70 percent.....	70
60 but less than 65 percent.....	65
55 but less than 60 percent.....	60
50 but less than 55 percent.....	55
45 but less than 50 percent.....	50
40 but less than 45 percent.....	45
35 but less than 40 percent.....	40
30 but less than 35 percent.....	35
25 but less than 30 percent.....	30
20 but less than 25 percent.....	25
15 but less than 20 percent.....	20
10 but less than 15 percent.....	15
Less than 10 percent.....	(*)

*No benefit payable.

TABLE C. Standard hourly rates¹ in plants of Aluminum Company of America organized by United Steelworkers of America

Job grade	Effective April 2, 1956			Effective August 1, 1956			Effective August 1, 1957		
	Evaluated hourly rate for plants other than Edgewater, N. J., and Detroit, Mich.	Edgewater, N. J.	Detroit, Mich.	Evaluated hourly rate for plants other than Edgewater, N. J., and Detroit, Mich.	Edgewater, N. J.	Detroit, Mich.	Evaluated hourly rate for plants other than Edgewater, N. J., and Detroit, Mich.	Edgewater, N. J.	Detroit, Mich.
1.....	\$1.745	\$1.830	\$1.870	\$1.840	\$1.925	\$1.965	\$1.914	\$1.999	\$2.039
2.....	1.785	1.868	1.907	1.883	1.966	2.005	1.961	2.044	2.083
3.....	1.825	1.906	1.944	1.926	2.007	2.045	2.008	2.089	2.127
4.....	1.865	1.944	1.981	1.969	2.048	2.085	2.055	2.134	2.171
5.....	1.905	1.982	2.018	2.012	2.089	2.125	2.102	2.179	2.215
6.....	1.945	2.020	2.055	2.055	2.130	2.165	2.149	2.224	2.259
7.....	1.985	2.058	2.092	2.098	2.171	2.205	2.196	2.269	2.303
8.....	2.025	2.096	2.129	2.141	2.212	2.245	2.243	2.314	2.347
9.....	2.065	2.134	2.166	2.184	2.253	2.285	2.290	2.359	2.391
10.....	2.105	2.172	2.203	2.227	2.294	2.325	2.337	2.404	2.435
11.....	2.145	2.210	2.240	2.270	2.335	2.365	2.384	2.449	2.479
12.....	2.185	2.248	2.277	2.313	2.376	2.405	2.431	2.494	2.523
13.....	2.225	2.286	2.314	2.356	2.417	2.445	2.478	2.539	2.567
14.....	2.265	2.324	2.351	2.399	2.458	2.485	2.525	2.584	2.611
15.....	2.305	2.362	2.388	2.442	2.499	2.525	2.572	2.629	2.655
16.....	2.345	2.400	2.425	2.485	2.541	2.565	2.619	2.674	2.699
17.....	2.385	2.438	2.462	2.528	2.581	2.605	2.666	2.719	2.743
18.....	2.425	2.476	2.499	2.571	2.622	2.645	2.713	2.764	2.787
19.....	2.465	2.514	2.536	2.614	2.663	2.685	2.760	2.809	2.831
20.....	2.505	2.552	2.573	2.657	2.704	2.725	2.807	2.854	2.875
21.....	2.545	2.590	2.610	2.700	2.745	2.765	2.854	2.899	2.919
22.....	2.585	2.628	2.647	2.743	2.786	2.805	2.901	2.944	2.963
23.....	2.625	2.666	2.684	2.786	2.827	2.845	2.948	2.989	3.007
24.....	2.665	2.704	2.721	2.829	2.868	2.885	2.995	3.034	3.051
25.....	2.705	2.742	2.758	2.872	2.909	2.925	3.042	3.079	3.095
26.....	2.745	2.780	2.795	2.915	2.950	2.965	3.089	3.124	3.139
27.....	2.785	2.818	2.832	2.958	2.991	3.005	3.136	3.169	3.183
28.....	2.825	2.856	2.869	3.001	3.032	3.045	3.183	3.214	3.227

¹ Excluding any cost-of-living allowances.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Elections Involving Noncomplying Unions. The National Labor Relations Board, overruling a policy it has applied for a decade, directed¹ that the name of a union that had not complied with the filing requirements of the National Labor Relations Act be placed on the ballot of a representation election at the employer's request. The Board also held that the union could not withdraw from collective bargaining on a multiemployer basis and establish collective bargaining with the employers individually.

The two locals of the union involved in this case represented employees in four retail stores and bargained with the employers on a multiemployer basis. The union had previously complied with the filing requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act. Upon the withdrawal of one store from the employer association, the locals notified the remaining members of the association that they were withdrawing from multiemployer bargaining and allowed their compliance with the act to lapse. Thereafter, they went on strike against the largest employer in the association. The employers charged that the union deliberately allowed its compliance with the filing requirements to lapse in order to avoid a multiemployer bargaining representation election sought by the employer association for the three remaining stores combined. It petitioned the Board to direct such an election.

Section 9 (f), (g), and (h) of the NLRA forbids the Board from certifying a union that has not complied with the filing requirements of the act or from investigating a question of representation or from issuing an unfair labor practice complaint at the request of such a union. More than 10 years ago, the Board formulated the *Loewenstein* doctrine, declaring that "the exclusion of non-

complying unions from the ballot in cases where employers are the petitioners is more nearly consistent with the supervening policy of denying the imprimatur of Government to such labor organizations."²

The association contended that the Board should place the union on the ballot, basing its argument on a recent U. S. Supreme Court decision³ which suggested that the Board could direct an election to determine whether an employer-assisted, non-complying union represented a majority of the workers, and could certify the mathematical results. The Board overruled its *Loewenstein* doctrine and ordered the name of the non-complying union placed on the ballot. This decision was also a rejection of the union's position that it had a right to withdraw from multiemployer bargaining.

The union immediately filed suit in a Federal district court for an injunction restraining the Board from conducting the election. The court found⁴ that the denial of the union's right to withdraw from multiemployer bargaining and establish individual bargaining was arbitrary because of the Board's consistent policy in allowing employers to do so. Accordingly, it issued a temporary injunction against the election ordered by the Board pending a full hearing on the merits of the case.

Requirements for Valid Hiring-Hall Practice. The National Labor Relations Board declared⁵ that the existence of a contract granting a union 48 hours' unqualified hiring power constituted an unfair labor practice under the National Labor Relations Act.

*Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

¹ *Retail Associates, Inc. and Retail Clerks International Association*, 120 NLRB No. 66 (Apr. 11, 1958).

² *Herman Loewenstein, Inc.* (International Fur and Leather Workers' Union), 75 NLRB 377 (1947); see *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1948, p. 187.

³ *NLRB v. District 50, United Mine Workers*, 78 S. Ct. 386 (1958); see *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1958, p. 414.

⁴ *Local 128, Retail Clerks International Association v. Leedom* (U. S. D. C., D. C., Apr. 29, 1958). The Board filed a motion for summary dismissal of this action.

⁵ *Associated General Contractors and International Hod Carriers'*, 19 NLRB No. 126 (Mar. 27, 1958).

The contract between a union and an employers' association in this case provided that "the recruitment of employees shall be the responsibility of the union," that the union would maintain hiring facilities for the convenience of employers who would call upon local unions to furnish qualified workmen. No criteria to be followed by the union in performing its function as the hiring agent was contained in the contract, but it provided that an employer could procure workmen from other sources if the union was unable to supply qualified workmen within 48 hours after a request.

A workman who had lost his union membership for failure to pay dues made several applications to the union at the hiring hall for employment and was told by the union that none were available. During this time, the union recruited its members with the same job classification as the workman's. On the ground that it was not accepting new members, it refused the workman's application to rejoin the union. He then filed an unfair labor practice charge with the NLRB, alleging discrimination in violation of the act, and thereafter the union referred him to several jobs.

The Board found that (1) the union committed an unfair labor practice in threatening the workman and promising him benefits in order to persuade him to withdraw his charges; and (2) the union practices under the hiring-hall arrangement were discriminatory against nonunion members. Furthermore, the Board declared that the contract setting up the hiring arrangement was by itself a violation of the act by the union and the employer. The fact that the contract reverted the hiring power back to the employer after 48 hours, if the union was unable to fulfill it, was immaterial.

While the Board held that the Taft-Hartley Act did not make all hiring arrangements invalid but only those "which amount to virtually closed shops," it announced that it would find any hiring-hall contract invalid on its face unless it explicitly provided that: (1) Selection of applicants for referral to jobs shall not be based on, or in any way affected by, union membership, regulations, or requirements; (2) the employer shall retain the right to reject any job applicant referred by the union; and (3) the parties to the agreement shall post in places where notices to employees and applicants for employment are customarily posted, all provisions relating to the functioning of the

hiring arrangement, including the first two provisions above.

Under the arrangement in this case, it did not matter that the job applicant never approached an employer directly or that there may not have been work available at the time he applied, as it was clear that no job would be available or offered in any event.

Fraudulent Use of NLRB Facilities. A Federal district court held⁶ that union officers and employees may be charged with criminal conspiracy to defraud the United States when false non-Communist affidavits are filed with the National Labor Relations Board.

In this case, 14 officers and employees of an international union were indicted for conspiracy on the following grounds, that among other things they intended: (1) to file affidavits with the Board falsely stating that certain union officers were not members of or affiliated with the Communist Party; (2) to induce the Board fraudulently to issue union certification of compliance with section 9 (h) of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Taft-Hartley Act and to obtain fraudulently for the union the right to use the services and facilities of the Board; and (3) to use the services and facilities of the Board on behalf of the union with knowledge of the false character of the affidavits and fraudulent compliance with section 9 (h).

Section 9 (h) provides that the Board will not conduct a representation investigation at the request of a labor organization whose local and international officers have not filed non-Communist affidavits with the Board. It also refers to the specific provision in the United States Criminal Code which "shall be applicable in respect to such affidavits" and which prescribes criminal penalties for the use of false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations in a matter within the jurisdiction of any Federal agency.⁷ The Government, however, did not charge a violation of this section but instead charged that the above enumerated acts constituted a violation of another criminal statute, not referred to in the Taft-Hartley Act which provides

⁶ *United States v. Pezzati* (U. S. D. C., Colo., Mar. 27, 1958).

⁷ 18 U. S. C. sec. 1001 (1952). In the 1947 act, section 35 A was named; this section was subsequently repealed and is now covered by various sections of Title 18, U. S. C.

penalties "If 2 or more persons conspire . . . to defraud the United States . . . and 1 or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy."⁸

In accepting the Government's contentions that the conspiracy charge in this case was a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government and not a conspiracy to commit offenses, the court agreed that the Taft-Hartley Act neither repealed the criminal statute not mentioned in the act nor limited penalties for filing false affidavits to the provisions of the criminal code that it specified. It said that "the existence of a specific criminal statute or a reference thereto such as appears in section 9 (h) does not preclude prosecution under other applicable statutes." Accordingly, the court rejected the union's contention that as the National Labor Relations Board must certify a union that files non-Communist affidavits under section 9 (h) regardless of whether such affidavits are false, the charge cannot constitute a fraud on the Government.

Appeals to Employer Under Hot-Cargo Clause. A Federal district court held⁹ that there was no reasonable cause to believe that the National Labor Relations Act had been violated when a union advised its members that, under the terms of a "hot cargo" clause in its contract, they did not have to handle goods of an employer with whom another labor organization had a dispute.

In this case, the Boot and Shoe Workers Union was on strike against an employer who normally utilized common carriers primarily under contract with the Teamsters union. Those contracts contained hot-cargo provisions that provided in part that the carriers could not discharge any employee who refused to cross a picket line or make pickups from or accept freight for handling from an establishment where picket lines or strikes existed.

Although the Teamsters union had no labor dispute with the employer, its officials sent a letter to the carriers informing them their members intended to refuse to cross picket lines at the employer's establishment and to refuse to handle his merchandise until the strike was settled. The

letter requested the carriers to please comply with the provisions of the hot-cargo clause. During the strike, Teamster officials told their members both at the regular monthly union meetings and on various visits to the carriers' terminals that as individuals they must decide whether or not to cross the employer's picket line or handle the goods of the employer and that their contract prevented disciplinary action by the carriers in this regard. There was no evidence that the union ordered any member not to cross the picket line or not to handle goods of the employer. No member of the Teamsters crossed the picket lines but some handled goods of the employer at the terminals. No disciplinary action had been threatened or taken against any member either by the Teamsters or the carriers.

An NLRB regional director filed suit under sec. 10 (1) of NLRA which gives Federal district courts jurisdiction to grant injunctive relief when the appropriate Board official has "reasonable cause" to believe that an illegal secondary boycott has occurred.

According to the court, the conduct of the union toward its own members without further actions was not such "inducement or encouragement" of a boycott that constituted an unfair labor practice within the meaning of section 8 (b) (4) (A). The court also found that there was nothing in this section which makes it an unfair labor practice for a union to appeal directly to an employer to induce him to cease doing business with another employer.

In rejecting the position of the regional director, the court found that under existing judicial authorities, union activities which in themselves do not constitute a secondary boycott are not rendered an unfair labor practice because of the existence of a hot-cargo clause in the collective bargaining agreement.

Unemployment Compensation

Labor Dispute Disqualification. A claimant who quit a job, which he had held for 20 months, to take part in a strike and who later took work with another employer, where he remained for 9 months, was held¹⁰ not disqualified for unemployment benefits because of his participation in the strike.

Claimant was employed as a bartender at a hotel for approximately a year and a half before a strike

⁸ 18 U. S. C. Sec. 371 (1952).

⁹ *Alpert v. Truck Drivers Local No. 340 (Teamsters)* (U. S. D. C., Maine, Apr. 1, 1958).

¹⁰ *George L. Bruley v. Florida Industrial Commission* (Fla. Ct. of App., Feb. 25, 1958).

began at his place of employment. He quit his job and participated in the strike, and was paid strike benefits for a number of weeks. Thereafter, he became employed on a full-time basis at another hotel, where he worked for 9 months before being laid off. His claim for unemployment compensation was denied on the ground that the unemployment was due to the labor dispute still in progress at his former place of employment.

The State appellate court reversed the decision of the lower court and held that the Florida Industrial Commission improperly construed the labor dispute provision of the Unemployment Compensation Act which disqualifies a claimant if his unemployment "is due to a labor dispute in active progress which exists at the place at which he is

or was last employed." The court stated, "Not only is it contrary to the wording of the statute, but it is unrealistic to say that the appellant's unemployment status for the weeks following his discharge after 9 months' employment [with the second employer] constituted unemployment due to a labor dispute at a place where he was 'last employed.'"

Distinguishing this case from cases involving employment of a "stop gap" nature, the court held that when new employment is undertaken in good faith and with intent on the part of the employee to continue on a permanent basis, the cause of the initial unemployment (i. e., labor dispute) is thereby purged and the disqualification no longer applies.

Conferences and Institutes, July 16 to August 15, 1958

EDITOR'S NOTE.—As a service to its readers, the Monthly Labor Review publishes a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules of such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 90 days prior to the date of a conference.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Conference and sponsor</i>	<i>Place</i>
July 28–Aug. 1...	Seminars on (1) An Instrument of Management Control; (2) Recruiting, Training, and Company Integration of College Graduates; (3) Personnel Administration for Management Employees; (4) Collective Bargaining and the Administration of the Union Contract; and (5) The Management Development Program: Installation and Operation. <i>Sponsor: American Management Association.</i>	Hamilton, N. Y.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

April 1, 1958

THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT in Maine ruled a hot-cargo provision in a common carrier's contract with the Teamster's union not in itself violative of the Taft-Hartley Act's secondary boycott provision, and that a seemingly contrary ruling by the National Labor Relations Board (see Chron. item for Nov. 8, 1957, MLR, Jan. 1958) was not a clear-cut decision to this effect, as two members of the Board majority limited themselves to holding that a hot-cargo agreement is no defense against violation of the act's secondary boycott ban. The court further ruled that the union did not violate the act by informing its members of their rights under the hot-cargo clause, since such conduct did not constitute unlawful inducement or encouragement within the meaning of the secondary-boycott provision of the act. The case was *Alpert v. Truck Drivers Local 340 (Teamsters)*. (See also p. 645 of this issue.)

April 6

THE UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS' monthlong strike against the Campbell Soup Co.'s plants in Camden, N. J., ended upon acceptance by the union members of an 8-cent hourly wage increase plus a \$30 lump-sum payment upon the strikers' return to work. (See also p. 651 of this issue.)

April 7

THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE issued the following rulings: (1) Unions may lose tax-exempt status if they operate big benefit programs, where payments are not incidental to a union's main purpose of serving a group but constitute a direct financial assistance to individuals; and (2) lockout benefits, like strike benefits, are not exempt for income-tax purposes, even if distributed on the basis of need, but do not constitute wages for Federal employment tax purposes.

A STRIKE-AVERTING 2-YEAR AGREEMENT, subsequently ratified by union members, was reached by the Machinists and the Republic Aviation Corp. in Farmingdale, N. Y., providing for hourly wage increases of 10 to 14 cents immediately and 10 cents more in 1959, plus other improvements. (See also p. 650 of this issue.)

April 10

AT A MEETING of building-trades craft and industrial union representatives, the Steelworkers withdrew from the AFL-

CIO jurisdictional dispute settlement pact (see Chron. item for July 1, 1957, MLR, Sept. 1957) because it is not willing to relinquish construction work on steel company premises that always has been done by its members.

April 11

ACTING IN LINE with a recent U. S. Supreme Court decision (see Chron. item for Feb. 3, 1958, MLR, Apr. 1958), the NLRB abandoned a long-standing policy barring from Board-conducted representation elections unions not complying with the Taft-Hartley Act's filing requirements, and ordered the election sought by an employer association. Involved were the Retail Associates, Inc., of Toledo, Ohio, and the Retail Clerks.

On April 22, the Federal district court in the District of Columbia temporarily restrained the Board from conducting the election. The court decision apparently was based on the fact that one of the association members had withdrawn from multiemployer bargaining, whereas Board policy forbids the union to withdraw. (See also pp. 643, 654 of this issue.)

April 14

THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS reached contract agreements containing wage increases and other improvements for more than 19,000 employees of 3 New York City area clothing manufacturers associations: the National Skirt and Sportswear Association, the Infants' and Children's Coat Association, and the Manufacturers of Snowsuits, Novelty Wear and Infants' Coats. Earlier in the month, the ILGWU and the Needle Trades Employers Association of Fall River, Mass., signed a new contract covering about 3,000 workers. (See also p. 650 of this issue.)

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK signed an amendment to the State's fair employment practices law, prohibiting employment discrimination because of age by employers or licensing agencies against persons between ages of 45 to 65.

THE AFL-CIO-monitored Distillery Workers (see Chron. item for Dec. 5, 1957, MLR, Feb. 1958) ended a 3-day special convention in Washington. It reelected Joseph O'Neill and George J. Oneto president and secretary-treasurer, respectively. (See also p. 653 of this issue.)

April 15

THE FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS in Washington, D. C., reversed the contempt-of-Congress convictions of Frank W. Brewster, a former Teamster vice president (see Chron. item for June 26, 1957, MLR, Aug., 1957), and Nugent LaPoma, ex-secretary-treasurer of the union's Seattle Local 174, on the ground that the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee of the Senate Government Operations Committee, which investigated union activities in 1957 and whose questions and requests for union records were ignored by the appellants, was investigating in a field beyond its authority.

April 16

THE OHIO STATE COURT OF APPEALS upheld a lower court decision (see Chron. item for Mar. 5, 1958, MLR, May 1958) that laid-off workers could collect supplemental unemployment benefits without losing a corresponding part of the State unemployment compensation for which they may become eligible.

THE FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS in Philadelphia ruled that a bankrupt employer's unpaid contributions to a union welfare fund have priority under the Bankruptcy Act since they are agreed-upon wages for services rendered, even though they constitute a flat monthly sum and not a percentage of the wage earned. The case was *In re Embassy Restaurant, Inc.*

April 18

RADIO AND TELEVISION TECHNICIANS, members of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, ratified a 3-year contract with the Columbia Broadcasting System, ending their 12-day strike in 8 cities. The pact provided for wage increases of 6.4 percent, retroactive to February 1, and 2.4 percent on August 1, 1959.

April 19

A FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT in Ohio ruled, in *Hull v. Sheet Metal Workers'*, that the union's agreements with various

employers, calling for nonhandling by their employees of metal products of firms not under contract to the union, violated the Taft-Hartley Act because they were in furtherance of a boycott conducted to make a manufacturer (the Burt Manufacturing Co. of Akron, Ohio) coerce his employees, represented by the Steelworkers, to change unions. (See Chron. Item for Apr. 17, 1957, MLR, June 1957.)

April 22

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION canceled as "unjust and unreasonable" its rules permitting western carriers to refuse service to interstate shippers because of picketing, even though there may be no violence or threat of violence involved.

April 28

THE NLRB RULED that a contract between a bakery owner and the Bakery and Confectionery Workers was no bar to a new representation election among employees represented by a local which left the international for reasons related to its expulsion from the AFL-CIO (see Chron. item for Dec. 5, 1957, MLR, Feb. 1958), and joined the AFL-CIO chartered American Bakery and Confectionery Workers. The Board found that a schism existed within the expelled union, which "disrupts and confuses the established bargaining relationship" and warrants a new election. The case was *Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. and Local 492, American Bakery and Confectionery Workers.*

Developments in Industrial Relations*

Wages and Collective Bargaining

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX for March, which rose to a record level of 123.3 (1947-49=100), brought automatic cost-of-living adjustments to more than a million workers. Most of these were railroad workers, who received a semiannual cost-of-living increase of 4 cents an hour effective in May.

Under provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act (that authorizes the Secretary of Labor to determine minimum wages on Government contracts of at least \$10,000), Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell proposed that the minimum wage be raised to \$1.50 and \$1.20 an hour for workers employed on Government contracts in paint and varnish plants and the drugs and medicine industry, respectively. In another action, the Department announced that, because of advancing wage and salary levels, it had revised its criteria for determining who may be excluded as an executive from coverage of the hours provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Henceforth, the salary used for this purpose will be \$80 a week instead of the former \$55.

Contract Negotiations. On April 28, the United Automobile Workers proposed a 3-month extension of contracts with the Big Three in return for certain concessions. Walter P. Reuther, president of the UAW, said his motive was to allow time for the automobile manufacturers to market approximately 850,000 unsold new cars. The union suggested that the companies put into effect a price cut on their 1958 models. In return, the union would not demand a 6-cent-an-hour improvement-factor increase on June 1, but would insist on retaining the cost-of-living escalator clause, and extension of supplemental unemployment benefits for "workers who have been or will be unemployed long enough to exhaust their SUB

credit units" during these months. Under the union's proposal, both parties would petition Congress to place a moratorium on the Federal excise tax "for the remainder of the 1958 model run."

All three companies rejected the union's proposal, and instead offered a 2-year contract renewal including the "annual improvement factor" and cost-of-living adjustments. On April 29, the General Motors Corp. gave the UAW a 30-day contract termination notice. (The union had served termination notices on both Ford and Chrysler, but had filed only a notice of modification on General Motors.)

Meantime, following attempts of two independent skilled trades unions—the Society of Skilled Trades and the American Federation of Skilled Crafts—to seek bargaining representation of skilled workers in the automotive industry,¹ the UAW and the General Motors Corp. filed motions with the National Labor Relations Board to consolidate the numerous requests for representation elections in order to expedite a decision of this issue. General Motor's general counsel, Henry M. Hogan, asserted to the Board that integrated operations of the auto industry necessitated bargaining on an industrial basis. Craft or departmental severance, he declared, could lead to "possible disruptive and unstabilizing effects . . . on the national economy, particularly where the natural and historical development of collective bargaining has taken place on an industrial rather than a departmental or craft union basis." By the end of April, the independent unions had filed more than 80 petitions for bargaining elections.

In San Francisco, delegates of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.) met to formulate bargaining demands for a new contract to replace the one expiring on June 15 with the Pacific Maritime Association. The ILWU said it would seek a 16-cent-an-hour wage increase, a reduction in the basic workday from 9 to 8 hours, more liberal vacation benefits, and a limitation of 1 hour on additional work to ready ships for sailing. The agreement covers between 15,000 and 18,000 longshoremen in California, Oregon, and Washington.

* Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of currently available published material.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1958, p. 541.

Settlements. More than 20,000 workers represented by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were affected by recently concluded bargaining talks. About 11,000 members of the union in the New York City area were scheduled to receive an 8-percent wage increase (reportedly averaging about 17½ cents), effective June 1, 1958, under terms of a 3-year contract with the National Skirt and Sportswear Association, Inc. Announced on April 14, the agreement—which provided for the workers' first general wage increase in about 5 years—generally followed the pattern set last March² between the ILGWU and 5 manufacturing associations of dressmakers.

Approximately 8,500 workers in the New York metropolitan area, represented by the same union and employed by members of the Infants' and Children's Coat Association and Manufacturers of Snowsuits, Novelty Wear and Infants' Coats, Inc., received a 4-percent wage increase on June 1. The settlement, negotiated under a cost-of-living wage reopening of an agreement expiring May 31, 1961, also included provision for 5½ paid holidays effective June 1, 1959. These workers had received their last previous wage increase in June 1956. Terms of the agreement were in lieu of an earlier arbitration award calling for a 5-percent increase effective April 14.

About 3,000 Ladies' Garment Workers employed by members of the Needle Trades Employers Association of Fall River, Mass., received an average 6½-percent wage increase effective April 7, in addition to overtime pay after 35 hours a week (instead of the previous 37½ hours). The new agreement also raised the basic minimum from \$1.10 to \$1.15; minimum rates for spreaders were increased from \$1.35 to \$1.45 and for cutters, from \$1.875 to \$2.00. A reopening on severance pay was provided for 1960.

Wage increases ranging from 10 to 14 cents an hour, a 10-cent deferred increase in 1959, and establishment of a quarterly cost-of-living escalator clause were agreed upon on April 7 by representatives of the Republic Aviation Corp. and the International Association of Machinists. Affecting about 6,500 workers in Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y., the 2-year contract increased the night-shift bonus by 2 cents an hour and revised seniority and layoff clauses.

On April 8, members of the Machinists ratified a 2-year contract with the Hamilton Standard

Division of United Aircraft that was similar to settlements reached earlier by the Machinists and Auto Workers with other divisions of the company.³ Affecting 7,500 employees at the company's plants in Windsor Locks and Broad Brook, Conn., the agreement included wage increases ranging from 9 to 14 cents, an 8th paid holiday, an increase in the daily hospitalization allowance, and a wage reopening in 1959.

The United Aircraft Corp. announced adoption of a Supplementary Retirement-Income Plan beginning on April 8, 1958, that will increase retirement benefits in proportion to increases in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index. Designed to complement the firm's existing Cooperative Retirement-Income Plan, the new plan provides for additional worker annuities in relation to Consumer Price Index increases,⁴ with future annual cost being limited to 20 percent of the company's contributions for basic pensions during the preceding year. Once an employee is retired, his pension will not be further changed with changes in the index. Maximum supplementary pension benefits will be limited to 50 percent of the employee's basic retirement income. The plan covers approximately 34,000 employees.

Wage rates were increased by 4 percent (ranging from 8 to 10 cents an hour), and improvements were made in paid vacations and in health and welfare insurance benefits, as the Portland, Oreg., United Metal Trades Association signed 1-year contracts for about 3,500 workers with the Metal Trades Council and the International Association of Machinists. Wage increases of 4 percent also were negotiated for about 2,000 workers employed by metal-fabricating shops in the Seattle, Wash., area by various craft unions (excluding machinists and foundry workers who had received increases in April under contracts negotiated in 1957) and the Washington Metal Trades, Inc. The latter settlement was reached under wage-reopening clauses.

A local of the International Woodworkers of America and the Columbia Veneer Co. of Kalama,

² See Monthly Labor Review, May 1958, p. 537.

³ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1958, p. 194, and May 1958, p. 537.

⁴ The adjustments will be based on the averages of the monthly indexes for 12-month periods ending in June of each year. If the index for any year is lower than that during the preceding year, the amount credited to an employee's account will be appropriately reduced.

Wash., signed an agreement which stipulated that in return for a 25-percent share in the company's profits before taxes, the company would withhold 25 percent of their wages for a 4-month period beginning April 1, 1958. Repayment is due in August unless both parties agree to continuation of the loan arrangement. Retroactive to October 1, 1957, the profitsharing plan runs until the contract's expiration date of September 30, 1960. Distribution of profits is based on the number of hours worked by each of the 230 employees.

On May 2, the Woodworkers announced an offer to extend their West Coast lumber industry contracts without pay increases. The offer, which followed an initial demand for a 25-cent hourly increase, was made in order to "keep as many of our people working as possible and give our industry the opportunity to concentrate on meeting the prevailing market conditions." Accepted by management officials, the proposal extends the current agreements for 1 year with a reopening this fall on wages. Subject to local union and individual company ratification, the settlement affects about 45,000 workers in California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

A month-old strike against two Campbell Soup Co. plants in Camden, N. J., was ended in early April as members of the United Packinghouse Workers accepted an 8-cent-an-hour wage increase. Negotiated under a wage reopener of a contract expiring on March 1, 1959, the settlement also provided for a \$30-lump-sum payment upon the workers' return to work which the union said was equivalent to 1½ cents an hour for a 2,000-hour year and was reportedly equal to the cash value of the fringe benefits negotiated by other unions at other Campbell Soup plants. About 4,500 employees were affected.

On April 21, members of the Tobacco Workers union ratified a 2-year contract with the P. Lorillard Co. calling for a general wage increase of 9 cents an hour retroactive to January 1, 1958, and another 8-cent advance scheduled for 1959. Affecting about 2,200 workers in Louisville, Ky., the agreement included additional adjustments for certain classifications in both 1958 and 1959, a \$10 increase in monthly pension benefits (to \$135, including social security), retirement at age 62 for women, and liberalized hospitalization benefits.

In early April, the Jewel Tea Co. (chain food stores) and the United Retail Workers Union

(Ind.) reached agreement on a 2-year contract for 5,000 workers in the Chicago, Ill., area. Retroactive to December 7, when the previous contract expired, weekly wage increases averaged \$6 for full-time male employees and \$5 for women, and ranged from 10 to 32 cents an hour for part-time employees. The contract called for a mandatory 45-hour workweek for all men clerks who formerly had an option of a 40- or 45-hour workweek; hours in excess of 40 continue to be paid at time and a half. (Other men were already on a 45-hour week, while women employees retained the 40-hour week.) The contract also called for a \$4 weekly raise for full-time employees and 5 to 10 cents for part-time next December, and 3 weeks' vacation after 10 instead of 12 years' service.

About 13,000 over-the-road and local cartage truckdrivers and helpers in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, represented by the Teamsters, received a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase effective April 11, under terms of a 3-year contract reached with various New England trucking concerns. In addition to further 7-cent wage increases in both 1959 and 1960, the agreement calls for establishment of a pension plan to which employers will contribute 5 cents a man-hour in 1958 and 5 cents more in both 1959 and 1960. Also effective April 11, 1958, drivers on long-haul operations were granted a \$10.50 overnight expense allowance instead of the former \$8.50. Employers' contribution to the union's health and welfare fund will be increased 1 cent a man-hour beginning in 1959.

Wage increases ranging from 10 to 14 cents an hour (averaging 12.7 cents) went into effect on April 1, 1958, for approximately 11,000 workers of the Commonwealth Edison Co. The increase, negotiated under a wage-reopening clause of a current 3-year pact with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, covers plant and office workers in Chicago and northern Illinois.

Extended negotiations between the Machinists and United Air Lines were concluded in early April when the parties agreed upon a contract for 8,000 mechanics and other ground-service personnel. Under the agreement, mechanics and other higher paid classifications received a 17-cent wage boost (of which 12 cents was retroactive to October 1, 1957, when the previous contract expired), while other employees received a 14-cent increase (of which 10 cents was retroactive). Other changes included additional pay for relief

shifts, 3 weeks of vacation after 12 years of service, and a reopening on wages for most job classifications on December 1, 1958. Bargaining talks continued, however, between six other major airlines and the IAM, as union and carrier officials presented their cases before an emergency fact-finding board appointed by President Eisenhower to study the dispute.

Hearings and Legislative Action

Unemployment Compensation. During April, the House Ways and Means Committee heard proposals on Federal supplemental unemployment compensation benefits. Business representatives argued that plans for such Federal aid would be unwarranted interference with the traditionally State-determined unemployment compensation benefits, and that such a program would negate the principle of relating unemployment benefits to earnings. Nelson H. Cruikshank, social security director of the AFL-CIO, maintained, on the other hand, that existing State systems are inadequate in the face of current unemployment levels, and that special Federal payments would be a quick way of injecting increased purchasing power into the economy.

On May 1, the House of Representatives approved a bill providing supplementary unemployment compensation for workers exhausting their benefits under the existing State systems. Duration of supplementary benefits would be limited to one-half of the maximum period specified by State laws (in 27 States, the maximum length is 26 weeks), while size of benefits would be the same as that fixed by State laws. Covering workers who exhaust their insurance benefits any time from July 1957 to April 1, 1959, the bill was sent to the Senate where the Finance Committee was scheduled to begin hearings on the measure.

In late March, a bill raising the maximum weekly unemployment benefit in New York State from \$36 to \$45 was signed by Governor Averell Harriman. Retroactive to July 1, 1957, the bill provided \$8 million in back unemployment insurance payments to jobless workers. Because of the higher State benefits and the retroactivity clause, several companies subsequently announced that their laid-off workers who had also received SUB payments during this period would have to

refund any "overpayments" made to them. Under many plans, workers generally receive approximately 60 to 65 percent of their weekly take-home pay for a specified period of time; since the increase in State benefits was retroactive, the companies argued that their workers were paid more than was required under contracts.

In Ohio, the State Court of Appeals unanimously upheld a lower court ruling that workers may collect supplemental unemployment benefits without a corresponding reduction in their State unemployment benefits.⁵ The State indicated it would take the case to the State Supreme Court.

Regulation and Investigation of Union Activities. Proposals to regulate union activities, arising from hearings of the U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, were introduced into Congress. Senator John L. McClellan offered a bill which included provisions for registration with the Secretary of Labor of statements on union finances and other information, including a copy of a union's charter and bylaws; restrictions on organizational picketing; approval of strike or collective bargaining agreements by a majority secret ballot; and biennial elections of local union officers by secret ballot. Sanctions for violations included loss of right of petition before the NLRB; denial of a union's tax-exempt status; and fines of persons filing fraudulent returns of up to \$10,000, 5 years' imprisonment, or both.

After considerable debate, the Senate passed on April 28 the Kennedy-Douglas-Ives bill requiring detailed public reports from labor unions on welfare and pension funds. The bill, which was sent to the House of Representatives, also provided criminal penalties for false reporting and embezzlement. It was passed by the Senate after numerous proposed amendments to include broader aspects of labor legislation had been defeated.

During the month, the Senate select committee resumed its probings into the affairs of the Teamsters union, this time looking into alleged misuse of union funds, rigged elections, and other improper activities of Philadelphia, Pa., Local 107. Several Teamster members testified they were beaten when they protested the results of a local election, and Teamster leaders were accused of

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1958, p. 543.

misuse of union funds and of rule through violence. Ray Cohen, secretary-treasurer of Local 107 (and described by the committee as the real boss of the local), defended his stewardship, but when questioned on specific financial practices, invoked the Fifth Amendment. According to committee investigators, in a 45-month period Mr. Cohen's services cost the local over \$240,000, of which about \$90,000 was of "questionable propriety." In a letter addressed to Judge Nathan Cayton, chairman of the 3-member monitor board of the Teamsters union,⁶ Chairman McClellan urged the monitors to "take necessary action to prevent further depletion of the treasury and turn the [local] union over to an honest leadership which has a genuine interest in the rank-and-file members." Earlier, the committee had called to the stand International Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, who promised that he would "take care of Local 107" and make a thorough investigation. Concerning other Teamster activities in the Philadelphia area, Senate investigators disclosed a story of alleged vandalism and attempted payoffs in Teamster campaigns to organize employees of auto dealers and a baking company.

Union Activities

Teamster officials reported on April 21 that they had released 41 locals from trusteeship in the past 6 months, and that another 22 locals were in the process of being restored to self-government. The union report stated that the status of 41 locals still in trusteeship (accounting for about 3.4 percent of the Teamsters membership) would be "restored as soon as possible in each case, consistent with the best interests of the members of those locals." The Senate labor rackets committee reported in March that about 13 percent of all Teamster locals were under trusteeship, with some having been in that status for 15 years.

Discord in the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' International Union was at least partly

resolved as delegates met in special convention under AFL-CIO cleanup orders.⁷ Joseph O'Neill and George J. Oneto were reelected to their respective posts as president and secretary-treasurer. In the fall of 1957, the union's executive board had split into rival factions in a dispute over the leadership of the union. However, disagreement over the method of electing vice presidents arose as a dissident group of delegates registered their protest by abstaining from voting. Among the resolutions passed by the convention was a proposal adopting the AFL-CIO code of ethical practices, and acknowledgement of the contributions made by Peter M. McGavin who was assigned as convention chairman by the AFL-CIO.

The cleanup campaign in the International Union of Operating Engineers continued as its executive board adopted the AFL-CIO code of ethical practices.⁸ The board's meeting—its first since the election of Joseph J. Delaney as president⁹—was conducted shortly after the dedication ceremony of the union's new \$3-million headquarters building.

The Auto Workers confirmed reports that they were reducing operating costs to offset reductions in the union's income resulting from heavy layoffs of its members. Under the economy move, elected salaried officers were to take a temporary 10-percent reduction in pay, while 97 staff employees would be laid off. Other staff members were asked to take a voluntary pay cut, but office employees, who are covered under collective bargaining agreements, would not be affected. Other cost-saving measures adopted included publication of the union's newspaper on a biweekly instead of a weekly basis, curtailment of its radio programs, and reductions in administrative expenses.

In late March, a jurisdictional pact was signed by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen union and the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union which recognized the Meat Cutters' jurisdiction over employees handling meat, poultry, or fish in any retail stores, including department stores; the RWDSU was given authority to organize all other retail workers. Provision was made for Professor John T. Dunlop of Harvard University to act as impartial chairman of an arbitration board to settle disputes that the two unions cannot resolve.

⁶ The board was established by an order of a Federal district court in January 1958 in order to help insure democratic procedures and to set up safeguards of union funds. See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1958, p. 300.

⁷ See *Monthly Labor Review*, January and February 1958, pp. 72 and 190, respectively.

⁸ See *Codes of Ethical Practices of the Labor Movement* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1957, pp. 350-353).

⁹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1958, p. 423.

In mid-April, it was announced that Local 6 of the International Typographical Union in New York City would enter into its first venture in cooperative housing¹⁰ with an \$11.7 million nonprofit cooperative apartment development. Expected to house some 700 families, the new unit is to be financed by capital supplied by the local union and by a mortgage loan from New York City under a State program for limited-profit housing companies.

The same local was involved when a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board declared that contracts between it and two New York publishers constituted an "unlawful closed shop." The report was based on a complaint filed by 2 nonunion mailers that they had been denied employment in the mailing rooms of 2 newspapers because hiring there was controlled by the Mailers union (a branch of the ITU). The examiner's recommendation was forwarded to the NLRB for a ruling.

Other Developments

On April 15, the Governor of New York approved a bill prohibiting employers from discriminating against persons 45 to 65 years old because of their age. The bill covers not only hirings and discharges, but also conditions regarding promotion, wages, or work. The Governor declared the measure was "a long step forward toward breaking down arbitrary and unrealistic barriers which prevent full employment oppor-

tunities to thousands of people who are able and anxious to work."

A temporary injunction prohibiting the NLRB from holding a representation election at three Toledo stores in a bargaining dispute between the Retail Clerks International Association and the Retail Associates, Inc., was issued by a Federal district court judge on April 22. The union had settled with 1 store which had withdrawn from the 4-store employer association after the union had gone on strike against the store. The remaining stores—one of which was also being struck—had petitioned the NLRB for a single representation election. Meantime, the union had allowed its non-Communist affidavits, filed with the NLRB, to lapse. The union attorneys charged, however, that a single election would not be fair because the number of new workers hired by the struck store subsequent to the strike would be sufficient to make the union lose. They also argued that since one store had withdrawn from the association, the union also had the right to withdraw from bargaining with the stores as an association.

In granting the employers' petition for a single election, the Board overruled a 10-year precedent under which it had refused to order an election requested by employers where a noncomplying union was involved; the Board gave the vote to strike replacements.

¹⁰ Other unions that have financed similar projects include the Ladies' Garment Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. See Monthly Labor Review, July 1957, p. 858.

Book Reviews and Notes

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.*

Special Reviews

The Employment Relation and the Law. Edited by Benjamin Aaron and Robert E. Mathews. Boston, Little, Brown and Co., 1957. xxxviii, 861 pp. \$10.

Many law schools today confine the teaching of labor law primarily to the various aspects of collective bargaining, notwithstanding the rapid growth of legislation covering the relationship between the individual worker and his employer. It is to the study of this somewhat neglected area that this book makes a significant contribution.

Prior to the great depression of the 1930's, there was little legislation concerning the individual employment relation except for some statutes in the field of workmen's compensation. During and since the thirties, however, both the Federal and State Governments have enacted one statute after another establishing and defining various rights for the individual employee.

This book, which contains a combination of text and case materials, was compiled by a group of 29 teachers and practitioners of labor law constituting a nonprofit association known as the Labor Law Group.

The first portion of the book is devoted to an analysis of prerequisites for coverage under the principal statutes in the field of social legislation. Although other provisions of these statutes are treated in more detail in subsequent portions of the book, the employment relation is defined and interpreted initially and is not considered again as the study progresses. By bringing the various statutes together in this manner, it is possible to compare them more easily as to policy, language, and historical trend.

The book next considers the subject of equal opportunity in employment covering both State and Federal legislation on employment discrimination. Excerpts from such materials as the 1947 Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights and Oregon regulations on preemployment inquiries add vitality to the treatment of this topic.

Following is an examination of the avoidance and redress of physical damage to workers. After discussing the cost and prevalence of physical risks in both the past and present, the book surveys the safety legislation enacted to prevent employment injuries: Various State safety codes and Federal laws such as those on railroad and mine safety, the safety requirements of the Walsh-Healey Act, and the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The final aspect of the subject concerns the compensation of workers who suffer injury or disease notwithstanding the existence of safety legislation. The background and development of workmen's compensation and other legislation is considered.

The final portion of the book concerns the protection of the worker against economic exploitation and insecurity. The discussion includes the right to inventions, including shop rights, the regulation of wages and hours of work, social security and welfare programs, public assistance, and other legislation.

The book is well arranged as to subject matter, and the illustrative cases and text material successfully tie its components together. Naturally one volume such as this cannot treat the numerous statutes involved except in an extremely brief manner. It will serve admirably, however, as an introduction to this vast area of labor law.

—J. MILTON WILLIAMS
Office of the Solicitor

High-Talent Manpower for Science and Industry: An Appraisal of Policy at Home and Abroad. By J. Douglas Brown and Frederick Harbison. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, 1957. 97 pp. (Research Report Series, 95.) \$3.

This pair of effective and thoughtful essays by two leading students of industrial relations presents a policy for the development of high-talent manpower. The first essay, by Professor

Brown, concerns the problem in the United States; the second, by Professor Harbison, the problem in the underdeveloped countries.

Written in the calm of pre-Sputnik days, these essays are happily free from the strident charges and countercharges and the educational nostrums of recent months. Their initial thesis is that the creative scientist and engineer, "perhaps the most universal man in the twentieth century," is equally essential to progress in our own country and in the newer, less industrialized nations. These high-talent individuals—the "seed-corn" of modern industrial growth—are very few in number. They must be "discovered, nurtured, motivated" under the most favorable conditions: not merely a suitable educational system, but a favorable social, economic, and political climate as well.

For the highly industrialized nations, where executive talent is already developed, Professor Brown believes that the innovators and idea men among scientists hold the keys to rapid further progress. In the underdeveloped countries, managerial ability and organizational skills are perhaps even more crucial. Professor Harbison believes that long-range plans for the development of talented managers, as well as the training of engineers, technicians, and the basic labor force, must go hand in hand with long-range plans for the development of natural resources. In order to meet the ambitions of underdeveloped countries for telescoping their industrial development into a short space of time, he concludes that their high-talent people probably must continue to be trained abroad while their own institutions of higher learning are being developed. They should be broadly, not narrowly, educated.

Professor Brown emphasizes that high talent is strictly individual and cannot be mass produced. In surveying the American scene in this connection, he directs some well aimed barbs at our national passion for conformity, as a menace to the Nation's future supply of the talent so highly prized. Such people, he points out, live by the satisfactions of their work; they should not be pushed "to produce"; they thrive on appreciation, not interference. Creativity, it must be realized, cannot be turned off and on like a spigot.

Our national policy should be to find ways to discover these rare individuals; once discovered, they should have an opportunity to be educated

in talent-differentiated classes or schools at all levels of their education, and be given an opportunity to work closely with the best of teachers. For these reasons, Professor Brown inclines to favor the smaller institutions of higher learning for their education. The Federal Government, he believes, should encourage further education, but should not control the specifics; in general, it should cease to encourage concentration on mere know-how in its research projects and its educational aid.

Once trained, high-talent creative manpower requires wise use by industry. In his discussion of "problems and policies of corporations enhancing their 'seed corn' talent," Professor Brown is at his experienced best in giving sound advice to the supervisors of able young men and women.

This slender volume should be must reading for American business executives. It is short enough to be read on the 5:10 train, and is sufficiently stimulating to provide food for thought on many such journeys thereafter.

—ARYNESS JOY WICKENS
Deputy Assistant Secretary
U. S. Department of Labor

Report of an Enquiry into Household Expenditure in 1953-54, [United Kingdom]. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1957. 304 pp. £1 17s. 6d., H. M. Stationery Office.

This is primarily a statistical report of the most recent study of household expenditures conducted in the United Kingdom to revise the weights for their index of changes in retail prices (cost of living index). It was the first large-scale expenditure survey made there since 1937-38. The report consists of 50 tables which describe the characteristics of households and summarize the expenditure data for households of various characteristics and for different regions. The tabular summaries are introduced by a fairly detailed statement of the purpose of the study and a description of the sampling, data collection, and analyses.

The introduction provides a brief history of the "cost of living index" including the decisions and recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee with respect to the index maintenance and revision during and since World War II. It is significant to note that while the survey was designed primarily to obtain expenditure data for the revision of the index, the committee and tech-

nical staff recognized the other important uses of consumer expenditure data for "national income studies, market research, nutritional studies, and many other branches of social and economic science" and decided that the expenditure survey should be a cross section of the "whole community."

A sample of 351 Local Authority Areas and 19,881 households was selected in 1952 by a two-stage sampling technique. A combination of interviewer-recorded data which were reported from memory and supervised accountkeeping was used in the survey. The accountkeeping covered various periods of time between January 1953 and the early weeks of 1954. The reports for individual households included information on annual and monthly expenditures for certain infrequently purchased items and those for which regular payments are made. Generally detailed expenditure data for frequently purchased items were reported on the basis of a 3-week account kept by each "spending" member of the family. The reports for individual household members were consolidated and presented in the summary data as average weekly expenditures.

Definitions for the survey were generally similar to definitions used in United States studies. The household is roughly comparable with the Bureau of Labor Statistics "economic family," the major difference being the inclusion of boarders and live-in servants, as members of the household. Among the expenditure categories, the use of rental value of owner-occupied houses, rather than actual expenses, is probably the most significant variation from usual BLS practice.

More important than differences in the basic definitions are differences introduced by the variation in data collection procedures. BLS studies have always obtained annual expenditures for families for the survey year. The changing subsamples of families who reported expenditures for varying periods of time in the British study probably introduce important, though subtle, differences in the nature of the expenditure data obtained. The report points out some difficulties encountered in summarizing expenditure data relating to different periods of time, e. g., 1 week, 3 weeks, a month, or a year, into a coordinated set of data for a uniform period of time. This was particularly evident in summarization of expenditures for instalment purchases.

Household income data were obtained in considerably more detail than in earlier surveys, and income was used as the primary classification in the tabular summaries. This greatly increases their potential uses for international comparisons. The study provides much needed data for consumption research. It also introduced some new combinations of old collection techniques which will be of interest to analysts of survey methodology.

—HELEN HUMES LAMALE
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Industrial Society and Social Welfare: The Impact of Industrialization on the Supply and Organization of Social Welfare Services in the United States. By Harold L. Wilensky and Charles N. Lebeaux. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1958. 401 pp., bibliography. \$5.

This comprehensive review of American industrial society was originally designed as a monograph for presentation at the Eighth International Conference of Social Work in August 1956 at Munich, Germany. It was primarily written for the use of social welfare institutions and professional social workers. However, the report aroused so much interest that the original manuscript was revised and expanded into this book. The study was designed to show the impact of the industrialization of the American economy upon welfare expenditures, social agencies, and welfare occupations.

The authors first trace the development of American industry between the end of the Civil War and the beginning of World War I. This was the era which created many of the Nation's social problems, those problems which were to some extent the product of industrialization. They find that the more recent impact, particularly during the last quarter century, has been significantly different from the first period. The American people are today reaping the fruits of a highly productive industrial society, and now have the resources with which to solve many of our social problems. Nevertheless, the growing complexity of the social order creates new problems, some of which are noneconomic in character. So there has been a multiplication of specialized social agencies which require coordination, not only between public and private agencies, but also among the private agencies themselves.

Voluntarism has survived and expanded in welfare work in the United States despite the great expansion of Government activity in this field, according to Drs. Wilensky and Lebeaux. With the growth of welfare services, there has also emerged a new profession which now ranks in importance with some of the older professions and in which a high degree of training and skill is required.

This is an excellent book. It is succinct and well written. Yet it captures the broad sweep of social and economic change. It is a book which will interest not only the social worker and the welfare executive, but also the general reader who is interested in the growth and development of the American economy.

—EWAN CLAGUE

Commissioner of Labor Statistics

Problems in Labor Relations. By Benjamin M. Selekman, Sylvia Kopald Selekman, Stephen H. Fuller. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1958. 702 pp. 2d ed. \$8.

This new version of the Selekman's book, first published a decade ago, adds considerable new material, especially in bringing subsequent negotiations history to some of the cases carried over from the earlier volume. Readers with only a casual interest in the subject matter need not be discouraged from reading because it is a case book designed for classroom use. Wholly apart from academic purpose, the authors with unobtrusive finesse blend their own commentary with the verbatim record of many of the cases to create stories (in some instances serial stories) of really dramatic interest.

Probably this particular value stems from the happy choice of cases and the realism with which most of them are presented. The cases deal with workaday shop problems involving down to earth administration of grievance and other matters at the local union level; with general bargaining matters; and with top-level negotiations between identical parties over time.

One point is surprising. The participants in a few of the situations appear to be somewhat inept negotiators and ill-informed as to the facts in and surrounding their cases. What prompted them to permit public use of the undisguised record?

—L. R. K.

Apprenticeship and Training

National Bricklaying Apprenticeship Program and Standards. Prepared by National Joint Bricklaying Apprenticeship Committee. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, 1957. 22 pp.

The Training of Federal Employees. By Elizabeth F. Messer. Washington, U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1958. 146 pp. (Personnel Methods Series, 7.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Vocational Training in the Federal Republic of Germany. By E. Krause. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, March 1958, p. 209-219. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Economic Development

The Economy of the American People—Progress, Problems, Prospects. By Gerhard Colm and Theodore Geiger. Washington, National Planning Association, 1958. 167 pp. (Planning Pamphlet 102.) \$2.

Dynamics of Economic Growth: The American Economy, 1957-1975. By Charles F. Roos. New York, Econometric Institute, Inc., 1957. 374 pp.

Economic Growth in the United States—Its Past and Future: A Statement on National Policy. New York, Committee for Economic Development, Research and Policy Committee, 1958. 63 pp. 50 cents.

Studies in Economic Development—With Special Reference to Conditions in the Underdeveloped Areas of Western Asia and India. By Alfred Bonn . London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, Ltd., 1957. 294 pp. 32s.

Economic Analysis and Policy in Underdeveloped Countries. By P. T. Bauer. Durham, N. C., Duke University Press (for Duke University Commonwealth-Studies Center), 1957. 145 pp., bibliography. \$3.

Health and Sickness Insurance

Voluntary Health Insurance and Medical Care Costs, 1948-56. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, December 1957, pp. 3-10. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Group Health Plans: A Twenty-Year Legal Review. By Horace R. Hansen. (In *Minnesota Law Review*, Minneapolis, March 1958, pp. 527-548. \$1.75.)

Significant Temporary Disability Insurance Data, 1956. By Albert A. Belman. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Unemployment Insurance Service, 1958. 29 pp. (BES U-121.) Free.

Growth in Protection Against Income Loss from Short-Term Sickness, 1948-56. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, January 1958, pp. 14-20. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Industrial Hygiene

Dermatitis in Industry. By Daniel C. Braun, M. D., and Rosedith Sitgreaves. (In *A. M. A. Archives of Industrial Health*, Chicago, April 1958, pp. 259-272. \$1.)

Report of Research and Technologic Work on Explosives, Explosions, and Flames, Fiscal Years 1953 and 1954. By Ruth F. Brinkley and Robert W. Van Dolah. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1957. 127 pp. (Information Circular 7804.) Free.

Organization of Occupational Health Services in Places of Employment. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1958. 148 pp. (Report VI (2) prepared for International Labor Conference, 42d session, 1958.) \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Labor Legislation

The Taft-Hartley Act After Ten Years—A Symposium. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., April 1958, pp. 327-412. \$1.75.)

[*Legislative Decree for*] *Settlement of Collective Labor Disputes in Argentina.* (In *Industry and Labor*, Geneva, March 1, 1958, pp. 173-176. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Labor-Management Relations

Environmental Variables and Union-Management Accommodation. By Milton Derber, W. Ellison Chalmers, Ross Stagner. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., April 1958, pp. 413-428. \$1.75.)

Analysis of Work Stoppages in the Pacific Coast Maritime Industry, 1957. San Francisco, Pacific Maritime Association, 1958. 12 pp.

Dictionary of Labor-Management Relations: Part I—A; Part II—B; Part III—C. By Harold S. Roberts. Honolulu, University of Hawaii, Industrial Relations Center, 1957. 52, 24, 36 pp., respectively.

Industrial Relations in the New Japan. By Solomon B. Levine. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1957. 12 pp. (Reprint Series, 57; from *Pacific Affairs*, September 1957.)

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Manpower

A Measure of the Utilization of Labor in the Economy. By Philip W. Cartwright and Robert J. Lampman. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., January 1958, pp. 220-230. \$1.75.)

Meeting Changing Occupational Needs—[A Symposium]. (In *Employment Security Review*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, December 1957, pp. 3-41, 48. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

A Decade of Service in Farm Placement—[A Symposium]. (In *Employment Security Review*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, March 1958, pp. 3-48. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Arizona 1957 Farm Labor Report. Phoenix, Arizona State Employment Service, Farm Placement Division, 1958. 75 pp.

The Problem of Scientific and Technical Manpower in Western Europe, Canada, and the United States. Paris, Organization for European Economic Cooperation, [1958?]. 221 pp. \$2.

Immigrants in Scientific and Technical Professions in Canada. Ottawa, Canadian Department of Labor, Economics and Research Branch, 1957. 16 pp. (Professional Manpower Bull. 2.)

Minority Groups

The Economics of Discrimination. By Gary S. Becker. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1957. 137 pp. \$3.50.

Discrimination in the Field of Employment and Occupation. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1958. 45 pp. (Report IV (2) prepared for International Labor Conference, 42d session, 1958.) 30 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Personnel Management and Practices

Engineered Work Measurement. By Delmar W. Karger and Franklin H. Bayha. New York, Industrial Press, 1957. 635 pp., bibliography. \$12.

Work Sampling. By Ralph M. Barnes. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1957. 283 pp., bibliography. 2d ed. \$7.95.

Motivating Factors in Engineer Employment—A Comprehensive Study of Research Relating to the Engineer: Part I, A Conceptual Scheme of the Employment Process; Part II, The Motivating Factors in Engineer Job Selection; Part III, The Motivating Factors in Engineer Job Satisfaction. New York, Deutsch &

Shea, Inc., 1957 and 1958. 16 pp., bibliography, 15 and 24 pp., respectively. \$7.50 for set.

Modular Management and Human Leadership. By Frank Pieper. Minneapolis, Minn., Methods Press, 1958. 288 pp. \$6.50.

Men, Machines, and Methods in the Modern Office. New York, American Management Association, Office Management Division, 1958. 148 pp. (Management Report 6.) \$3.75; \$2.50 to AMA members.

Developing a Company Management Team. By David L. Harrington. Berkeley, California Personnel Management Association, Research Division, [1958]. 12 pp. (Management Report 242.) \$1.

Outlook for Industrial Relations and Personnel Management. (Survey among Pacific Coast industrial relations and personnel executives on their plans, views, and experiences in preparing to meet the uncertain problems of the future.) Berkeley, California Personnel Management Association, Research Division, [1958]. 17 pp. (Management Report 249.) \$1.

The Gap Between Spendable Earnings and Labor Costs—A Growing Challenge to Personnel Administration. By Michael T. Wermel and Geraldine M. Beideman. (In Personnel Administration, Washington, March–April 1958, pp. 4–10, 37. \$1.)

Profit Sharing

Profit-Sharing Plans, Selected References, January 1958. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1958. 11 pp. Free.

Profit Sharing and Union Strategy. By Helen B. Shaffer. Washington (1156 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1958. 17 pp. (Vol. I, 1958, No. 10.) \$2.

Bonus and Profit-Sharing—Theory, Law, and Practice (with Special Reference to India). By G. L. Kothari. Delhi, Metropolitan Book Co. Private Ltd., 1957. xxix, 441 pp.

Social Security

Social Security and the Farmer in Kentucky. By John R. Christiansen and others. Lexington, University of Kentucky, Agricultural Experiment Station, 1958. 52 pp. (Bull. 654.)

Social Security: A Workers' Education Manual. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1958. 132 pp., bibliography. 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Changes in the Social Security Scheme in Argentina. (In Industry and Labor, Geneva, February 1, 1958, pp. 102–107. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

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Unemployment Insurance Claimants, 1954–55—Characteristics and Benefit Experience of New York Workers Who Filed Claims to Establish Benefit Years Ending in 1955; Statistical Appendix. New York, State Department of Labor, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, 1957. 117 and 90 pp., respectively.

Report of the New York State Advisory Council on Employment and Unemployment Insurance for 1957. New York, State Department of Labor, 1958. 61 pp.

Vocational Guidance

Principles and Practices in Guidance. By Emery Stoops and Gunnar L. Wahlquist. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1958. 369 pp., bibliographies. \$5.50.

A Job Guide for Utah Job Seekers—Major Occupations, 1957. Salt Lake City, State Department of Employment Security, 1957. 94 pp.

Trends in the Employment of College and University Graduates in Business and Industry, 1958—Twelfth Annual Report. (A Survey of 223 Well-known Business and Industrial Concerns.) By Frank S. Endicott. Evanston, Ill., Northwestern University, 1957. 11 pp.

Summer Job Guide and Employment Information, 1958. By Russell J. Fornwalt. New York, Big Brothers, Inc., 1958. 5 pp. 15 cents.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Work

Studies of the Effects of the \$1 Minimum Wage—Wage Structure: Processed Waste, Work Shirts, April 1957 (Report 124, 36 pp.); Men's and Children's Seamless Hosiery, April 1957 (Report 129, 44 pp.); Southern Sawmills, April 1957 (Report 130, 44 pp.). Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1958. Free.

Occupational Wage Survey: San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., January 1958 (Bull. 1224-8, 27 pp., 25 cents); Memphis, Tenn., January 1958 (Bull. 1224-9, 25 pp., 25 cents). Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1958. Available from Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Salaries, Wages, and Fringe Benefits in Michigan Cities and Villages Over 4,000 Population—Hours of Work, Overtime Pay Practices, Holiday Pay Practices, and Uniform Allowance Policy, 1958. Ann Arbor, Michigan Municipal League, 1958. 148 pp. (Information Bull. 81.) \$3.50.

Faculty Salaries, 1957–58. By W. Robert Bokelman. (In Higher Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Washington, March 1958, pp. 105–109. 10 cents.)

Wages and Inflation. (In Labor Research, Canadian Labor Congress, Ottawa, October–December 1957, 16 pp.)

Controlling Labor Costs in an Inflationary Period. By Fred M. Karches, J. F. Biggane, Warren E. Alberts. (In Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, March 1958, pp. 92–99.)

Hours of Work. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1958. 151 pp. (Report VIII prepared for International Labor Conference, 42d session, 1958.) \$1.25. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Welfare and Working Conditions

Taiwan Labor Conditions. [Taipei], Taiwan Provincial Department of Social Affairs, 1957. 106 pp. (In English and Chinese.)

Conditions of Employment of Plantation Workers. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1958. 101 pp. (Report V (2) prepared for International Labor Conference, 42d session, 1958.) 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Conditions of Work of Fishermen. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1958. 47 pp. (Report VII (2) prepared for International Labor Conference, 42d session, 1958.) 40 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

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Work Injuries and Work-Injury Rates in Hospitals. By Frank S. McElroy and George R. McCormack. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1958. 56 pp. (Bull. 1219.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Coal-Mine Injuries and Employment, December and Annual Summary, 1957. By Nina L. Jones and others. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1958. 9 pp. (Mineral Industry Surveys, CMI 120.) Free.

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Report of the Royal Commission on Employment of Firemen on Diesel Locomotives in Freight and Yard Service on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1958. 38 pp.

Annual Report of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1957. Washington, 1958. 263 pp. 75 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Supply and Demand. By Hubert Henderson. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1958. 142 pp. (Cambridge Economic Handbooks.) \$2.25.

The Economic Almanac, 1958: A Handbook of Useful Facts About Business, Labor, and Government in the United States and Other Areas. Edited by Theodore R. Gates. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1958. 673 pp.

Probability, Statistics and Truth. By Richard von Mises. New York, Macmillan Co., 1957. 244 pp. 2d rev. English ed. \$5.

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Current Labor Statistics

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² This table is included in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Review.

A.—Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1. Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

(In thousands)

Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹														Annual average	
	1958				1957 ²								1957		1956	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956	
	Total, both sexes															
Total labor force.....	70,681	70,158	60,804	69,379	70,458	70,790	71,299	71,044	71,833	73,051	72,661	70,714	69,771	70,746	70,387	
Civilian labor force.....	68,027	67,510	67,160	66,732	67,770	68,061	68,513	68,225	68,994	70,228	69,842	67,893	66,951	67,946	67,530	
Unemployment.....	5,120	5,198	5,173	4,494	3,374	3,188	2,508	2,552	2,609	3,007	3,337	2,715	2,690	2,936	2,551	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,725	1,753	1,946	2,007	1,593	1,724	1,272	1,438	1,386	1,582	2,028	1,398	1,251	1,485	1,214	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	933	1,153	1,517	1,187	857	699	538	448	506	731	620	520	507	650	594	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	577	845	562	435	297	240	175	210	247	201	182	161	224	240	211	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	1,301	1,045	795	556	380	280	268	263	238	234	261	377	439	321	301	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	585	401	353	309	246	243	255	193	232	260	247	260	267	239	232	
Employment.....	62,907	62,311	61,988	62,238	64,396	64,873	66,005	65,674	66,385	67,221	66,504	65,178	64,261	65,011	64,979	
Nonagricultural.....	57,349	57,239	57,158	57,240	59,012	59,057	59,168	59,156	59,562	59,449	58,970	58,519	58,506	58,789	58,394	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	44,166	44,206	43,213	44,764	46,579	42,170	47,051	47,652	45,992	44,272	46,988	47,116	47,230	46,238	46,062	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	7,840	7,789	8,218	7,317	7,343	11,558	6,784	6,207	5,637	5,969	6,241	6,576	6,671	6,953	6,715	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	3,190	3,346	3,252	3,147	3,188	3,090	2,934	2,664	2,110	2,345	2,498	2,942	2,920	2,777	2,648	
With a job but not at work ⁴	2,163	1,899	2,476	2,007	1,901	2,399	2,399	2,632	5,823	6,863	3,243	1,886	1,684	2,821	2,969	
Agricultural.....	5,558	5,072	4,830	4,998	5,385	5,817	6,837	6,518	6,823	7,772	7,534	6,659	5,755	6,222	6,585	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,561	2,945	2,551	2,896	3,266	3,586	4,893	4,318	4,918	5,742	5,402	4,616	3,851	4,198	4,577	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,390	1,373	1,265	1,303	1,301	1,427	1,383	1,633	1,364	1,514	1,622	1,523	1,411	1,413	1,399	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	444	503	667	510	557	548	390	421	317	366	396	351	356	416	416	
With a job but not at work ⁴	162	251	346	289	260	256	172	146	224	150	115	170	137	196	192	
	Males															
Total labor force.....	48,396	48,126	47,944	47,801	48,096	48,286	48,503	48,620	49,745	50,307	50,160	48,657	48,214	48,649	48,579	
Civilian labor force.....	45,774	45,510	45,332	45,186	45,440	45,589	45,751	45,835	46,940	47,517	47,375	45,870	45,428	45,882	45,756	
Unemployment.....	3,492	3,743	3,632	3,141	2,392	2,041	1,594	1,565	1,596	1,803	2,054	1,665	1,809	1,893	1,608	
Employment.....	42,282	41,767	41,700	42,045	43,047	43,548	44,156	44,270	45,344	45,713	45,321	44,205	43,620	43,989	44,148	
Nonagricultural.....	37,578	37,340	37,429	37,646	38,413	38,713	38,865	39,155	39,953	39,738	39,647	38,982	38,747	38,952	38,870	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	30,867	30,552	29,833	31,093	32,090	29,402	32,773	33,371	32,992	31,823	33,713	33,251	33,027	32,546	32,536	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	4,027	4,087	4,326	3,788	3,680	6,471	3,317	2,992	2,711	2,891	2,934	3,165	3,350	3,461	3,388	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,395	1,427	1,494	1,437	1,375	1,381	1,240	1,162	950	1,010	1,096	1,309	1,248	1,197	1,135	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,289	1,273	1,776	1,325	1,262	1,458	1,534	1,630	3,299	4,015	1,854	1,257	1,122	1,748	1,810	
Agricultural.....	4,704	4,427	4,271	4,399	4,634	4,834	5,292	5,115	5,391	5,975	5,674	5,222	4,872	5,037	5,278	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,281	2,777	2,393	2,740	3,075	3,424	4,111	3,779	4,221	4,862	4,499	4,006	3,560	3,716	3,983	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	947	1,000	971	976	876	952	758	925	741	754	820	815	912	842	806	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	329	420	586	411	444	393	270	282	231	283	260	249	282	309	308	
With a job but not at work ⁴	147	230	321	271	239	226	153	128	198	121	96	152	118	171	171	
	Females															
Total labor force.....	22,286	22,032	21,861	21,578	22,362	22,506	22,796	22,424	22,088	22,745	22,500	22,056	21,556	22,097	21,808	
Civilian labor force.....	22,254	22,000	21,829	21,546	22,330	22,473	22,763	22,390	22,054	22,711	22,467	22,023	21,523	22,064	21,774	
Unemployment.....	1,629	1,456	1,541	1,353	981	1,147	914	986	1,013	1,203	1,283	1,050	882	1,043	943	
Employment.....	20,625	20,544	20,288	20,193	21,349	21,326	21,849	21,404	21,041	21,508	21,183	20,974	20,641	21,021	20,831	
Nonagricultural.....	19,770	19,899	19,729	19,594	20,598	20,343	20,303	20,001	19,609	19,711	19,323	19,537	19,758	19,837	19,524	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,299	13,654	13,380	13,672	14,483	12,768	14,278	14,281	12,939	12,449	13,275	13,865	14,203	13,692	13,526	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,813	3,701	3,892	3,530	3,663	5,086	3,467	3,215	2,926	3,078	3,257	3,411	3,322	3,491	3,327	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,795	1,919	1,759	1,711	1,813	1,709	1,694	1,502	1,159	1,335	1,402	1,632	1,672	1,580	1,513	
With a job but not at work ⁴	864	825	700	681	639	780	864	1,002	2,524	2,849	1,389	628	562	1,073	1,158	
Agricultural.....	855	645	559	599	751	952	1,546	1,403	1,433	1,797	1,860	1,437	883	1,184	1,307	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	280	169	159	156	191	322	782	539	697	879	902	809	291	482	585	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	444	373	294	327	425	476	625	708	623	760	802	708	499	571	594	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	115	83	81	99	113	155	120	139	86	129	137	101	74	107	108	
With a job but not at work ⁴	15	20	25	18	22	30	19	17	26	29	19	18	19	25	21	

¹ Estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of households and are subject to sampling variability. Data relate to the calendar week ending nearest the 15th day of the month. The employed total includes all wage and salary workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid workers in family-operated enterprises. Persons in institutions are not included.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

² Beginning with January 1957, two groups numbering between 200,000 and 300,000 which were formerly classified as employed (under "with a job but not at work") were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. For a full explanation, see Monthly Report on the Labor Force,

February 1957 (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-57, No. 176).

³ Survey week contained legal holiday.

⁴ Includes persons who had a job or business but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute. Prior to January 1957, also included were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff and persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Most of the persons in these groups have, since that time, been classified as unemployed.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ¹

(In thousands)

Industry	1958				1957								Annual average		
	Apr. ²	Mar. ³	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
Total employees	50,232	50,176	50,223	50,937	53,084	52,789	53,043	53,152	52,891	52,605	52,881	52,482	52,270	52,543	51,878
Mining	766	771	784	803	825	829	837	853	862	857	858	835	833	840	816
Metal.....	93.9	94.8	96.1	99.6	103.3	104.5	105.7	110.1	112.2	113.4	112.4	111.9	110.8	109.7	108.3
Iron.....		30.1	30.4	32.4	35.4	36.9	38.1	39.6	40.1	39.3	38.9	38.2	36.1	37.4	34.6
Copper.....		28.8	29.0	29.6	30.2	30.3	30.3	32.0	32.8	33.4	33.0	33.0	33.5	32.5	33.3
Lead and zinc.....		14.3	14.6	15.0	15.2	14.7	14.9	15.4	15.9	16.8	17.5	17.4	18.2	16.7	17.4
Anthracite.....		23.1	24.2	23.4	26.1	24.1	27.3	28.4	27.2	31.0	30.6	26.6	28.5	28.3	29.7
Bituminous-coal.....	210.5	216.7	222.6	230.0	234.2	235.5	237.3	237.0	237.9	231.3	241.9	238.7	239.0	238.1	230.8
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		326.4	333.3	339.7	345.1	346.0	346.8	356.3	363.1	362.0	354.8	340.0	339.8	346.7	330.8
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		203.9	204.8	205.7	206.4	205.2	206.8	213.3	217.6	217.6	212.0	203.6	204.0	207.2	196.4
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	113.5	109.6	107.8	110.6	115.8	118.7	120.1	121.2	121.3	119.2	118.7	118.2	115.3	116.8	116.2
Contract construction	2,748	2,538	2,374	2,606	2,850	3,059	3,224	3,285	3,305	3,275	3,232	3,082	2,906	3,025	2,993
Nonbuilding construction.....	479	442	501	574	652	715	730	738	738	728	714	663	572	631	606
Highway and street.....	179.1	157.8	184.4	223.5	275.0	320.2	333.8	340.4	331.0	321.5	296.2	237.3	271.1	263.3	271.1
Other nonbuilding construction.....	299.7	284.6	316.6	350.0	376.5	395.0	396.4	397.4	397.4	392.0	366.8	334.7	360.1	342.6	342.6
Building construction.....	2,059	1,932	2,105	2,276	2,407	2,509	2,555	2,567	2,567	2,547	2,518	2,419	2,334	2,394	2,387
General contractors.....	777.4	724.4	805.1	873.9	936.3	980.3	1,009.6	1,030.2	1,039.8	1,005.5	977.5	944.6	955.1	995.1	995.1
Special-trade contractors.....	1,281.1	1,207.8	1,299.5	1,401.9	1,470.8	1,528.2	1,545.4	1,537.0	1,507.1	1,512.5	1,441.1	1,389.5	1,439.0	1,391.8	1,391.8
Plumbing and heating.....	300.4	303.5	318.9	331.6	338.7	350.4	351.8	344.2	332.6	342.7	333.7	334.6	338.2	334.0	334.0
Painting and decorating.....	164.3	152.7	161.6	181.6	198.6	211.8	223.0	226.6	226.5	205.2	190.5	176.5	191.8	179.5	179.5
Electrical work.....	208.7	211.9	218.5	227.2	231.2	237.1	240.2	242.7	241.2	237.2	223.5	218.2	230.3	198.1	198.1
Other special-trade contractors.....	607.7	539.2	600.5	661.5	702.3	728.9	730.4	723.5	706.8	727.4	693.4	660.2	678.7	680.2	680.2
Manufacturing	15,095	15,366	15,603	15,877	16,316	16,573	16,783	16,905	16,955	16,710	16,852	16,762	16,822	16,800	16,905
Durable goods ¹	8,528	8,712	8,875	9,111	9,405	9,584	9,687	9,710	9,802	9,756	9,913	9,895	9,927	9,808	9,825
Nondurable goods ⁴	6,567	6,654	6,728	6,766	6,911	6,989	7,096	7,195	7,153	6,954	6,939	6,867	6,895	6,992	7,080
Ordnance and accessories.....	119.3	117.9	117.6	116.6	116.9	117.8	119.8	123.6	126.5	126.2	126.7	127.6	129.4	125.5	130.6
Food and kindred products.....	1,394.0	1,389.7	1,396.9	1,417.4	1,477.9	1,518.1	1,591.8	1,673.6	1,654.6	1,578.9	1,510.7	1,451.8	1,433.1	1,517.9	1,552.0
Meat products.....	299.0	303.8	313.9	325.6	332.1	330.7	330.4	327.0	328.9	325.7	320.7	320.3	320.3	327.3	337.4
Dairy products.....	94.9	93.3	94.0	95.2	96.5	98.8	103.2	109.1	111.1	109.8	104.3	101.5	102.6	109.3	109.3
Canning and preserving.....	151.2	155.4	157.1	175.9	193.7	261.5	347.5	326.7	253.9	197.1	168.2	166.1	114.3	231.1	231.1
Grain-mill products.....	113.5	113.3	113.2	113.2	114.1	116.8	118.0	118.2	115.1	113.2	113.5	114.4	115.7	118.7	118.7
Bakery products.....	283.5	284.4	285.3	288.1	289.5	290.7	290.9	292.4	292.2	289.5	287.6	286.5	288.8	289.1	289.1
Sugar.....	25.2	26.5	33.4	43.0	47.9	43.3	29.8	28.7	27.9	27.1	25.0	25.4	32.0	31.8	31.8
Confectionery and related products.....	75.7	77.1	77.6	84.6	85.8	85.6	83.7	78.8	73.3	73.8	73.5	75.6	78.9	79.3	79.3
Beverages.....	210.3	206.4	207.5	215.6	218.6	222.1	226.8	229.9	234.4	229.4	218.8	207.4	218.4	215.3	215.3
Miscellaneous food products.....	136.4	136.7	135.4	136.7	139.9	142.3	143.3	143.8	144.1	145.1	140.2	135.9	139.9	140.0	140.0
Tobacco manufactures.....	78.9	84.1	88.1	92.0	96.3	95.7	103.8	108.3	100.0	80.1	82.5	81.9	82.8	92.8	97.3
Cigarettes.....		35.6	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.2	35.8	35.7	34.2	34.3	33.7	33.7	35.8	34.2
Cigars.....		30.2	30.6	30.6	32.0	32.6	32.8	32.3	32.0	30.1	32.6	32.9	33.4	32.6	34.5
Tobacco and snuff.....		6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		11.8	15.3	19.3	22.2	20.8	29.3	33.6	25.7	9.5	9.0	8.7	9.0	17.8	21.6
Textile-mill products.....	922.5	934.0	945.3	950.6	974.9	985.3	998.1	1,003.0	1,002.3	986.2	1,004.2	1,003.6	1,012.1	1,004.0	1,057.3
Scouring and combing plants.....		5.9	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.9
Yarn and thread mills.....		111.1	112.9	113.8	116.1	116.1	117.2	118.2	116.1	114.9	117.7	118.1	118.5	117.8	123.0
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		404.2	409.3	412.2	419.0	418.9	424.1	426.4	427.5	423.1	428.4	429.2	434.5	429.7	457.2
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....		27.5	27.6	27.8	28.3	28.7	29.3	29.3	29.1	28.5	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.2	29.8
Knitting mills.....		195.0	195.5	194.2	204.0	212.0	215.7	216.5	217.2	211.2	213.2	213.2	211.7	212.5	220.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		84.1	85.3	85.2	86.7	87.9	88.3	88.5	87.9	86.1	83.1	88.0	88.9	88.2	91.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		46.4	46.8	47.7	48.7	48.9	50.3	50.3	49.9	49.0	49.4	51.1	52.8	51.1	54.2
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		9.8	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.2	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.6	10.0	10.9	10.6	12.3
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		50.0	51.6	53.7	56.0	57.2	57.1	57.7	58.0	56.8	57.9	58.2	59.2	58.6	61.6
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,113.1	1,155.0	1,188.6	1,174.7	1,194.1	1,205.1	1,211.0	1,219.4	1,219.5	1,156.8	1,180.5	1,173.2	1,204.5	1,203.5	1,215.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		113.8	115.4	115.0	117.0	115.4	119.1	121.7	121.8	117.3	122.8	121.0	122.6	121.4	124.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		300.9	301.9	297.1	303.0	308.6	313.1	315.5	312.5	303.9	309.4	304.9	307.2	308.3	315.4
Women's outerwear.....		335.7	360.0	354.1	357.0	353.3	346.8	354.2	358.4	328.4	336.1	337.2	357.9	353.6	356.4
Women's, children's undergarments.....		119.3	119.4	119.1	121.5	124.1	124.3	124.2	122.0	115.8	119.2	121.1	123.8	122.0	121.6
Millinery.....		19.9	21.1	17.4	16.4	15.4	18.6	19.7	19.7	16.1	14.1	15.3	20.5	18.4	18.7
Children's outerwear.....		76.9	80.2	78.9	76.7	78.9	79.7	80.1	80.4	78.9	79.6	75.4	72.5	77.7	74.8
Fur goods.....		11.0	11.1	11.4	11.9	12.6	12.8	12.7	11.6	12.0	12.5	11.7	9.8	11.6	11.6
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		60.4	60.2	60.5	62.9	64.6	64.8	64.2	63.5	60.9	61.7	60.3	61.2	62.3	63.4
Other fabricated textile products.....		117.1	119.3	121.2	127.7	132.3	131.8	127.1	129.6	123.5	125.1	126.3	129.0	128.2	129.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1958				1957								Annual average		
	Apr. ²	Mar. ²	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	613.3	615.3	615.3	625.0	648.8	670.3	691.9	699.5	713.5	713.7	729.7	708.1	680.0	685.9	741.4
Logging camps and contractors.....	70.9	70.4	71.9	77.4	83.4	91.2	88.4	94.7	101.6	110.9	100.6	83.2	87.3	87.3	104.0
Sawmills and planing mills.....	326.5	325.7	330.4	343.3	354.0	361.8	368.9	376.8	373.0	377.3	368.4	359.5	360.1	388.1	388.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	120.7	123.4	124.4	126.6	129.5	133.3	135.0	135.5	132.7	131.9	129.2	127.2	130.1	135.8	135.8
Wooden containers.....	45.7	44.4	47.0	47.9	48.8	50.1	50.8	50.0	50.1	52.5	52.2	52.2	51.0	55.0	55.0
Miscellaneous wood products.....	51.5	51.4	52.3	53.6	54.6	55.5	56.4	56.5	56.3	57.1	57.4	57.5	57.9	56.6	58.5
Furniture and fixtures.....	341.1	347.7	354.1	357.8	368.2	373.4	378.1	379.8	378.2	369.6	371.8	368.6	372.5	373.2	379.0
Household furniture.....	247.1	251.4	255.0	262.1	266.2	267.9	267.9	266.6	266.6	259.1	261.0	259.1	263.2	263.3	266.4
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	42.7	43.1	43.3	44.0	44.9	46.2	47.4	47.7	47.7	47.0	47.5	47.1	47.6	46.8	48.1
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	34.9	36.2	36.1	37.1	37.0	38.4	39.2	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.6	38.1	37.7	38.1	37.9
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	23.0	23.4	23.4	25.0	25.3	25.6	25.3	25.1	24.7	24.7	24.3	24.0	25.0	26.6	26.6
Paper and allied products.....	556.6	558.5	560.3	566.1	575.6	578.8	580.4	580.6	576.0	569.7	578.7	573.1	575.0	575.9	569.9
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	270.9	271.8	274.8	277.1	277.4	277.1	277.8	278.4	278.4	276.0	281.5	277.8	278.8	278.3	278.0
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	153.6	154.2	156.9	161.9	164.6	164.1	163.5	159.4	156.6	158.8	157.1	157.1	159.5	156.7	156.7
Other paper and allied products.....	134.0	134.3	134.4	136.6	136.8	139.2	139.3	138.2	137.1	138.4	138.2	139.1	138.1	135.2	135.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	862.5	865.5	864.1	866.5	874.3	876.1	875.5	869.9	859.5	860.3	861.7	859.5	863.8	865.8	852.5
Newspapers.....	321.4	320.9	321.2	324.3	324.3	324.3	322.8	321.6	317.9	320.0	321.8	320.5	320.0	320.7	313.7
Periodicals.....	60.9	61.4	61.9	62.0	62.3	61.7	60.9	58.9	59.1	58.5	59.2	59.7	60.5	64.2	64.2
Books.....	53.4	53.2	53.4	53.3	53.4	53.6	53.6	53.4	53.6	53.3	53.4	54.0	53.8	53.1	53.1
Commercial printing.....	229.3	228.7	230.4	233.0	231.2	231.4	229.3	228.9	228.0	227.2	227.0	227.0	228.8	222.4	222.4
Lithographing.....	60.5	60.5	60.4	62.5	62.8	63.1	62.6	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.1	62.6	62.5	63.1	63.1
Greeting cards.....	15.5	15.9	15.8	16.6	19.0	18.9	18.1	17.3	17.2	17.6	16.6	16.4	17.3	18.8	18.8
Bookbinding and related industries.....	44.4	44.1	44.3	44.8	45.3	46.7	47.1	45.8	45.4	46.1	45.9	46.4	46.0	46.0	46.0
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	80.1	79.4	79.1	77.8	77.8	77.3	76.7	75.1	74.9	74.7	74.8	77.1	76.2	71.2	71.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	809.0	808.4	808.3	815.2	822.5	828.6	832.2	833.9	832.5	829.4	831.8	837.8	841.8	833.5	830.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	101.4	102.3	103.4	103.8	104.5	105.8	107.0	107.6	107.7	108.1	108.0	107.7	106.9	108.4	108.4
Industrial organic chemicals.....	297.3	301.1	305.2	308.2	309.2	309.3	313.3	315.1	316.0	315.8	314.7	316.4	314.3	315.7	315.7
Drugs and medicines.....	108.1	107.2	107.2	107.8	107.6	106.2	105.7	105.5	104.4	102.6	101.5	101.5	103.8	97.7	97.7
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	48.9	48.9	49.0	49.6	50.5	51.0	51.3	51.2	50.6	50.7	50.1	50.3	50.7	50.3	50.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	74.4	74.7	75.3	75.6	75.8	77.0	77.9	78.6	79.0	77.9	77.5	77.0	77.2	76.2	76.2
Gum and wood chemicals.....	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.4
Fertilizers.....	40.8	35.1	34.1	32.3	32.6	33.9	33.3	31.0	30.5	33.5	42.5	44.9	35.6	36.0	36.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	35.6	36.6	38.5	40.7	42.0	41.8	39.0	36.3	35.5	36.5	37.2	38.0	39.0	40.5	40.5
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	93.9	94.4	94.5	96.4	98.4	98.6	97.7	98.4	96.9	98.2	97.7	97.3	97.5	97.5	97.5
Products of petroleum and coal.....	248.4	247.8	250.7	253.0	253.7	256.6	257.9	261.3	261.3	259.9	259.1	257.2	256.8	257.3	254.3
Petroleum refining.....	202.1	203.2	204.6	203.9	204.8	205.0	208.1	208.5	207.2	206.3	205.4	205.5	205.6	205.6	202.6
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	45.7	47.5	48.4	49.8	51.8	52.9	53.2	52.8	52.7	52.8	51.8	51.3	51.7	51.7	51.7
Rubber products.....	237.5	242.9	250.9	260.5	267.5	269.3	269.9	266.9	264.7	259.7	255.7	262.1	249.7	264.7	269.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	102.4	105.6	109.2	111.3	111.4	111.6	111.6	111.3	110.6	104.5	110.7	97.5	109.8	111.5	111.5
Rubber footwear.....	21.1	21.5	21.8	22.1	22.3	22.1	22.1	22.0	21.6	21.8	21.6	21.7	22.0	24.1	24.1
Other rubber products.....	119.4	123.8	129.5	134.1	135.6	136.2	133.2	131.4	127.5	129.4	129.8	130.5	132.9	133.6	133.6
Leather and leather products.....	344.3	368.2	374.5	370.1	374.0	374.9	375.4	378.0	382.9	372.5	373.9	366.3	375.3	376.1	381.5
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	38.4	38.9	39.5	39.9	40.4	40.4	40.6	41.0	40.3	41.0	40.4	40.7	40.8	42.7	42.7
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	19.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.9	20.0	19.9	19.7	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.0
Footwear (except rubber).....	240.5	244.8	244.4	242.6	239.1	239.5	242.6	246.8	243.2	243.6	238.4	243.7	243.2	246.3	246.3
Luggage.....	16.2	16.3	16.0	16.7	17.2	17.5	17.3	17.6	17.0	17.1	16.8	16.6	17.0	16.6	16.6
Handbags and small leather goods.....	35.7	36.2	32.5	35.1	35.1	36.0	35.1	34.7	29.9	30.2	29.2	32.6	33.4	33.7	33.7
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	13.4	12.9	12.2	14.1	17.2	17.3	17.9	17.8	17.1	17.1	16.7	16.6	16.6	17.0	17.0
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	492.9	498.3	508.9	529.8	543.7	551.3	556.8	555.3	538.2	555.2	550.4	549.0	547.0	561.5	561.5
Flat glass.....	25.4	29.3	31.2	32.9	32.9	32.6	31.6	31.3	30.9	30.7	30.7	31.5	32.0	34.2	34.2
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	89.9	89.5	89.5	92.8	96.4	97.2	98.5	98.2	94.3	97.7	96.0	94.8	95.6	95.0	95.0
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	14.0	14.8	15.3	16.1	16.3	16.9	16.5	16.6	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.6	17.5	17.5
Cement, hydraulic.....	39.0	39.2	40.1	41.8	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.6	29.7	41.5	42.6	42.2	41.2	43.4	43.4
Structural clay products.....	69.6	70.6	73.1	78.3	80.9	82.4	83.6	83.9	83.5	83.3	80.7	80.5	81.4	86.9	86.9
Pottery and related products.....	47.0	47.4	47.6	49.3	50.3	50.3	50.9	50.2	49.7	51.4	52.0	53.4	51.7	54.6	54.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	108.4	106.4	107.6	111.2	115.6	118.8	120.9	120.9	121.5	122.2	120.2	117.6	117.3	117.6	117.6
Cut-stone and stone products.....	17.6	17.5	17.9	18.5	18.6	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.2	18.9	19.1	19.2	19.0	19.5	19.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	82.0	83.6	86.5	88.9	90.2	91.3	92.5	93.4	93.1	93.0	92.6	93.1	92.2	92.8	92.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1958				1957								Annual average		
	Apr. ²	Mar. ²	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries.....	1,065.8	1,103.2	1,131.6	1,180.7	1,230.9	1,255.3	1,276.9	1,289.4	1,306.5	1,302.7	1,318.9	1,318.7	1,328.0	1,305.4	1,311.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	531.5	544.9	568.1	599.9	616.4	629.7	641.7	648.4	648.9	652.1	651.5	654.6	643.7	630.6	630.6
Iron and steel foundries.....	195.6	203.1	212.2	217.9	218.4	222.6	218.6	225.4	224.3	229.0	229.8	231.5	227.8	241.0	241.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	58.1	60.1	63.1	64.2	64.6	64.6	66.0	66.9	67.1	67.9	67.9	68.9	67.2	67.5	67.5
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	12.6	12.8	13.4	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.1	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	99.8	100.6	104.6	107.6	109.4	107.8	109.0	111.6	109.9	112.3	112.2	112.4	110.7	116.9	116.9
Nonferrous foundries.....	64.3	65.2	68.3	71.8	74.1	76.8	76.1	76.4	75.3	77.0	77.4	79.6	77.9	79.6	79.6
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	141.3	144.9	151.0	155.7	158.5	161.3	163.9	163.9	163.9	163.1	166.5	165.5	166.6	163.9	161.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	999.5	1,015.3	1,035.7	1,072.9	1,108.4	1,127.0	1,129.1	1,118.8	1,118.2	1,108.2	1,125.6	1,121.1	1,128.2	1,124.7	1,116.6
Tin cans and other tinware.....	52.4	52.2	50.9	51.4	52.9	55.4	58.9	60.6	59.9	58.4	56.6	57.4	56.3	57.7	57.7
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	129.0	133.8	140.4	146.3	147.2	145.2	140.5	138.4	136.6	140.9	142.7	144.4	144.3	149.2	149.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	108.3	107.7	108.5	108.9	110.8	109.9	109.8	112.8	109.7	111.4	111.7	111.7	110.7	121.4	121.4
Fabricated structural metal products.....	306.7	311.0	321.5	329.6	332.3	336.5	337.5	335.4	332.4	334.2	332.5	333.4	328.7	303.4	303.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	194.4	201.6	213.5	225.0	231.0	228.5	219.1	220.1	222.6	228.7	230.4	236.0	231.2	234.3	234.3
Lighting fixtures.....	46.5	47.4	49.6	52.6	54.6	54.6	53.5	51.9	50.8	51.1	51.2	52.0	53.0	50.8	50.8
Fabricated wire products.....	53.4	54.3	56.3	57.9	58.8	58.7	59.1	59.5	59.4	60.4	60.6	62.1	60.7	61.9	61.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	124.6	127.7	132.2	136.7	139.4	140.3	140.4	139.5	136.8	140.5	140.4	141.2	139.8	137.9	137.9
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,484.1	1,508.5	1,531.4	1,561.7	1,587.4	1,608.2	1,635.9	1,657.0	1,658.7	1,686.4	1,714.6	1,728.4	1,750.1	1,693.4	1,716.4
Engines and turbines.....	81.5	83.3	82.9	82.8	81.7	81.8	81.7	82.6	81.6	83.9	84.1	85.0	83.5	79.6	79.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	142.0	140.9	138.5	137.4	137.7	142.5	142.5	142.4	143.2	146.6	147.7	154.2	147.2	149.5	149.5
Construction and mining machinery.....	125.7	129.3	132.2	135.2	139.1	144.0	148.3	149.6	151.2	152.1	153.9	155.2	149.6	151.9	151.9
Metalworking machinery.....	232.0	237.4	246.9	254.4	260.3	267.6	275.2	277.3	283.5	289.1	290.9	292.3	280.7	282.5	282.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	162.6	166.9	170.1	172.6	174.6	177.2	177.6	176.3	179.9	183.7	183.6	183.8	180.9	188.1	188.1
General industrial machinery.....	242.6	246.6	252.7	256.6	257.1	260.6	263.7	262.6	267.7	267.3	266.7	268.2	265.1	259.6	259.6
Office and store machines and devices.....	116.5	114.5	119.0	122.5	126.3	129.2	131.5	132.2	131.3	134.9	135.2	136.0	132.0	124.7	124.7
Service-industry and household machines.....	161.5	163.0	162.9	162.6	163.3	163.0	165.0	163.5	174.1	179.6	187.3	192.9	178.9	205.6	205.6
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	244.1	249.5	256.5	263.3	268.1	270.0	271.5	272.2	273.9	277.4	279.0	282.5	275.5	274.9	274.9
Electrical machinery.....	1,089.0	1,111.2	1,129.4	1,158.9	1,192.4	1,221.4	1,239.2	1,251.3	1,232.8	1,219.7	1,222.0	1,211.2	1,216.2	1,225.0	1,202.9
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	376.4	383.7	393.8	403.1	407.0	409.5	415.0	410.5	413.7	417.6	419.6	424.1	417.5	415.9	415.9
Electrical appliances.....	43.4	44.1	45.5	47.3	49.2	49.7	49.0	47.2	47.9	47.4	48.1	49.4	49.4	52.6	52.6
Insulated wire and cable.....	23.5	24.1	24.7	25.1	25.8	26.2	26.4	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.1	26.1
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	64.4	66.8	71.6	75.0	75.6	75.1	74.8	72.6	72.6	73.6	71.8	75.3	75.3	73.9	73.9
Electric lamps.....	26.1	27.0	27.6	28.2	28.2	28.3	28.4	28.2	28.4	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.4	27.1	27.1
Communication equipment.....	531.5	537.4	548.8	565.5	585.2	600.2	606.2	596.9	580.9	578.6	568.0	562.4	578.3	557.7	557.7
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	45.9	46.3	46.9	48.2	50.4	50.2	51.5	51.2	50.0	50.3	49.3	49.3	49.8	49.6	49.6
Transportation equipment.....	1,564.7	1,635.2	1,690.7	1,754.2	1,823.6	1,837.4	1,822.1	1,787.4	1,876.5	1,888.3	1,925.0	1,941.4	1,950.8	1,904.9	1,830.5
Motor vehicles and equipment*.....	666.0	710.4	773.1	824.7	811.8	811.8	753.7	694.3	772.5	762.9	793.9	812.7	823.4	807.1	815.2
Aircraft and parts.....	765.4	767.9	773.7	785.8	806.2	847.2	868.5	885.8	902.0	905.6	906.9	909.1	878.1	814.4	814.4
Aircraft.....	466.0	466.2	468.6	475.4	489.0	516.7	529.5	542.4	553.9	556.2	558.3	557.0	537.5	499.1	499.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	147.4	149.1	151.7	155.3	158.2	165.5	169.7	173.0	176.9	178.9	179.7	183.3	174.3	165.6	165.6
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	20.2	20.5	20.7	20.3	20.1	20.6	20.6	20.5	21.0	20.6	20.4	20.6	20.5	16.9	16.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	131.8	132.1	132.7	134.8	138.9	144.4	148.7	149.9	150.2	149.9	148.5	148.2	145.8	132.8	132.8
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	141.1	142.5	142.0	145.3	147.1	145.8	146.9	146.5	146.6	148.7	146.5	143.6	145.4	128.9	128.9
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	124.7	125.4	125.2	128.5	130.4	129.7	131.2	130.7	129.8	129.9	127.1	124.0	127.5	110.0	110.0
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	16.4	17.1	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.1	15.7	15.8	16.8	18.8	19.4	19.6	17.9	18.9	18.9
Railroad equipment.....	54.2	55.7	57.8	59.3	62.5	64.8	67.0	61.1	67.2	67.7	65.6	65.3	64.7	62.1	62.1
Other transportation equipment.....	8.5	8.2	7.6	8.5	9.8	10.6	10.7	10.6	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.6	9.9	9.9
Instruments and related products.....	313.5	317.7	321.1	326.1	331.6	334.9	336.9	338.8	340.5	335.2	338.0	339.0	342.3	338.3	335.9
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	66.8	67.8	68.8	69.3	70.1	71.6	73.2	75.4	75.6	75.1	74.8	75.6	73.4	67.3	67.3
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	77.9	78.8	79.6	81.5	82.8	84.1	84.4	84.6	84.6	85.4	85.5	86.4	85.0	85.5	85.5
Optical instruments and lenses.....	13.3	13.4	13.7	14.0	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.7	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.9
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	41.2	41.4	42.1	41.9	42.2	41.6	41.6	41.3	41.5	42.2	42.2	42.3	41.9	41.0	41.0
Ophthalmic goods.....	22.8	23.0	23.5	23.9	24.6	24.6	24.2	24.0	23.5	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.2	25.7	25.7
Photographic apparatus.....	66.9	67.5	68.3	69.1	69.5	69.2	70.0	70.4	70.0	69.4	68.5	68.6	69.2	68.1	68.1
Watches and clocks.....	28.8	29.2	30.1	31.9	31.8	32.1	31.8	31.2	26.2	28.1	30.3	31.2	30.7	34.4	34.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	444.8	447.5	450.1	447.4	466.8	494.3	505.5	507.7	494.8	468.0	485.0	480.6	480.1	484.9	499.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	46.5	47.3	47.5	49.1	50.0	50.6	50.4	48.5	45.9	47.2	47.2	47.7	48.9	50.8	50.8
Musical instruments and parts.....	15.3	15.9	16.4	17.2	17.7	17.6	17.5	16.9	16.5	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.4	18.3	18.3
Toys and sporting goods.....	70.5	69.3	65.5	73.4	89.1	96.1	97.5	94.3	83.8	88.9	88.2	84.9	86.4	93.2	93.2
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	31.0	31.2	31.4	31.8	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.6	31.4	31.9	31.1	31.0	31.7	31.9	31.9
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	57.1	58.3	57.7	59.5	60.5	61.4	63.4	62.5	57.4	59.5	58.1	59.0	60.2	63.8	63.8
Fabricated plastics products.....	81.5	82.6	83.9	85.7	88.6	89.9	90.4	88.6	86.0	88.8	88.0	87.9	86.6	86.5	86.5
Other manufacturing industries.....	145.6	145.5	145.0	150.1	156.0	157.4	155.9	151.4	147.0	151.8	150.9	152.3	151.7	154.8	154.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	[In thousands]											Annual average				
	1958					1957						1957	1956			
	Apr. ²	Mar. ²	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956	
Transportation and public utilities	3,895	3,919	3,954	3,995	4,100	4,123	4,159	4,206	4,215	4,199	4,181	4,156	4,153	4,155	4,157	
Transportation.....	2,514	2,531	2,559	2,595	2,692	2,713	2,747	2,783	2,776	2,760	2,762	2,749	2,747	2,743	2,768	
Interstate railroads.....	840.3	861.9	886.0	918.7	943.5	975.2	1,007.4	1,037.8	1,067.2	1,097.8	1,144.5	1,137.1	1,136.0	1,126.2	1,190.5	
Class I railroads.....	102.1	106.4	105.5	105.7	105.4	105.4	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.7	108.0	108.4	107.1	110.6	110.6	
Local railroads and buslines.....	801.1	803.9	811.6	847.2	854.9	859.9	854.1	838.3	833.4	829.2	821.0	821.1	833.8	807.5	807.5	
Trucking and warehousing.....	658.4	654.9	659.1	674.2	670.5	669.4	684.9	681.0	678.8	679.8	682.6	681.4	676.3	658.9	658.9	
Other transportation and services.....	42.2	42.1	43.2	43.7	44.2	44.5	45.8	46.2	45.7	45.1	44.0	43.2	44.2	42.4	42.4	
Buslines, except local.....	142.1	144.7	145.0	144.8	144.6	141.5	147.6	147.6	147.6	147.0	146.1	145.2	144.7	144.2	130.5	
Air transportation (common carrier).....	781	789	795	800	806	808	809	814	824	824	813	810	809	810	795	
Telephone.....	749.2	755.5	759.7	765.0	766.7	766.8	771.8	772.0	782.0	781.6	770.0	767.1	766.3	768.2	751.2	
Telegraph.....	39.1	39.1	39.9	40.3	40.3	41.0	41.3	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.1	41.5	42.6	42.6	
Other public utilities.....	600	599	600	600	602	603	609	615	615	606	597	597	602	594	594	
Gas and electric utilities.....	249.9	250.4	250.6	251.2	251.2	251.3	254.4	256.9	256.6	253.0	249.3	248.8	251.2	247.8	247.8	
Electric light and power utilities.....	143.6	143.9	144.3	144.9	145.1	145.1	146.3	147.5	147.7	146.1	143.7	143.6	145.1	144.2	144.2	
Gas utilities.....	181.5	181.2	181.2	181.7	181.5	181.8	183.4	185.4	185.3	182.4	180.3	180.1	181.6	178.1	178.1	
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	24.1	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.5	24.9	24.9	23.9	24.0	24.2	23.9	23.9	
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	Wholesale and retail trade	11,222	11,230	11,244	11,432	12,365	11,840	11,664	11,620	11,499	11,493	11,505	11,411	11,428	11,543	11,292
Wholesale trade.....	3,102	3,125	3,137	3,162	3,214	3,210	3,200	3,180	3,179	3,166	3,140	3,113	3,114	3,154	3,032	
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function.....	1,802.5	1,806.9	1,822.8	1,857.3	1,854.4	1,844.8	1,837.7	1,831.2	1,825.3	1,807.9	1,795.8	1,796.3	1,821.6	1,767.5	1,767.5	
Automotive.....	125.1	125.8	125.8	126.3	125.8	126.2	126.3	125.8	125.1	123.7	121.6	121.6	123.5	118.8	118.8	
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	324.2	323.7	324.6	329.2	328.9	324.7	324.6	320.6	321.2	319.3	315.2	318.4	321.1	310.2	310.2	
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	452.2	454.6	459.1	463.6	465.3	466.0	465.7	467.4	466.3	464.4	460.9	461.4	464.2	456.9	456.9	
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	901.0	902.8	913.3	938.2	934.4	927.9	921.1	917.4	917.2	900.5	898.1	894.9	912.8	881.6	881.6	
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,322.8	1,329.9	1,339.3	1,357.0	1,355.4	1,354.9	1,342.2	1,347.7	1,340.3	1,332.0	1,317.3	1,317.6	1,332.8	1,264.9	1,264.9	
Retail trade.....	8,120	8,105	8,107	8,270	9,151	8,930	8,464	8,440	8,320	8,327	8,365	8,298	8,314	8,389	8,200	
General merchandise stores.....	1,304.2	1,300.9	1,291.4	1,361.0	1,904.9	1,555.7	1,419.2	1,419.2	1,351.6	1,346.9	1,379.8	1,382.2	1,401.9	1,450.7	1,450.7	
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	829.5	831.5	832.7	1,227.9	1,014.3	932.7	909.3	874.1	871.1	888.4	885.0	890.5	925.7	938.8	938.8	
Other general merchandise stores.....	471.4	469.9	478.8	677.8	541.4	514.7	509.9	477.5	475.8	491.4	497.2	511.4	512.3	511.9	511.9	
Food and liquor stores.....	1,633.1	1,636.4	1,640.1	1,638.6	1,673.8	1,649.5	1,622.1	1,613.7	1,599.7	1,605.8	1,606.9	1,602.7	1,609.5	1,553.6	1,553.6	
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,182.9	1,183.7	1,182.4	1,190.4	1,181.5	1,156.6	1,140.1	1,120.9	1,126.5	1,127.6	1,126.2	1,124.7	1,137.5	1,086.4	1,086.4	
Dairy product stores and dealers.....	226.2	224.9	226.3	227.8	228.7	230.2	237.6	244.4	245.4	241.9	237.3	234.0	234.3	231.9	231.9	
Other food and liquor stores.....	227.3	231.5	228.1	245.6	239.3	235.3	236.0	234.4	233.9	237.4	237.2	243.9	237.7	235.3	235.3	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	761.6	767.7	778.0	792.1	822.0	809.7	801.6	801.1	805.2	806.5	803.6	798.2	795.8	801.1	808.7	
Apparel and accessories stores.....	598.3	592.9	570.6	600.2	739.9	644.3	625.9	614.7	571.6	580.7	619.8	621.7	657.9	619.6	619.6	
Other retail trade.....	3,823.2	3,807.1	3,827.3	3,880.2	4,020.0	3,970.9	3,967.0	3,991.1	3,992.3	3,987.4	3,955.1	3,895.5	3,855.6	3,821.3	3,831.0	
Furniture and appliance stores.....	391.8	394.4	394.2	414.2	402.3	397.6	392.5	392.4	392.6	392.6	392.2	394.7	396.2	395.8	395.8	
Drug stores.....	366.4	366.5	378.3	406.7	381.1	380.2	373.5	374.1	376.5	372.4	360.9	364.2	370.8	345.6	345.6	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,355	2,345	2,339	2,340	2,349	2,355	2,356	2,361	2,389	2,390	2,359	2,329	2,320	2,343	2,306	
Banks and trust companies.....	630.8	629.9	627.7	627.2	626.2	623.4	621.7	629.6	626.0	614.4	606.7	606.9	615.6	581.9	581.9	
Security dealers and exchanges.....	83.8	84.0	83.7	83.9	83.9	83.8	84.2	85.6	85.3	83.8	82.8	83.0	83.7	82.4	82.4	
Insurance carriers and agents.....	871.1	868.1	866.7	866.7	865.2	861.6	861.8	867.7	865.0	853.1	845.8	845.6	853.5	821.7	821.7	
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	758.9	756.8	761.6	771.1	779.9	787.1	793.5	805.8	814.0	807.8	793.4	784.3	790.2	820.1	820.1	
Service and miscellaneous	6,572	6,444	6,399	6,396	6,473	6,512	6,547	6,541	6,509	6,524	6,551	6,520	6,432	6,457	6,231	
Hotels and lodging places.....	461.6	462.6	459.3	461.3	479.5	479.5	487.9	527.1	597.7	598.0	539.7	512.6	499.0	517.0	518.0	
Personal services.....	314.3	315.0	319.9	322.8	325.0	327.7	329.5	333.2	337.9	336.5	333.5	328.5	330.0	333.5	333.5	
Laundries.....	154.7	153.4	156.6	158.8	161.7	163.6	160.6	156.1	162.7	167.6	168.0	164.0	162.0	164.8	164.8	
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	206.6	206.3	206.9	211.0	218.3	226.6	232.1	230.5	229.3	228.9	227.0	224.1	222.5	226.6	226.6	
Motion pictures.....	7,579	7,563	7,526	7,488	7,806	7,498	7,473	7,381	7,157	7,157	7,343	7,387	7,376	7,380	7,178	
Federal ³	2,142	2,141	2,140	2,137	2,470	2,148	2,156	2,179	2,212	2,219	2,211	2,202	2,205	2,214	2,209	
State and local ⁴	5,437	5,422	5,386	5,351	5,336	5,350	5,317	5,202	4,945	4,938	5,132	5,185	5,171	5,166	4,969	

¹ Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data for 1955-56 shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. They have been revised because of adjustment to first quarter 1956 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request. Data for 1956 and 1957 are subject to revision when new benchmarks become available.

² These series are based on establishment reports which cover all full- and part-time employees in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Therefore, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded.

³ Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.

⁴ Durable goods include: Ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

⁵ Nondurable goods include: Food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁶ Data for Federal establishments refer to the continental United States; they relate to civilian employees who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month.

⁷ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

⁸ Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for the Federal Government, which is prepared by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and that for Class I railroads, which is prepared by the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission.

TABLE A-3. Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries ¹

[In thousands]

Industry	1958				1957								Annual average		
	Apr. ²	Mar. ²	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
Mining		612	626	644	667	671	680	694	703	699	704	686	685	688	680
Metal.....		78.8	79.6	83.1	86.7	876	88.8	92.5	94.5	95.8	95.5	95.7	94.2	93.0	92.5
Iron.....		25.6	25.9	27.7	30.6	32.0	33.2	34.4	35.0	34.3	34.2	33.8	31.5	32.6	30.0
Copper.....		23.8	23.8	24.5	25.1	25.1	24.9	26.5	27.2	27.7	28.0	27.7	28.1	27.2	28.3
Lead and zinc.....		11.9	12.1	12.5	12.7	12.2	12.4	12.8	13.3	14.2	14.8	14.8	15.5	14.1	14.9
Anthracite.....		21.3	22.5	21.8	24.3	22.4	25.4	26.5	25.2	28.9	28.3	24.7	26.6	26.4	27.1
Bituminous coal.....		193.3	199.5	206.1	211.5	211.9	214.5	214.2	214.8	208.6	218.9	216.7	217.4	215.8	210.8
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		227.4	234.1	240.4	245.9	248.2	248.9	258.0	264.7	264.0	260.6	248.5	248.8	253.5	249.8
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		123.1	123.9	125.0	125.9	126.0	127.4	133.3	137.7	137.9	136.3	129.5	130.1	131.8	130.7
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		91.5	89.8	92.8	98.1	100.9	102.3	103.0	103.3	101.5	100.9	100.8	98.0	99.4	99.5
Manufacturing	11,315	11,560	11,777	12,033	12,458	12,703	12,893	12,992	13,024	12,788	12,955	12,894	12,960	12,925	13,196
Durable goods ³	6,321	6,484	6,631	6,850	7,136	7,305	7,389	7,397	7,476	7,432	7,603	7,600	7,635	7,517	7,659
Nondurable goods ⁴	4,994	5,076	5,146	5,183	5,322	5,398	5,504	5,595	5,548	5,356	5,352	5,294	5,325	5,408	5,537
Ordnance and accessories.....	66.4	65.7	65.1	65.6	67.2	68.3	69.5	72.7	75.0	74.0	75.8	76.5	78.3	74.7	83.0
Food and kindred products.....	953.0	947.7	956.4	974.2	1,031.9	1,072.8	1,143.2	1,218.0	1,194.3	1,120.2	1,056.4	1,004.2	989.8	1,068.9	1,105.3
Meat products.....		235.0	239.4	248.7	259.7	265.7	264.2	262.8	259.2	261.1	257.9	253.2	252.7	259.8	269.1
Dairy products.....		64.4	62.9	63.0	63.9	65.0	66.9	70.1	75.3	77.1	76.0	71.5	68.5	69.6	7.27
Canning and preserving.....		119.1	123.6	125.4	144.1	162.0	228.9	312.9	292.2	220.8	164.3	136.2	135.1	182.1	199.6
Grain-mill products.....		79.6	79.4	78.9	78.9	79.6	82.2	83.2	82.9	79.2	77.5	78.4	78.7	80.5	83.7
Bakery products.....		163.3	164.7	165.2	168.7	170.7	171.8	172.0	172.8	173.1	171.6	169.4	168.4	170.3	172.1
Sugar.....		20.0	21.3	27.9	37.6	42.4	37.9	24.5	23.6	22.7	22.0	19.8	20.3	26.8	26.5
Confectionery and related products.....		62.0	63.3	63.7	69.7	71.3	71.3	69.2	64.4	57.4	59.9	59.6	61.3	64.6	64.8
Beverages.....		111.8	109.2	109.8	116.6	120.2	122.3	124.9	125.2	130.0	127.1	120.9	113.0	119.8	120.8
Miscellaneous food products.....		92.5	92.6	91.6	92.7	95.9	97.7	98.4	98.7	98.8	100.1	95.2	91.8	95.4	96.0
Tobacco manufactures.....	68.9	74.1	77.9	82.2	86.6	85.9	94.0	98.4	90.4	70.8	73.2	72.8	73.6	82.2	88.7
Cigarettes.....		30.7	31.0	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.6	31.2	31.1	29.6	29.8	29.3	29.3	30.3	30.7
Cigars.....		28.3	28.8	28.9	30.3	30.9	31.1	30.6	30.3	28.4	30.9	31.2	31.7	30.9	32.8
Tobacco and snuff.....		5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.9
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		9.7	12.8	16.7	19.7	18.4	26.8	31.1	23.5	7.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	15.5	19.3
Textile-mill products.....	831.6	843.0	854.5	860.0	883.6	893.3	906.2	911.6	911.4	895.4	912.9	911.2	919.4	912.0	965.6
Scouring and combing plants.....		5.2	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.2	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.7	6.3
Yarn and thread mills.....		102.3	104.0	104.9	107.0	107.1	108.4	109.2	107.3	106.0	108.7	109.2	109.5	108.9	113.9
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		376.6	381.8	385.1	391.7	391.3	398.5	398.9	400.2	396.0	401.4	401.9	407.1	402.4	430.0
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....		23.9	24.1	24.2	24.8	25.0	25.6	25.8	25.4	24.8	25.4	25.6	25.8	25.5	26.2
Knitting mills.....		175.0	175.4	174.0	183.7	191.7	195.3	196.5	197.2	191.2	198.7	193.2	191.5	192.4	200.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		72.9	74.3	74.3	75.6	76.7	77.2	77.4	77.0	75.2	76.7	76.5	77.4	76.9	80.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		37.7	38.2	39.2	40.0	40.0	41.4	41.4	41.1	40.3	40.2	41.9	43.7	42.2	45.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		8.9	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.6	9.3	10.8
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		40.5	42.1	44.0	46.4	47.6	47.6	48.1	48.3	47.1	48.2	48.2	49.3	48.7	52.0
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	983.4	1,024.1	1,057.0	1,042.9	1,059.7	1,070.7	1,075.2	1,083.7	1,083.5	1,023.8	1,044.7	1,039.0	1,068.9	1,068.5	1,083.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		101.0	102.5	102.1	104.0	102.7	106.1	109.0	108.8	104.7	110.0	108.1	110.0	108.7	111.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		275.2	276.5	271.0	276.6	282.1	285.7	288.4	286.0	277.5	282.2	278.3	280.6	281.4	289.5
Women's outerwear.....		297.6	321.3	315.6	316.9	313.9	306.6	313.6	318.0	289.1	295.8	296.9	316.5	313.2	316.0
Women's, children's undergarments.....		106.7	106.7	106.5	108.5	111.1	111.3	111.1	108.9	102.6	106.0	107.9	110.5	109.0	108.9
Millinery.....		17.6	18.7	15.2	14.1	13.2	16.2	17.3	17.3	13.8	11.9	13.1	11.1	16.1	16.4
Children's outerwear.....		67.7	71.1	70.0	68.0	69.9	70.6	71.1	71.6	70.2	70.6	66.8	63.7	68.9	66.9
Fur goods.....		8.3	8.4	8.5	9.1	9.7	9.9	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.4	8.9	7.0	8.8	8.6
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		54.1	54.0	54.3	56.9	58.2	58.4	58.0	57.2	54.7	55.2	54.0	54.9	55.9	57.0
Other fabricated textile products.....		95.9	97.8	99.7	105.6	109.9	110.4	105.4	106.8	102.0	103.6	105.0	107.6	106.5	108.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	544.9	546.9	547.7	557.6	580.8	602.1	622.7	630.9	644.6	645.3	658.9	638.0	611.8	617.2	672.2
Logging camps and contractors.....		64.4	64.2	65.6	71.0	77.0	84.6	81.6	88.2	94.8	103.1	92.6	76.3	80.5	96.6
Sawmills and planing mills.....		295.8	295.5	300.0	312.7	323.4	330.9	338.5	346.1	342.6	345.5	337.6	329.2	330.3	358.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		100.4	103.0	103.9	106.2	109.1	112.6	114.5	114.8	112.1	111.5	108.8	107.1	109.7	115.0
Wooden containers.....		41.2	40.0	42.5	43.6	44.5	45.7	46.3	45.4	45.8	48.2	48.2	47.9	46.6	50.6
Miscellaneous wood products.....		45.1	45.0	45.6	47.3	48.1	48.9	50.0	50.1	50.0	50.6	50.8	51.3	50.1	52.0
Furniture and fixtures.....	280.7	287.1	293.2	296.5	306.8	311.6	316.9	318.9	316.6	308.6	311.0	307.5	311.5	312.3	318.5
Household furniture.....		210.4	215.0	218.2	225.4	228.9	231.2	231.6	229.9	222.9	225.0	222.5	226.9	226.9	230.4
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		33.3	33.5	33.8	34.5	35.3	36.6	37.8	38.0	37.4	37.8	37.5	38.0	37.3	38.9
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		25.7	26.7	26.5	27.5	27.5	28.8	29.5	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.6	27.9	28.5	28.6
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		17.7	18.0	18.0	19.4	19.9	20.3	20.0	19.5	19.2	19.3	18.9	18.7	19.6	20.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries ¹—Continued

Industry	[In thousands]												Annual average		
	1958				1957								1957	1956	
	Apr. ²	Mar. ²	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products.....	445.4	447.4	450.0	456.2	465.8	468.6	470.4	468.9	465.1	459.0	468.9	464.9	467.1	466.4	465.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	222.1	223.4	225.9	228.6	229.2	228.6	228.6	229.1	226.6	226.6	232.8	230.0	231.1	229.8	230.4
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	121.8	122.8	125.9	130.9	133.1	132.8	131.3	128.2	125.6	128.0	126.7	126.6	126.6	128.0	128.0
Other paper and allied products.....	103.5	103.8	104.4	106.3	106.3	109.0	109.0	107.8	106.8	108.1	108.1	109.4	108.0	106.8	106.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	553.9	556.5	553.5	556.8	563.5	565.7	566.8	563.3	553.1	552.2	556.0	554.9	559.2	558.9	551.1
Newspapers.....	159.4	158.8	159.3	161.8	161.5	160.4	159.8	156.4	157.1	159.3	159.3	158.7	158.7	159.0	156.0
Periodicals.....	25.8	25.5	25.7	25.3	25.5	25.8	25.3	24.1	24.1	24.2	24.9	25.4	25.4	25.2	27.7
Books.....	33.7	33.3	33.4	33.6	33.7	33.9	34.0	33.5	33.7	34.1	34.2	34.8	34.2	33.1	33.1
Commercial printing.....	184.6	183.8	185.9	188.9	187.5	188.2	186.9	185.0	184.4	184.1	183.4	184.2	185.3	185.3	180.6
Lithography.....	45.8	45.7	45.7	47.5	47.9	48.1	47.6	47.2	47.0	47.4	47.1	47.7	47.7	47.5	47.6
Greeting cards.....	10.7	10.9	10.8	11.6	13.8	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.3	12.6	11.6	11.3	12.2	13.6	13.6
Bookbinding and related industries.....	34.7	34.5	35.0	35.4	36.0	37.5	37.8	36.6	36.3	37.1	36.9	37.4	36.9	37.2	37.2
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	61.8	61.0	61.0	59.4	59.8	59.1	58.7	57.8	57.3	57.2	57.5	59.7	58.6	55.3	55.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	510.2	510.0	507.9	514.7	522.6	528.0	532.3	533.1	529.5	528.8	534.7	544.3	549.1	538.0	551.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	67.2	67.9	68.9	69.5	70.2	71.4	71.7	72.1	72.0	73.0	73.2	73.2	73.2	72.4	75.0
Industrial organic chemicals.....	185.9	187.8	191.9	195.3	196.6	196.9	200.4	200.9	203.3	205.8	206.7	208.4	204.7	215.6	215.6
Drugs and medicines.....	61.2	60.9	61.4	62.5	62.3	61.4	60.7	60.3	59.9	59.2	58.8	58.7	60.0	60.7	57.8
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	30.1	30.0	30.1	30.4	31.1	31.5	31.8	31.5	31.0	30.7	30.4	30.7	31.0	31.0	30.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	44.2	44.4	45.0	45.2	45.4	46.5	47.4	48.0	48.5	47.7	47.5	47.2	47.1	47.3	47.3
Gum and wood chemicals.....	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.1
Fertilizers.....	31.4	25.8	24.8	23.3	23.5	24.9	24.2	22.2	21.6	24.4	33.3	35.8	26.7	27.3	27.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	24.4	25.2	26.8	28.7	29.8	29.8	27.3	24.7	23.7	24.4	24.9	25.9	27.0	28.3	28.3
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	59.0	59.3	59.2	61.0	62.5	62.7	62.2	62.3	61.4	62.3	62.2	61.8	61.9	62.8	62.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....	164.0	162.7	164.7	167.0	169.1	171.4	173.0	175.0	175.1	174.8	175.3	174.0	173.4	173.1	173.8
Petroleum refining.....	128.1	128.4	129.7	130.3	130.6	131.2	132.8	133.4	133.0	133.3	132.9	132.7	132.7	132.2	132.2
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	34.6	36.3	37.3	38.8	40.8	41.8	42.2	41.7	41.8	42.0	41.1	40.7	40.9	41.6	41.6
Rubber products.....	179.1	183.3	191.0	200.4	207.3	209.0	209.5	206.4	204.3	199.8	196.8	204.2	191.3	205.6	211.1
Tires and inner tubes.....	75.8	78.5	81.6	83.6	84.0	84.4	84.4	84.2	83.9	78.2	84.9	71.1	83.4	85.2	85.2
Rubber footwear.....	16.8	17.2	17.6	17.9	18.0	17.7	17.6	17.2	16.8	17.4	17.3	17.5	17.6	19.8	19.8
Other rubber products.....	90.7	95.3	101.2	105.8	107.0	107.4	104.4	102.9	99.1	101.2	102.0	102.7	104.6	106.1	106.1
Leather and leather products.....	304.4	332.9	328.9	332.0	333.0	333.6	336.1	341.1	331.6	332.7	324.8	333.6	334.6	340.8	340.8
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	34.1	34.8	35.2	35.6	35.9	36.0	36.3	36.8	36.0	36.7	36.0	36.3	36.4	38.4	38.4
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	16.9	18.0	18.0	17.9	17.4	17.3	17.1	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.6	17.7	17.7	18.0	18.0
Footwear (except rubber).....	216.2	220.1	219.7	217.8	214.5	215.1	217.8	221.8	218.9	219.0	213.8	218.9	218.6	221.5	221.5
Luggage.....	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.8	14.3	14.0	14.5	14.9	14.2	14.4	14.1	14.0	14.3	14.2	14.2
Handbags and small leather goods.....	31.1	31.3	28.1	30.7	31.7	31.4	30.6	30.3	25.7	25.8	24.7	28.1	29.0	29.7	29.7
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	11.7	11.3	10.4	12.0	15.0	15.2	15.8	15.7	15.2	15.1	14.7	14.6	14.6	15.0	15.0
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	399.2	398.7	403.4	413.8	435.0	448.3	455.5	460.8	459.3	442.6	459.3	456.2	455.2	452.2	469.6
Flat glass.....	21.9	25.6	27.7	29.5	29.4	29.0	28.0	27.5	27.2	27.1	27.4	28.3	28.5	30.6	30.6
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	75.6	75.2	74.8	78.0	81.9	82.5	84.0	83.8	79.9	83.0	81.7	80.5	81.0	80.4	80.4
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	11.2	12.1	12.5	13.4	13.5	14.1	13.8	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.8	14.0	13.9	14.8	14.8
Cement, hydraulic.....	31.9	32.1	33.1	34.9	35.5	35.6	36.1	34.8	34.8	33.0	34.6	35.7	35.3	34.3	34.3
Structural clay products.....	59.8	60.5	63.1	68.3	70.6	72.1	73.6	73.7	73.4	73.3	70.8	70.5	71.3	77.0	77.0
Pottery and related products.....	40.2	40.5	40.7	42.5	43.7	43.7	44.2	43.5	42.8	44.5	45.3	46.7	44.9	48.1	48.1
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	86.0	84.0	85.4	89.0	93.1	96.4	98.0	98.5	99.0	99.1	97.3	94.8	94.9	96.3	96.3
Cut-stone and stone products.....	15.1	15.0	15.3	15.9	16.1	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.4	16.7	16.8	16.5	17.0	17.0
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	57.0	58.4	61.2	63.5	64.5	65.4	66.5	67.0	67.0	67.5	67.5	68.3	66.9	68.9	68.9
Primary metal industries.....	852.7	885.5	910.6	956.5	1,004.0	1,028.5	1,049.2	1,061.0	1,077.3	1,075.3	1,092.5	1,092.6	1,101.0	1,078.9	1,096.0
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills.....	429.3	440.7	462.7	492.8	509.1	523.2	534.1	540.6	542.5	546.6	546.4	548.9	537.9	532.9	532.9
Iron and steel foundries.....	165.6	172.9	181.6	186.9	187.5	190.8	187.6	194.1	193.1	197.9	198.4	199.9	196.4	210.0	210.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	44.8	46.7	49.3	50.3	50.9	50.7	52.0	52.7	52.6	53.5	53.9	54.7	53.1	54.2	54.2
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.7
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	76.0	76.5	80.0	82.8	84.7	83.0	84.1	86.6	85.1	87.4	87.2	87.5	85.9	92.6	92.6
Nonferrous foundries.....	51.2	52.0	54.8	58.1	60.5	62.9	62.1	62.3	61.5	63.2	63.3	65.6	63.9	65.8	65.8
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	109.8	112.8	118.7	123.3	125.9	128.2	130.6	130.7	130.0	133.4	132.7	133.6	131.1	129.8	129.8
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	766.9	781.9	799.5	833.2	868.1	887.4	889.4	878.1	878.4	868.6	886.5	882.0	889.4	886.2	888.4
Tin cans and other tinware.....	45.3	45.0	43.7	44.1	45.6	48.1	51.5	51.5	52.5	51.0	49.3	50.2	49.1	50.5	50.5
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	100.5	104.7	111.2	116.9	117.6	115.6	111.3	109.0	107.2	111.4	113.4	114.9	114.9	120.3	120.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	82.3	81.9	82.4	83.1	85.0	83.8	84.0	86.7	83.7	85.2	85.3	85.1	84.4	94.1	94.1
Fabricated structural metal products.....	223.8	227.0	236.4	244.3	247.5	251.2	252.0	249.7	247.7	249.7	243.4	239.5	244.7	226.1	226.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	155.1	161.4	172.2	183.8	190.2	187.8	177.2	179.7	181.0	187.8	189.1	193.9	189.9	193.9	193.9
Lighting fixtures.....	35.5	36.5	38.2	41.6	43.4	43.5	42.3	40.9	39.8	40.2	40.6	41.4	42.0	40.7	40.7
Fabricated wire products.....	42.3	42.9	45.0	46.5	47.4	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.1	48.8	49.2	50.7	49.3	51.2	51.2
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	97.1	100.1	104.1	107.8	110.7	112.1	112.1	111.2	108.6	112.4	112.6	113.7	111.9	111.6	111.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1958					1957							Annual average		
	Apr. ²	Mar. ²	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,031.2	1,051.7	1,071.7	1,097.4	1,121.8	1,141.3	1,166.4	1,185.8	1,180.3	1,206.6	1,238.6	1,255.4	1,277.3	1,221.4	1,267.9
Engines and turbines.....		55.2	56.7	56.9	57.5	57.0	57.0	56.9	57.4	56.9	59.2	59.5	60.5	58.8	57.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....		98.9	98.4	96.3	95.7	95.7	100.6	100.4	100.1	101.4	104.3	106.5	111.8	105.0	108.0
Construction and mining machinery.....		85.2	88.5	91.1	93.5	97.0	101.6	105.7	106.2	107.7	109.1	110.8	112.5	107.1	111.1
Metalworking machinery.....		170.1	174.5	182.8	188.8	193.6	200.0	207.2	207.9	213.9	220.2	222.6	224.3	212.9	217.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....		110.4	113.9	116.6	118.9	120.4	122.3	122.7	121.0	124.3	127.9	128.0	128.4	125.6	133.5
General industrial machinery.....		153.7	156.7	161.9	164.8	165.9	168.7	170.7	169.2	172.6	174.1	174.5	175.8	172.8	174.3
Office and store machines and devices.....		77.8	77.2	80.2	85.1	88.7	92.0	93.3	92.7	92.9	97.2	98.5	99.8	95.0	94.2
Service-industry and household machines.....		118.5	119.3	119.2	118.6	119.5	119.0	120.4	118.4	127.4	133.4	140.6	146.4	132.9	157.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....		181.9	186.5	192.4	198.9	203.5	205.2	208.5	207.4	209.5	213.2	214.4	217.8	211.3	214.3
Electrical machinery.....	729.0	747.4	765.1	792.4	823.8	851.8	869.1	878.9	861.1	847.5	854.9	847.3	853.0	860.1	871.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		250.4	256.5	264.9	272.7	276.3	278.4	283.5	278.9	280.9	286.7	290.1	294.2	287.5	297.3
Electrical appliances.....		31.7	32.3	33.6	35.5	37.5	37.8	37.1	35.3	35.9	35.6	36.6	38.7	37.7	41.8
Insulated wire and cable.....		17.8	18.2	18.8	19.2	19.8	20.1	20.2	20.0	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.1	20.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		49.0	51.3	55.8	59.0	59.4	58.9	58.2	56.3	56.5	57.6	55.8	59.5	59.3	59.0
Electric lamps.....		22.4	23.2	23.8	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.3	24.5	24.5	24.8	24.7	24.6	23.9
Communication equipment.....		343.5	350.8	362.0	378.7	398.0	413.0	417.9	409.2	393.7	394.2	384.6	380.3	394.9	392.0
Miscellaneous electrical products.....		32.6	32.8	33.5	34.5	36.6	36.5	37.5	37.1	36.1	36.4	35.6	35.7	36.0	36.5
Transportation equipment.....	1,098.3	1,162.5	1,213.8	1,275.8	1,341.7	1,349.9	1,321.3	1,277.8	1,363.0	1,373.0	1,415.2	1,434.8	1,446.0	1,402.2	1,358.3
Motor vehicles and equipment*.....		507.5	553.7	608.7	661.0	649.7	590.2	531.2	610.3	602.6	632.4	651.9	663.0	645.7	651.8
Aircraft and parts.....		488.6	491.2	497.6	505.8	519.4	548.7	560.6	573.5	585.0	593.9	598.3	601.6	574.6	540.8
Aircraft.....		299.7	300.2	302.7	307.1	315.4	334.8	341.0	351.4	357.8	363.2	366.8	366.5	350.9	329.8
Aircraft engines and parts.....		86.7	88.0	90.4	92.9	95.4	100.3	102.9	104.5	109.0	112.3	113.2	116.8	108.2	104.4
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		13.8	14.0	14.2	13.9	13.7	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.4	14.2	13.9	14.1	14.0	11.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		88.4	89.0	90.3	91.9	94.9	99.5	102.7	103.7	103.8	104.2	104.4	104.2	101.5	95.3
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		119.5	121.1	120.5	123.6	125.3	124.1	125.4	124.7	125.5	128.0	125.8	123.2	124.4	110.5
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		105.4	106.3	105.9	109.0	111.2	110.6	112.3	111.6	111.4	111.9	109.1	106.3	109.1	94.1
Boatbuilding and repairing.....		14.1	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.1	13.5	13.1	13.1	14.1	16.1	16.7	16.9	15.3	16.4
Railroad equipment.....		40.1	41.4	43.2	44.5	47.4	49.5	51.5	45.6	52.0	52.7	50.8	50.5	49.6	47.0
Other transportation equipment.....		6.8	6.4	5.8	6.8	8.1	8.8	9.1	8.9	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.2
Instruments and related products.....	203.7	206.8	209.9	213.9	219.4	221.8	223.4	225.1	225.2	220.6	224.0	226.1	229.5	225.4	230.3
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....		37.0	37.5	38.0	38.7	38.8	39.4	40.0	41.0	42.0	42.2	42.3	44.3	41.4	39.1
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....		52.0	52.6	53.2	54.6	55.8	56.9	57.6	57.7	57.7	58.3	58.5	58.5	58.0	59.9
Optical instruments and lenses.....		9.2	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.6
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....		27.2	27.5	27.9	28.5	28.8	28.4	28.3	28.0	28.4	29.0	29.1	29.4	28.8	28.5
Ophthalmic goods.....		17.5	17.7	18.2	18.6	19.4	19.3	18.9	18.7	18.3	18.7	18.8	18.9	18.9	20.3
Photographic apparatus.....		40.6	41.5	42.3	42.6	42.7	42.6	43.7	43.9	43.5	43.5	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.9
Watches and clocks.....		23.3	23.7	24.5	26.1	26.1	26.6	26.4	25.8	20.5	22.1	24.3	25.1	24.9	28.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	347.5	349.4	350.7	347.3	367.7	394.1	405.4	407.3	394.9	369.4	386.1	382.7	382.3	386.1	403.5
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		36.1	36.8	36.9	38.5	39.5	40.0	39.7	38.0	35.7	36.8	36.7	37.1	38.3	40.6
Musical instruments and parts.....		12.7	13.4	13.9	14.6	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.5	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.7	15.5
Toys and sporting goods.....		57.0	55.6	51.8	59.6	75.4	81.8	82.9	79.6	69.7	74.5	73.4	70.1	72.0	78.3
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....		22.4	22.3	22.6	23.6	24.1	24.5	24.7	24.7	23.5	24.0	23.2	23.2	23.7	23.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		45.4	46.5	45.6	47.1	48.1	49.0	51.0	50.5	45.7	47.6	46.6	47.5	48.3	51.7
Fabricated plastics products.....		62.7	63.3	64.5	66.6	68.9	70.2	70.5	68.3	65.8	69.2	68.8	68.9	69.2	69.5
Other manufacturing industries.....		113.1	112.8	112.0	117.7	123.0	124.8	123.5	119.3	115.3	120.0	119.7	121.1	119.9	124.1

¹ For coverage of the series and comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power

plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the aforementioned production operations.

² Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁴ See footnote 4, table A-2.

* Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-4. Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing ¹

[1947-49=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	1957: June	104.7	163.8
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1951: Average	106.4	129.8	July	103.4	160.5
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1952: Average	106.3	136.6	August	105.3	164.7
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1953: Average	111.8	151.4	September	105.0	164.7
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1954: Average	101.8	137.7	October	104.2	162.6
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1955: Average	105.6	152.9	November	102.7	160.9
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	1956: Average	106.7	161.4	December	100.7	157.4
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	1957: Average	104.5	162.7			
1947: Average	103.4	97.7				1958: January	97.3	149.3
1948: Average	102.8	105.1	1957: April	104.8	161.5	February	95.2	145.0
1949: Average	93.8	97.2	May	104.2	161.0	March ²	93.5	143.8
						April ²	91.5	139.6

¹ For coverage of the series and comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

² Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-5. Government civilian employment and Federal military personnel ¹

[In thousands]

Item	1958			1957										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1957	1956
Total civilian employment ²	7,563	7,526	7,488	7,806	7,498	7,473	7,381	7,157	7,157	7,343	*7,387	*7,376	*7,360	7,380	7,178
Federal employment	2,141	2,140	2,137	2,470	2,148	2,156	2,179	2,212	2,219	2,211	2,202	2,205	2,203	2,214	2,209
Executive	2,114.7	2,113.3	2,110.5	2,443.4	2,120.9	2,128.9	2,152.7	2,184.7	2,192.0	2,184.4	2,175.8	2,178.6	2,176.5	2,187.6	2,183.1
Department of Defense	953.8	953.6	952.3	954.5	961.2	971.5	995.3	1,018.1	1,023.4	1,023.0	1,021.1	1,025.2	1,028.7	1,007.6	1,034.1
Post Office Department	531.1	532.8	532.9	864.6	533.8	526.6	523.7	521.9	521.4	518.7	522.3	521.8	521.9	548.6	535.3
Other agencies	629.8	626.9	625.3	624.3	625.9	630.8	633.7	644.7	647.2	642.7	632.4	631.6	625.9	631.4	613.7
Legislative	21.9	21.9	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.3	22.3	21.9	21.9	22.0	22.0	21.9
Judicial	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3
District of Columbia ³	225.3	224.3	224.7	232.4	230.4	231.0	231.5	235.4	237.0	236.3	232.1	232.8	232.9	233.1	231.2
Executive	204.5	203.6	203.8	211.6	209.5	210.2	210.6	214.3	215.9	215.2	211.3	212.0	212.0	212.2	210.3
Department of Defense	77.8	77.7	77.8	78.5	83.6	84.3	85.3	87.3	88.3	88.2	87.0	87.3	87.4	86.1	88.6
Post Office Department	9.8	9.3	9.3	16.7	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.6	9.3
Other agencies	116.9	116.6	116.7	116.4	116.7	116.8	116.3	118.1	118.8	118.1	115.4	115.7	115.7	116.5	112.4
Legislative	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.2
Judicial	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
State and local employment ⁴	5,422	5,386	5,351	5,336	5,350	5,317	5,202	4,945	4,938	5,132	*5,185	*5,171	*5,157	5,166	4,969
State	1,405.9	1,392.7	1,384.9	1,368.7	1,367.6	1,359.8	1,322.8	1,288.7	1,298.5	1,340.3	1,344.7	1,340.7	1,333.4	1,335.6	1,281.5
Local	4,016.3	3,992.9	3,966.8	3,967.6	3,982.0	3,957.1	3,878.9	3,656.3	3,639.8	3,791.3	*3,840.0	*3,830.1	*3,823.8	3,830.7	3,687.3
Education	2,517.4	2,498.2	2,469.4	2,471.4	2,484.8	2,448.9	2,296.5	1,988.9	1,982.3	2,216.5	2,342.6	2,350.8	2,351.0	2,301.2	2,178.6
Other	2,904.8	2,887.4	2,881.3	2,864.9	2,864.8	2,868.0	2,905.2	2,956.1	2,956.0	2,915.1	*2,842.1	*2,820.0	*2,806.2	2,865.1	2,790.2
Total military personnel ⁵	2,652	2,647	2,643	2,647	2,690	2,729	2,789	2,819	2,839	2,826	2,820	2,821	2,821	2,786	2,848
Army	911.6	906.9	909.6	918.1	935.9	955.3	980.3	992.4	1,001.3	998.0	1,000.2	1,001.1	1,001.2	981.2	1,030.1
Air Force	875.7	877.8	877.0	878.7	890.9	902.1	916.7	922.2	920.8	919.8	916.4	914.8	914.2	910.9	916.1
Navy	643.0	639.8	633.6	629.6	639.1	646.8	663.1	674.7	685.5	677.1	675.9	678.0	678.3	666.7	672.7
Marine Corps	192.7	193.3	193.0	190.7	193.5	194.9	198.0	199.1	200.7	200.9	197.4	197.7	198.1	197.5	200.4
Coast Guard	29.4	29.5	29.9	30.0	30.2	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.5	29.9	29.7	29.5	29.3	29.9	28.8

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Data for Federal establishments relate to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Those for State and local government relate to employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

² Because of rounding, the sums of individual items may not equal totals.

³ Data refer to the continental United States only.

⁴ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

⁵ Excludes, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

⁶ Data refer to the continental United States and elsewhere.

* Revised.

SOURCE: Federal civilian employment, U. S. Civil Service Commission; State and local government employment, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; military personnel, U. S. Department of Defense, Office of the Secretary.

TABLE A-6. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by State¹

[In thousands]

State	1958			1957									Annual average		
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1957	1956
Alabama	720.3	718.8	728.1	741.5	737.2	742.1	743.8	743.1	736.9	741.0	742.7	739.1	736.4	739.5	723.0
Arizona	273.5	273.1	273.1	276.1	273.0	270.9	268.2	264.9	265.7	265.7	265.5	266.7	265.8	267.1	246.4
Arkansas ²	326.9	322.4	323.7	333.3	334.1	338.3	339.6	334.5	333.1	332.0	329.2	325.5	323.3	330.2	328.8
California	4,331.7	4,326.5	4,359.9	4,534.9	4,492.4	4,541.2	4,576.8	4,541.4	4,494.7	4,511.0	4,461.6	4,434.9	4,403.3	4,481.0	4,345.0
Colorado	442.7	446.5	454.4	468.3	469.7	475.4	475.4	479.4	476.3	467.8	457.2	453.6	453.1	465.1	457.8
Connecticut ²	869.6	870.2	876.7	912.2	903.0	906.8	910.8	896.4	903.0	914.6	908.8	907.4	899.6	904.5	909.8
Delaware	143.6	142.5	145.2	149.9	149.6	151.1	152.4	153.8	151.2	154.3	150.8	150.2	148.6	150.8	153.8
District of Columbia	493.4	492.2	493.9	511.1	506.6	505.7	506.0	508.5	509.7	509.5	504.9	505.2	503.0	505.9	501.0
Florida	1,168.1	1,182.3	1,183.9	1,189.6	1,148.6	1,122.3	1,110.7	1,097.0	1,092.8	1,106.8	1,120.6	1,150.1	1,155.2	1,132.7	1,045.6
Georgia ²	941.7	937.8	946.9	975.2	968.6	969.0	971.0	970.2	963.1	963.9	965.3	968.0	961.3	966.4	968.6
Idaho ²	135.4	135.3	138.1	144.8	146.6	151.2	154.9	155.6	153.5	150.0	144.3	140.6	136.0	145.8	144.3
Illinois	3,304.5	3,308.5	3,362.1	3,502.0	3,494.6	3,514.8	3,530.4	3,514.2	3,487.7	3,514.5	3,495.1	3,500.2	3,481.9	3,497.5	3,498.8
Indiana	1,307.3	1,321.9	1,358.4	1,413.3	1,413.7	1,428.7	1,438.5	1,423.1	1,415.9	1,421.3	1,415.7	1,412.7	1,408.1	1,415.1	1,420.2
Iowa ²	617.2	614.8	621.0	641.3	640.3	645.4	653.4	642.9	641.8	641.4	640.4	638.3	632.5	639.6	649.6
Kansas	528.9	528.5	534.8	551.3	550.0	558.3	562.7	559.3	558.2	554.2	550.2	547.3	544.6	550.8	552.3
Kentucky	611.0	614.1	627.2	652.3	640.3	646.7	650.0	647.1	641.4	640.8	645.5	640.7	631.4	640.9	636.3
Louisiana ²	767.8	770.3	772.7	804.8	801.8	799.7	805.8	802.3	795.0	793.2	782.1	778.3	770.9	789.1	757.6
Maine ²	255.2	259.5	262.1	273.0	274.0	278.4	282.8	289.0	288.2	286.8	273.7	265.8	265.8	276.2	279.2
Maryland	840.1	832.1	841.7	887.1	880.2	880.8	886.3	878.6	878.2	884.0	873.5	866.7	871.3	876.0	865.0
Massachusetts ²	1,748.2	1,754.9	1,746.4	1,855.7	1,827.7	1,841.9	1,852.0	1,853.4	1,844.1	1,860.8	1,846.3	1,842.5	1,823.1	1,840.2	1,845.5
Michigan	2,140.0	2,170.9	2,250.4	2,385.9	2,363.1	2,338.2	2,287.9	2,338.0	2,334.0	2,365.6	2,393.4	2,409.9	2,423.0	2,376.0	2,437.9
Minnesota	864.9	868.8	880.6	915.3	926.7	939.8	951.8	939.4	933.9	918.3	909.6	892.6	876.0	912.6	899.7
Mississippi	362.0	358.7	362.6	372.4	370.0	372.8	373.2	364.6	363.3	361.7	364.3	366.2	363.5	366.7	366.9
Missouri ²	1,245.5	1,244.5	1,262.0	1,298.2	1,296.6	1,298.0	1,302.2	1,294.2	1,293.0	1,296.6	1,291.0	1,289.5	1,284.2	1,290.9	1,295.8
Montana	151.6	151.4	154.6	161.1	165.4	170.0	175.2	176.8	176.9	174.8	168.6	163.0	158.6	167.3	166.7
Nebraska ²	339.5	339.0	342.6	351.6	353.8	356.9	357.2	355.1	354.4	357.7	351.9	347.3	344.2	351.1	356.2
Nevada	78.8	78.2	79.3	82.0	83.5	86.5	90.0	91.9	92.0	90.4	87.7	84.7	84.2	86.4	85.2
New Hampshire	175.6	177.1	177.8	184.1	183.3	186.5	188.8	191.4	188.8	188.9	182.9	182.5	180.8	184.7	183.6
New Jersey	1,799.4	1,808.6	1,827.7	1,881.3	1,894.0	1,905.5	1,926.2	1,934.3	1,928.8	1,928.6	1,913.1	1,904.1	1,904.0	1,909.3	1,918.4
New Mexico	209.8	210.0	211.2	215.7	213.7	213.8	212.7	213.1	211.6	212.0	207.7	204.8	201.3	208.7	196.0
New York ²	5,963.8	5,970.0	6,024.5	6,276.7	6,252.9	6,256.3	6,269.2	6,237.8	6,198.2	6,222.8	6,191.5	6,173.5	6,122.8	6,193.8	6,120.4
North Carolina ²	1,063.2	1,064.6	1,074.4	1,105.0	1,101.1	1,108.5	1,114.3	1,097.8	1,078.5	1,082.0	1,082.0	1,083.5	1,076.4	1,090.3	1,089.5
North Dakota ²	111.2	110.5	112.1	118.0	119.9	122.6	123.9	122.0	121.5	120.2	118.8	115.3	111.4	118.0	117.4
Ohio	2,923.0	2,943.2	3,009.5	3,151.8	3,148.1	3,175.7	3,185.3	3,169.3	3,162.9	3,182.1	3,174.8	3,160.4	3,158.0	3,162.8	3,174.0
Oklahoma	553.4	556.0	565.5	580.3	575.9	576.2	579.2	578.9	576.7	576.8	571.2	568.2	565.7	573.0	573.6
Oregon	441.8	437.3	441.9	464.2	471.1	487.0	502.1	499.7	495.2	495.6	480.2	471.0	458.3	477.7	489.0
Pennsylvania	3,563.8	3,586.5	3,648.8	3,806.9	3,779.4	3,803.6	3,811.8	3,802.7	3,792.5	3,826.2	3,800.5	3,796.4	3,771.8	3,794.0	3,777.2
Rhode Island ²	267.2	268.1	269.4	282.4	281.1	283.2	286.6	285.1	283.4	285.2	283.0	285.3	283.3	284.0	294.7
South Carolina ²	526.3	524.7	528.8	541.6	534.9	535.9	539.2	536.7	532.5	532.8	536.6	539.0	538.0	536.7	535.2
South Dakota ²	124.6	123.6	124.2	126.8	129.9	131.3	130.6	130.8	132.9	131.3	127.6	125.0	121.8	127.6	129.2
Tennessee	819.5	813.3	823.8	853.3	849.8	854.8	856.9	852.4	850.8	853.6	854.5	854.5	850.1	852.1	859.8
Texas	2,430.2	2,432.0	2,445.5	2,516.0	2,479.7	2,487.0	2,494.0	2,489.1	2,486.8	2,482.6	2,461.1	2,456.4	2,445.6	2,472.2	2,412.2
Utah	227.6	225.9	228.7	240.2	241.6	246.2	250.2	244.8	243.5	239.2	237.9	234.6	231.6	238.8	233.0
Vermont ²	96.8	97.0	97.4	101.4	101.1	103.6	105.1	109.9	108.8	105.4	103.6	102.6	102.1	104.0	104.8
Virginia	977.1	975.8	984.0	1,015.0	1,008.7	1,010.9	1,010.8	1,001.4	995.8	999.8	993.8	989.6	976.7	995.0	970.5
Washington	753.2	748.5	751.6	781.5	788.8	810.0	822.6	816.6	816.4	811.2	793.0	777.9	766.9	790.8	773.2
West Virginia	468.8	470.6	483.2	505.1	509.5	512.3	513.9	510.0	503.6	506.5	507.0	502.8	496.4	504.3	496.1
Wisconsin ²	1,092.7	1,095.5	1,112.4	1,153.3	1,150.3	1,156.3	1,177.1	1,175.6	1,174.7	1,158.2	1,152.3	1,144.6	1,136.2	1,153.7	1,144.6
Wyoming	78.2	78.8	82.0	85.7	87.2	89.6	92.6	96.9	95.9	93.0	85.5	82.8	81.6	87.8	87.8

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-7 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

TABLE A-7. Employees in manufacturing, by State¹
[In thousands]

State	1958			1957										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1957	1956
Alabama	227.1	228.5	234.5	238.3	240.0	244.0	245.5	247.9	243.5	245.5	244.7	242.6	243.5	243.7	241.2
Arizona	38.2	38.0	38.2	38.8	39.9	40.1	39.9	40.0	41.0	40.8	39.9	39.3	38.7	39.5	35.9
Arkansas ²	84.5	83.2	83.5	84.0	85.6	88.2	88.7	88.2	86.9	87.7	86.9	86.3	85.4	86.5	90.3
California	1,137.8	1,140.1	1,149.6	1,180.2	1,207.4	1,254.7	1,290.8	1,303.8	1,259.4	1,246.8	1,238.4	1,236.0	1,229.6	1,240.7	1,202.6
Colorado	67.4	67.6	71.7	73.0	74.7	75.7	75.0	73.4	73.2	69.7	69.6	69.8	69.5	71.8	70.7
Connecticut ²	393.0	397.1	402.9	412.3	416.4	422.4	428.2	415.1	421.1	432.4	432.7	436.4	438.0	427.3	435.2
Delaware	57.0	57.8	59.6	60.6	60.7	61.4	61.9	63.0	61.5	62.2	61.3	60.4	60.2	61.1	60.1
District of Columbia	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.1
Florida	162.8	168.7	170.2	171.2	166.1	159.4	156.4	154.4	153.3	158.0	159.7	162.7	164.5	161.3	148.4
Georgia ²	307.8	309.9	314.5	321.2	323.7	323.3	326.9	327.0	324.0	323.8	325.6	328.1	329.3	326.1	334.8
Idaho ²	20.7	21.4	22.4	24.1	24.8	27.3	28.1	28.8	27.4	26.0	24.2	23.3	22.1	25.2	27.0
Illinois	1,134.8	1,152.2	1,173.9	1,205.7	1,235.9	1,255.3	1,266.5	1,263.0	1,245.5	1,259.6	1,256.1	1,272.1	1,282.1	1,259.5	1,291.2
Indiana	526.1	541.8	565.2	584.7	595.4	607.5	608.2	610.5	605.1	608.4	607.5	611.7	616.1	607.2	614.2
Iowa ²	155.3	155.4	157.8	160.5	162.5	165.6	167.0	167.7	165.7	166.0	164.6	166.9	167.2	165.8	169.2
Kansas ²	118.8	120.8	122.1	124.5	125.6	128.6	131.0	132.2	131.0	129.2	128.5	128.1	127.7	128.3	124.2
Kentucky ²	156.9	161.5	164.6	171.3	165.0	167.4	170.5	172.4	167.5	168.4	168.2	169.7	170.5	169.1	172.6
Louisiana ²	138.4	139.9	141.0	147.5	151.2	149.6	151.0	148.1	146.6	147.8	145.6	144.6	144.2	147.1	149.9
Maine ²	96.3	100.1	101.6	103.8	105.8	108.0	110.6	113.2	111.8	113.4	104.3	101.2	104.3	107.5	110.1
Maryland	250.7	250.0	252.5	259.7	265.2	270.2	274.0	274.8	272.1	275.3	273.5	274.4	275.0	272.0	269.9
Massachusetts ²	643.3	653.9	658.7	674.6	679.4	687.6	690.8	686.3	677.3	695.5	694.0	701.1	705.0	692.1	710.6
Michigan	868.0	898.2	953.9	1,006.2	1,008.1	982.0	929.3	992.9	988.3	1,007.4	1,034.1	1,057.3	1,087.5	1,025.5	1,081.0
Minnesota	204.2	206.2	207.9	214.4	218.2	223.6	236.6	233.5	232.4	221.0	219.8	219.0	219.0	223.2	220.0
Mississippi	105.4	104.1	104.1	105.3	106.1	107.6	108.3	107.2	106.6	105.6	103.8	106.0	105.7	106.1	106.8
Missouri ²	369.9	372.3	374.1	379.4	384.4	385.3	391.0	391.4	391.8	392.1	389.2	390.5	393.4	389.0	389.0
Montana	18.1	18.3	19.1	19.9	21.1	22.0	21.9	22.2	22.3	21.7	20.4	19.7	19.4	20.8	21.2
Nebraska ²	54.4	54.8	56.1	58.3	59.5	60.2	59.2	59.3	58.7	58.5	57.4	56.6	56.4	58.0	58.2
Nevada	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.8
New Hampshire	78.6	80.2	80.5	82.3	82.5	82.7	83.4	83.8	82.1	83.9	82.3	84.8	84.4	83.2	83.1
New Jersey	723.7	742.6	753.5	767.2	780.9	784.8	801.6	803.0	794.6	803.2	797.2	794.7	815.9	798.0	817.8
New Mexico	21.6	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.1	21.3	21.2	21.4	20.7	21.3	20.8	20.4	20.2	20.8	20.0
New York ²	1,775.4	1,803.3	1,814.4	1,870.4	1,918.7	1,943.4	1,965.2	1,942.9	1,888.1	1,906.9	1,901.0	1,923.5	1,949.7	1,922.2	1,943.3
North Carolina ²	447.4	452.7	458.7	466.9	471.1	480.1	484.0	474.8	456.1	458.5	456.7	460.7	461.9	467.0	470.6
North Dakota ²	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.5
Ohio	1,171.1	1,204.6	1,243.5	1,285.3	1,307.6	1,327.0	1,331.2	1,328.3	1,324.6	1,338.9	1,344.7	1,351.2	1,374.6	1,339.9	1,370.4
Oklahoma	80.5	82.8	84.0	85.8	87.0	86.8	87.1	86.5	86.2	86.2	86.0	84.9	88.3	86.9	90.7
Oregon	117.8	116.3	117.5	123.2	131.1	140.4	146.5	151.5	148.3	148.9	139.4	133.2	126.5	136.3	144.9
Pennsylvania	1,363.1	1,396.1	1,423.4	1,459.0	1,481.6	1,496.0	1,509.5	1,513.7	1,501.7	1,516.0	1,509.3	1,512.0	1,517.0	1,505.4	1,503.3
Rhode Island ²	107.8	109.5	110.1	113.5	115.4	118.9	121.0	119.5	115.9	118.6	117.6	118.3	119.9	118.7	127.8
South Carolina ²	220.3	221.0	222.7	226.1	225.7	227.2	229.6	230.2	226.2	226.7	228.1	230.0	230.4	228.5	231.9
South Dakota	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.7	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.1	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.9	12.0
Tennessee	276.5	276.2	279.3	283.9	287.4	290.4	292.3	293.7	290.0	291.8	292.9	294.2	294.8	291.6	299.6
Texas	463.1	468.0	471.7	473.5	479.7	481.5	485.9	489.0	488.8	487.8	486.0	484.3	484.5	483.8	471.9
Utah	33.2	33.6	34.6	36.2	37.9	39.5	40.8	38.0	38.8	35.3	34.7	34.6	34.0	36.5	35.2
Vermont ²	32.5	32.8	32.7	33.7	33.9	35.2	36.0	36.8	36.1	36.5	36.6	37.4	37.7	36.4	38.6
Virginia	248.4	250.2	254.6	259.3	262.9	265.7	264.1	261.2	256.5	258.2	256.4	257.8	257.1	259.5	258.2
Washington	203.0	201.5	202.4	206.8	214.2	230.3	238.0	237.1	238.6	235.2	234.8	213.7	211.0	221.4	208.0
West Virginia	117.4	118.5	121.7	125.1	130.5	132.7	133.9	133.2	128.6	131.9	130.5	130.5	128.2	130.3	130.7
Wisconsin ²	419.3	422.7	432.1	438.7	444.0	448.9	465.0	464.5	465.6	451.3	449.7	453.5	457.5	454.4	463.5
Wyoming	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.7	6.7

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make avail-

able more detailed industry data.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

Cooperating State Agencies

ALABAMA—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 4.

ARIZONA—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.

ARKANSAS—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.

COLORADO—U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.

CONNECTICUT—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.

DELAWARE—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Wilmington 99.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.

FLORIDA—Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.

GEORGIA—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.

IDAHO—Employment Security Agency, Boise.

ILLINOIS—Division of Unemployment Compensation and State Employment Service, Department of Labor, Chicago 6.

INDIANA—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 25.

IOWA—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.

KANSAS—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.

KENTUCKY—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.

LOUISIANA—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.

MAINE—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.

MARYLAND—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 8.

MICHIGAN—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.

MINNESOTA—Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.

MISSISSIPPI—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.

MISSOURI—Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.

MONTANA—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.

NEBRASKA—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.

NEVADA—Employment Security Department, Carson City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Department of Employment Security, Concord.

NEW JERSEY—Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 25.

NEW MEXICO—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.

NEW YORK—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 500 Eighth Avenue, New York 18.

NORTH CAROLINA—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA—Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.

OHIO—Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.

OKLAHOMA—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.

OREGON—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.

RHODE ISLAND—Division of Statistics and Census, Department of Labor, Providence 3.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.

TENNESSEE—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.

TEXAS—Employment Commission, Austin 19.

UTAH—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.

VERMONT—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.

VIRGINIA—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14.

WASHINGTON—Employment Security Department, Olympia.

WEST VIRGINIA—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.

WISCONSIN—Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.

WYOMING—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A-8. Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,¹ by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1958			1957									Annual average		
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1957	1956
Continental United States.....	3,275.5	3,163.1	2,877.0	2,111.7	1,513.1	1,236.9	1,166.7	1,150.7	1,284.6	1,251.2	1,349.7	1,475.4	1,592.5	1,465.8	1,225.2
New England.....	251.9	240.2	235.7	182.8	128.7	104.6	95.0	98.2	110.1	98.3	113.7	122.9	125.4	121.9	86.7
Maine.....	24.7	21.8	22.2	18.5	14.1	10.3	8.8	7.7	7.8	7.6	11.0	13.3	10.2	11.0	8.2
New Hampshire.....	12.5	10.5	10.6	8.2	5.7	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.3	6.6	7.0	5.6	6.0	6.4
Vermont.....	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.4	3.6	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.1	2.8	1.8
Massachusetts.....	119.7	113.9	112.1	92.0	63.0	50.9	47.6	45.9	53.4	50.2	57.2	59.8	64.7	61.4	41.7
Rhode Island.....	27.2	27.0	27.0	20.4	14.5	12.2	11.0	13.8	17.2	14.3	17.2	18.9	19.8	16.5	12.0
Connecticut.....	61.1	60.0	57.2	38.4	27.9	23.7	20.4	24.0	24.2	18.8	19.5	21.2	22.0	24.2	16.5
Middle Atlantic.....	865.8	831.8	794.3	605.4	423.7	358.9	326.7	343.7	405.2	390.3	411.6	429.4	441.6	427.6	370.8
New York.....	381.2	364.5	348.2	272.2	184.2	147.8	132.4	140.7	183.1	183.8	190.5	191.7	195.2	189.3	165.4
New Jersey.....	149.4	145.5	141.8	107.3	75.6	69.4	63.0	66.7	77.1	71.2	77.2	81.1	83.1	80.5	67.6
Pennsylvania.....	335.2	321.8	304.3	225.9	163.9	141.8	131.2	136.3	145.1	135.3	143.9	156.5	163.3	157.9	137.8
East North Central.....	800.7	742.4	631.6	419.0	295.0	256.9	277.8	234.4	248.7	252.3	254.8	272.3	283.8	283.8	257.5
Ohio.....	212.3	202.0	166.4	118.1	79.6	57.3	52.3	50.7	52.6	54.0	55.3	62.4	65.8	65.6	47.5
Indiana.....	88.3	87.9	76.4	47.3	33.9	26.5	26.9	26.5	28.0	28.7	31.8	33.7	33.7	33.5	31.3
Illinois.....	176.3	168.0	151.7	81.8	61.5	53.8	52.7	61.1	63.1	70.5	67.0	68.1	74.9	68.2	59.6
Michigan.....	297.2	231.3	188.7	133.9	94.2	101.5	129.8	79.2	87.1	81.2	81.4	84.8	82.7	93.2	100.0
Wisconsin.....	56.5	53.2	48.4	38.0	25.8	17.9	16.2	16.9	17.8	17.8	19.3	23.3	26.7	23.2	19.0
West North Central.....	188.2	185.2	162.1	111.7	71.7	55.0	46.5	45.2	51.1	58.8	69.6	96.0	110.8	80.0	71.9
Minnesota.....	58.1	56.0	50.1	34.0	18.9	12.4	9.8	11.3	12.1	13.5	18.7	32.1	37.2	22.6	19.8
Iowa.....	20.9	22.8	18.8	12.0	7.1	5.2	5.0	5.8	6.2	6.3	7.2	9.6	12.7	8.9	7.8
Missouri.....	63.7	61.2	56.2	41.3	30.6	27.7	22.9	19.8	23.1	28.3	29.9	32.0	31.7	30.3	27.9
North Dakota.....	7.5	7.9	6.7	4.2	1.8	.5	.3	.4	.4	.5	1.0	3.4	5.6	2.4	2.2
South Dakota.....	4.3	4.5	3.8	2.4	1.1	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.8	2.1	3.7	1.7	1.6
Nebraska.....	12.4	12.4	10.1	6.5	3.9	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.1	4.3	6.9	8.9	5.4	5.1
Kansas.....	21.2	20.3	16.6	11.3	8.2	6.1	5.6	4.9	5.8	6.6	7.6	10.0	11.1	8.6	7.6
South Atlantic.....	313.7	306.1	283.5	196.8	147.1	136.7	139.8	145.6	166.1	148.8	148.3	146.5	154.3	154.7	123.3
Delaware.....	6.5	6.4	5.4	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.7	3.1	2.1
Maryland.....	47.3	47.2	41.9	29.1	19.4	16.1	16.6	16.7	17.1	15.5	16.9	15.3	14.0	17.7	12.2
District of Columbia.....	10.0	10.3	8.6	6.5	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	5.1	6.1	5.3	4.4
Virginia.....	33.2	33.8	28.1	17.4	11.9	10.1	11.4	14.2	16.9	15.9	12.3	11.1	14.2	13.7	11.3
West Virginia.....	47.8	44.6	36.8	23.7	16.2	12.0	11.3	11.9	13.1	12.1	12.2	12.7	13.9	14.1	11.0
North Carolina.....	66.5	66.7	64.3	44.6	33.4	28.3	28.8	30.5	40.9	40.7	44.5	44.9	45.8	39.3	31.3
South Carolina.....	22.5	23.0	26.2	18.1	14.4	14.0	13.4	13.8	16.7	14.8	14.6	14.9	15.3	15.2	13.0
Georgia.....	47.9	46.0	45.8	33.8	25.8	26.0	24.8	24.9	29.8	26.8	26.8	26.5	27.2	27.5	21.9
Florida.....	32.1	27.9	26.4	19.7	18.0	22.9	26.0	26.3	24.1	16.3	14.0	13.0	14.1	18.7	16.0
East South Central.....	196.3	200.1	177.0	134.3	107.6	91.8	87.6	90.6	102.7	101.8	109.2	119.8	125.7	110.9	98.5
Kentucky.....	60.6	57.4	47.5	37.1	29.3	27.2	26.1	28.9	30.8	31.9	34.5	37.4	38.5	33.1	30.1
Tennessee.....	65.1	68.8	65.5	46.1	37.2	31.6	31.9	32.7	38.6	37.3	38.6	43.5	45.0	40.2	36.1
Alabama.....	45.9	47.3	40.9	32.5	27.1	22.5	19.8	17.7	19.7	18.9	20.5	22.1	23.8	22.6	20.8
Mississippi.....	24.7	26.6	23.1	18.6	13.9	10.5	9.9	11.2	13.7	13.7	15.5	16.9	18.4	15.0	11.5
West South Central.....	158.8	147.1	126.6	94.1	73.0	54.7	50.3	53.4	58.5	62.5	72.6	81.5	85.7	72.1	57.9
Arkansas.....	26.4	27.8	25.5	18.6	13.2	8.7	8.5	9.8	11.0	11.4	14.3	18.2	19.3	14.8	11.6
Louisiana.....	28.4	27.5	23.8	15.5	11.8	8.7	8.6	9.4	11.8	12.3	14.2	15.9	16.7	13.2	12.4
Oklahoma.....	28.2	25.8	21.0	15.5	12.9	9.6	9.0	9.7	9.8	11.4	13.1	14.0	14.9	12.7	10.5
Texas.....	75.9	66.0	56.2	44.6	35.1	27.7	24.1	24.5	25.9	27.4	31.0	33.5	34.7	31.4	23.5
Mountain.....	86.5	90.2	77.1	55.7	38.1	23.1	18.3	19.4	19.8	20.4	26.8	37.8	49.6	34.5	26.5
Montana.....	16.6	17.9	15.0	10.4	6.8	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	4.5	7.8	10.5	6.3	3.7
Idaho.....	10.1	12.6	12.4	9.6	6.0	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	3.3	5.4	8.4	5.2	3.9
Wyoming.....	4.4	4.3	3.7	2.4	1.4	.7	.4	.5	.6	.9	1.3	1.9	3.0	1.7	1.4
Colorado.....	15.8	16.0	11.7	8.2	5.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.5	5.7	6.6	5.1	3.6
New Mexico.....	7.6	7.3	6.1	4.7	3.6	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.2	4.0	4.8	3.5	2.7
Arizona.....	13.4	12.4	10.5	8.4	6.4	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.6	6.4	5.5	4.5
Utah.....	11.7	12.4	10.9	6.9	4.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.6	4.9	6.7	4.5	3.9
Nevada.....	6.8	7.3	6.8	5.2	4.0	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.8
Pacific.....	413.7	420.0	389.1	311.9	228.1	155.2	124.7	120.1	122.3	118.0	143.1	169.1	215.5	180.3	132.2
Washington.....	59.2	68.1	72.1	61.8	46.1	31.2	23.9	20.0	16.4	13.3	15.3	26.6	38.8	33.3	28.1
Oregon.....	39.8	45.2	48.7	40.7	29.3	20.8	15.6	11.9	11.3	9.1	13.1	20.7	30.0	22.9	16.2
California.....	314.6	306.6	268.2	209.4	152.7	103.2	85.3	88.2	94.7	95.7	111.7	121.8	146.6	124.1	87.8

¹ A average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

TABLE A-9. Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations ¹

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands]

Item	1958				1957									1956
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Mar.
Employment service:														
New applications for work.....	951	999	1,101	810	819	813	713	672	738	832	740	709	691	660
Nonfarm placements.....	332	312	355	360	406	540	561	536	533	528	534	480	425	450
State unemployment insurance programs ²														
Initial claims ³	1,795	1,815	2,285	2,024	1,346	1,193	1,032	842	1,267	881	1,001	1,099	897	936
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	3,276	3,163	2,877	2,112	1,513	1,237	1,167	1,151	1,285	1,251	1,350	1,475	1,592	1,472
Rate of insured unemployment ⁵	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.1	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.0
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	12,457	10,793	10,780	7,211	4,814	4,693	4,095	4,497	4,883	4,686	5,517	5,766	6,302	5,775
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$30.53	\$30.48	\$30.09	\$29.75	\$29.44	\$29.20	\$28.64	\$27.87	\$27.59	\$27.44	\$27.47	\$27.72	\$27.72	\$27.13
Total benefits paid.....	\$370,248	\$320,181	\$313,012	\$207,110	\$136,627	\$131,832	\$113,325	\$121,333	\$130,130	\$123,540	\$145,657	\$154,329	\$168,841	\$151,998
Unemployment compensation for veterans: ⁶														
Initial claims ³	30	31	37	28	21	18	16	21	20	24	16	18	21	26
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	81	72	58	41	30	24	29	35	34	33	31	39	47	57
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	345	279	253	170	115	112	142	165	165	138	156	191	218	271
Total benefits paid ⁷	\$9,285	\$7,546	\$6,924	\$4,574	\$3,104	\$3,013	\$3,793	\$4,406	\$4,539	\$3,710	\$4,222	\$5,155	\$5,886	\$7,274
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications ⁸	24	27	43	36	34	22	16	18	54	33	16	10	9	7
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	149	140	135	106	83	56	47	46	52	36	42	53	60	48
Number of payments ⁹	319	284	309	227	142	119	92	113	94	86	109	125	151	126
Average amount of benefit payment ¹⁰	\$67.86	\$67.52	\$65.07	\$64.22	\$62.59	\$62.20	\$62.01	\$58.62	\$53.50	\$60.86	\$57.68	\$58.14	\$59.68	\$57.40
Total benefits paid ¹⁰	\$21,626	\$19,093	\$20,127	\$14,498	\$8,852	\$7,332	\$5,689	\$6,660	\$4,960	\$5,109	\$6,211	\$7,227	\$8,973	\$7,242
All programs: ¹¹														
Insured unemployment ⁴	3,505	3,375	3,065	2,256	1,623	1,314	1,240	1,228	1,368	1,319	1,424	1,565	1,700	1,578

¹ Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.² Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.³ An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.⁴ Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.⁵ The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.⁶ Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.⁷ Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at \$26.⁸ An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.⁹ Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recovery of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.¹⁰ Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments. ¹¹ Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and veterans' programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security for all items except railroad unemployment insurance, which are prepared by the U. S. Railroad Retirement Board.

B.—Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing ¹
[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	6.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.4
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	3.4
1957	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.9
1958	2.5	2.2	2.3										
Total separations ²													
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.1
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	4.0	4.3
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
1958	5.0	3.9	4.1										
Quits													
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.8
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.5
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.3	.9	.7	1.4
1958	.8	.7	.6										
Discharges													
1948	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1956	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1957	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2
1958	.2	.2	.2										
Layoffs													
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.7
1958	3.8	2.9	3.1										
Miscellaneous separations, including military													
1948	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1957	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958	.3	.2	.2										

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

- (1) The labor turnover series measure changes during the calendar month, while the employment series measure changes from midmonth to midmonth;
- (2) Industry coverage is not identical, as the printing and publishing industry and some seasonal industries are excluded from turnover;
- (3) Turnover rates tend to be understated because small firms are not as prominent in the turnover sample as in the employment sample; and

(4) Reports from plants affected by work stoppages are excluded from the turnover series, but the employment series reflect the influence of such stoppages.

² Preliminary.

³ Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rates because of rounding.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates in selected industries¹

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
All manufacturing.....	2.3	2.2	4.1	3.9	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	3.1	2.9	0.2	0.2
Durable goods ²	2.4	2.2	4.7	4.4	.6	.6	.1	.1	3.8	3.3	.3	.3
Nondurable goods ³	2.1	2.1	3.0	3.1	.8	.8	.2	.2	1.9	2.0	.2	.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	1.4	2.3	2.4	3.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.6	2.6	0.2	0.2
Food and kindred products.....	2.7	2.6	3.5	4.2	.6	.6	.2	.2	2.5	3.2	.2	.2
Meat products.....	2.5	2.0	4.1	6.2	.3	.4	.2	.2	3.3	5.3	.3	.3
Grain-mill products.....	2.3	2.4	3.0	1.8	.5	.5	.2	.2	2.1	1.0	.2	.1
Bakery products.....	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.8	.8	1.0	.3	.2	1.2	1.4	.2	.2
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	(4)	3.1	(4)	3.4	(4)	.2	(4)	(5)	(4)	3.1	(4)	.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	1.6	1.3	3.7	2.0	.9	.9	.1	.1	2.6	.9	.1	.1
Cigarettes.....	1.3	.8	2.4	1.3	.6	.6	.1	.1	1.6	.5	.1	.1
Cigars.....	2.1	1.8	5.7	2.8	1.3	1.4	.1	.1	4.2	1.3	(5)	(5)
Tobacco and snuff.....	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.9	.5	.3	.1	.1	.7	1.4	.2	.2
Textile-mill products.....	2.4	2.5	3.6	3.4	.9	.9	.2	.2	2.4	2.1	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills.....	2.2	2.1	3.0	2.8	.8	1.0	.2	.3	1.8	1.4	.2	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	2.1	2.5	3.5	3.3	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	2.1	1.9	.1	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	1.5	2.1	3.3	2.8	1.0	1.1	.2	.3	1.9	1.4	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted.....	5.8	6.4	5.2	7.4	1.1	.7	.3	.1	3.4	6.0	.3	.6
Knitting mills.....	3.5	3.0	4.0	4.1	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	2.7	2.8	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	2.1	2.2	4.1	1.8	1.3	1.0	.2	.3	2.4	.4	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery.....	3.8	2.0	4.9	5.6	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	3.6	4.2	.1	.1
Knit underwear.....	1.7	2.0	2.2	3.1	.6	.9	.2	.2	1.3	2.0	.1	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.5	.5	.4	.1	.1	1.0	1.7	.2	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	(4)	1.9	(4)	2.6	(4)	.5	(4)	.1	(4)	1.7	(4)	.3
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.1	1.5	1.4	.2	.2	1.6	1.4	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.6	1.1	1.1	.1	.1	.8	1.2	.2	.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	2.4	3.0	3.7	3.2	1.6	1.5	.3	.2	1.7	1.4	.1	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3.4	2.6	4.0	4.1	.8	1.0	.3	.3	2.7	2.7	.2	.1
Logging camps and contractors.....	6.8	5.7	6.6	9.3	1.5	1.7	.8	.7	4.2	6.6	.1	.2
Sawmills and planing mills.....	3.3	1.9	3.5	3.6	.7	.9	.2	.2	2.5	2.3	.2	.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	1.1	2.1	3.7	2.7	.9	.9	.2	.2	2.4	1.4	.2	.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	2.4	2.7	4.4	3.4	.7	.8	.2	.2	3.3	2.2	.2	.1
Household furniture.....	2.6	2.9	4.4	3.3	.8	.8	.2	.2	3.3	2.1	.2	.1
Other furniture and fixtures.....	2.2	2.4	4.2	3.4	.5	.6	.1	.1	3.4	2.6	.2	.1
Paper and allied products.....	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.4	.5	.5	.2	.1	1.4	1.6	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.7	.3	.4	.1	.1	.8	1.1	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	2.1	1.6	2.9	2.6	.7	.6	.2	.2	1.9	1.7	.2	.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.0	.4	.4	.1	.1	.9	1.3	.1	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	.6	.8	1.0	1.7	.3	.4	.1	.1	.5	.9	.2	.3
Industrial organic chemicals.....	.9	.6	1.5	2.2	.2	.2	(5)	(5)	1.0	1.8	.2	.2
Synthetic fibers.....	.9	.8	1.2	3.5	.1	.1	(5)	(5)	.8	3.2	.2	.1
Drugs and medicines.....	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.5	.7	.6	.1	.1	1.0	.7	.2	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.6	.4	.3	.1	.1	1.0	1.0	.1	.2
Products of petroleum and coal.....	.9	.4	1.5	1.4	.2	.2	.1	(5)	1.0	.8	.2	.3
Petroleum refining.....	.4	.3	.8	.8	.2	.3	(5)	(5)	.4	.2	.2	.3
Rubber products.....	1.6	1.3	4.1	4.2	.4	.4	.1	.1	3.4	3.4	.2	.3
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.1	1.1	3.8	3.3	.2	.2	(5)	(5)	3.3	2.6	.2	.5
Rubber footwear.....	1.5	1.4	1.8	3.3	.9	1.2	.2	.2	.4	1.7	.3	.2
Other rubber products.....	2.0	1.6	4.6	5.1	.4	.4	.1	.1	3.9	4.3	.2	.3
Leather and leather products.....	2.0	2.5	3.7	3.4	1.0	1.3	.3	.2	2.3	1.8	.2	.1
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	.9	2.4	2.4	3.0	.3	.5	.1	.1	1.8	2.1	.2	.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	2.2	2.6	4.0	3.5	1.1	1.4	.3	.2	2.4	1.8	.2	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2.0	1.9	5.5	4.3	.4	.4	.1	.1	4.8	3.6	.2	.2
Glass and glass products.....	2.1	2.4	7.2	4.9	.4	.4	.1	.1	6.5	4.2	.2	.2
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.7	2.3	1.9	5.0	.4	.3	.1	.1	1.2	4.4	.3	.3
Structural clay products.....	2.9	1.6	5.7	6.0	.5	.5	.1	.2	4.0	5.1	.2	.2
Pottery and related products.....	1.3	2.0	3.2	1.9	.5	.5	.2	.1	2.4	1.3	.1	.1
Primary metal industries.....	2.4	1.8	5.4	4.5	.3	.3	.1	.1	4.7	3.8	.3	.3
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills.....	(4)	1.9	(4)	4.5	(4)	.2	(4)	(5)	(4)	3.9	(4)	.4
Iron and steel foundries.....	1.8	1.7	5.5	4.4	.5	.4	.2	.2	4.7	3.7	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries.....	2.2	1.8	3.9	2.8	.5	.4	.1	.1	3.1	2.1	.2	.2
Malleable-iron foundries.....	1.5	1.5	5.1	6.0	.7	.5	.3	.2	4.0	5.0	.1	.2
Steel foundries.....	1.4	1.6	7.4	5.6	.3	.3	.1	.2	6.7	4.9	.3	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	.7	.3	2.7	3.3	.2	.3	.2	.1	2.2	2.6	.2	.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	1.7	.8	3.1	3.0	.2	.2	.1	.1	2.6	2.5	.2	.3
Nonferrous foundries.....	3.6	3.0	7.1	5.2	.4	.4	.2	.2	6.1	4.3	.3	.2
Other primary metal industries: iron and steel forgings.....	1.8	1.4	6.3	5.7	.4	.3	.1	.1	5.5	4.9	.3	.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates in selected industries ¹—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	2.3	2.6	4.5	5.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	3.5	4.2	0.3	0.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	1.6	1.3	3.9	4.6	.5	.6	.2	.2	3.0	3.5	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1.8	1.5	3.1	2.3	.6	.5	.2	.3	2.1	1.4	.2	.1
Handtools.....	1.2	1.3	3.9	4.2	.3	.4	.1	.1	3.2	3.4	.3	.2
Hardware.....	1.7	1.3	4.0	5.4	.6	.7	.2	.2	3.0	4.2	.2	.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	3.2	3.6	2.9	3.2	.6	.7	.3	.3	1.8	2.1	.2	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	2.9	4.1	2.1	2.8	.6	.6	.5	.4	.8	1.6	.2	.3
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.5	.6	.7	.2	.3	2.5	2.4	.2	.1
Fabricated structural metal products. Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	1.8	2.2	2.9	4.7	.5	.6	.2	.2	2.1	3.6	.2	.2
.....	3.4	3.4	6.7	8.3	.5	.6	.1	.2	5.6	7.1	.5	.5
Machinery (except electrical).....	1.6	1.7	4.3	3.6	.5	.5	.1	.1	3.4	2.8	.3	.3
Engines and turbines.....	1.1	2.0	3.9	2.2	.5	.3	.1	.1	3.0	1.3	.3	.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	2.2	2.7	3.5	2.1	.6	.5	.1	.1	2.5	1.2	.3	.3
Construction and mining machinery.....	1.6	1.7	3.6	4.6	.5	.4	.2	.1	2.8	3.7	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery.....	1.3	1.3	5.1	4.6	.3	.4	.1	.1	4.4	3.9	.3	.3
Machine tools.....	1.5	1.1	6.0	4.9	.3	.4	.1	(⁵)	5.2	4.3	.4	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	.6	.8	4.6	4.1	.3	.4	.1	.2	4.0	3.1	.2	.4
Machine-tool accessories.....	1.9	2.2	4.3	4.6	.4	.4	.1	.1	3.7	3.9	.1	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	1.4	1.1	4.9	3.2	.5	.4	.1	.1	3.9	2.5	.4	.2
General industrial machinery.....	1.2	1.4	3.7	3.1	.5	.5	.1	.2	2.8	2.2	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.5	1.3	2.2	5.2	.6	.7	.1	.1	1.3	4.2	.2	.2
Service-industry and household machines.....	1.8	2.8	5.9	3.3	.4	.5	.2	.1	4.9	2.2	.3	.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	1.6	1.5	4.4	3.9	.4	.4	.1	.1	3.7	3.1	.2	.3
Electrical machinery.....	2.0	2.0	3.4	3.7	.7	.8	.2	.2	2.3	2.5	.2	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	1.5	1.5	3.3	2.9	.6	.6	.1	.1	2.3	1.9	.2	.2
Communication equipment.....	2.0	2.2	3.3	3.7	.9	.9	.2	.2	2.0	2.4	.2	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.3	1.1	1.1	.3	.2	2.3	2.8	.1	.2
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	.7	.7	2.5	2.7	.4	.4	.2	.2	1.7	1.7	.3	.4
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.9	.6	.7	.2	.3	2.6	2.7	.2	.2
Transportation equipment.....	3.4	2.7	6.4	5.4	.6	.6	.1	.1	5.3	4.3	.4	.4
Motor vehicles and equipment*.....	3.4	1.9	8.8	7.5	.4	.4	.1	.1	7.7	6.3	.7	.7
Aircraft and parts.....	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.6	.6	.7	.1	.1	2.1	1.6	.1	.2
Aircraft.....	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.1	.6	.7	.1	.1	1.5	1.1	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	1.7	2.6	4.4	4.0	.5	.6	.1	.1	3.6	3.0	.1	.3
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	.8	.9	5.2	2.0	.8	.5	.1	.2	4.1	1.1	.2	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	3.4	2.2	6.7	4.8	1.1	.8	.3	.2	5.1	3.6	.1	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(⁴)	8.6	(⁴)	9.4	(⁴)	1.2	(⁴)	.3	(⁴)	7.7	(⁴)	.3
Railroad equipment.....	(⁴)	4.1	(⁴)	8.8	(⁴)	.4	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	7.9	(⁴)	.4
Locomotives and parts.....	(⁴)	1.6	(⁴)	2.1	(⁴)	.5	(⁴)	(⁵)	(⁴)	1.0	(⁴)	.6
Railroad and street cars.....	6.6	5.4	9.4	12.2	.5	.3	.1	.1	8.3	11.5	.5	.4
Other transportation equipment.....	2.7	7.6	4.3	1.9	.8	.5	.2	.3	3.2	.8	.1	.3
Instruments and related products.....	1.2	1.2	2.8	2.7	.6	.6	.1	.2	1.8	1.8	.2	.2
Photographic apparatus.....	(⁴)	.5	(⁴)	1.9	(⁴)	.4	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	1.1	(⁴)	.3
Watches and clocks.....	1.8	2.4	3.3	4.4	.7	.6	.2	.1	2.2	3.5	.2	.2
Professional and scientific instruments.....	1.4	1.2	2.9	2.8	.7	.6	.1	.2	1.9	1.8	.2	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2.8	3.5	4.9	4.5	.7	.8	.2	.2	3.8	3.3	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.6	.6	.7	.1	.2	.8	1.5	.2	.1
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	.7	1.4	4.0	2.5	1.0	.7	.1	.1	2.5	1.5	.4	.3
Iron mining.....	.2	1.9	4.2	1.9	.2	.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.7	1.5	.3	.3
Copper mining.....	(⁴)	1.3	(⁴)	3.2	(⁴)	.5	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	2.2	(⁴)	.3
Lead and zinc mining.....	(⁴)	1.0	(⁴)	2.4	(⁴)	.8	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	1.4	(⁴)	.2
Anthracite mining.....	.8	1.0	1.3	7.6	.4	.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	.8	7.0	.1	.1
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1.1	.5	4.9	3.9	.3	.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.4	3.5	.2	.1
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(⁴)	.6	(⁴)	1.3	(⁴)	.8	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.3	(⁴)	.1
Telegraph #.....	(⁴)	.8	(⁴)	1.8	(⁴)	.6	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.9	(⁴)	.3

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table B-1.² For definition, see footnote 3, table A-2.³ For definition, see footnote 4, table A-2, except that the labor turnover series excludes the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, and the following industries: canning and preserving; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizer.⁴ Not available.⁵ Less than 0.05.⁶ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.^{*} Formerly titled Automobiles. Data not affected.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

C.—Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Mining																	
	Metal									Coal								
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
1956: Average	\$96.83	42.1	\$2.30	\$96.71	39.8	\$2.43	\$100.28	43.6	\$2.30	\$89.24	41.7	\$2.14	\$87.65	33.2	\$2.64	\$106.22	37.8	\$2.81
1957: Average	98.98	40.9	2.42	104.01	39.7	2.62	98.23	41.1	2.39	89.19	41.1	2.17	93.20	31.7	2.94	110.63	36.6	3.02
March	97.23	41.2	2.36	99.45	39.0	2.55	98.94	42.1	2.35	90.25	41.4	2.18	79.79	27.8	2.87	109.68	37.4	2.93
April	97.10	40.8	2.38	96.26	37.6	2.56	99.88	42.3	2.36	91.10	41.6	2.19	92.06	31.1	2.96	111.74	37.0	3.02
May	97.58	41.0	2.38	99.58	38.9	2.56	99.17	42.2	2.35	90.03	41.3	2.18	88.70	30.8	2.88	107.76	35.8	3.01
June	98.81	41.0	2.41	103.06	40.1	2.57	98.88	41.2	2.40	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.50	34.3	2.98	114.68	37.6	3.05
July	100.28	40.6	2.47	109.61	40.9	2.68	98.00	40.0	2.45	87.85	40.3	2.18	95.33	33.1	2.82	112.17	36.3	3.09
August	101.35	41.2	2.46	111.76	41.7	2.68	97.20	40.0	2.43	88.75	40.9	2.17	91.08	31.3	2.91	110.96	36.5	3.04
September	102.84	41.3	2.49	114.78	42.2	2.72	93.60	39.0	2.40	89.60	41.1	2.18	105.19	35.3	2.98	112.91	36.9	3.06
October	98.31	39.8	2.47	106.23	39.2	2.71	92.20	38.1	2.42	88.10	40.6	2.17	93.87	31.5	2.98	110.66	36.4	3.04
November	96.53	39.4	2.45	100.34	37.3	2.69	96.32	39.8	2.42	87.08	40.5	2.15	84.68	29.9	2.93	102.18	33.5	3.05
December	97.51	39.8	2.45	97.46	36.5	2.67	98.66	40.6	2.43	91.52	41.6	2.20	77.91	26.5	2.94	107.92	35.5	3.04
1958: January	97.27	39.7	2.45	98.19	36.5	2.69	98.25	40.6	2.42	86.24	40.3	2.14	89.98	30.4	2.96	103.36	34.0	3.04
February	96.38	39.5	2.44	99.63	36.9	2.70	95.52	39.8	2.40	84.50	39.3	2.15	81.40	27.5	2.96	100.62	33.1	3.04
March	96.38	39.5	2.44	98.82	36.6	2.70	95.38	39.9	2.39	85.32	39.5	2.16	73.25	25.0	2.93	96.08	31.5	3.05
	Mining—Continued									Contract construction								
	Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
										Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
1956: Average	\$101.68	41.0	\$2.48	\$85.63	44.6	\$1.92	\$101.83	37.3	\$2.73	\$101.59	40.8	\$2.49	\$97.63	41.9	\$2.33	\$104.94	39.9	\$2.68
1957: Average	106.49	40.8	2.61	87.60	43.8	2.00	106.64	36.9	2.89	105.07	39.8	2.64	98.66	40.6	2.43	110.15	39.2	2.81
March	101.25	40.5	2.50	84.63	43.4	1.95	104.23	36.7	2.84	100.47	39.4	2.55	91.77	39.9	2.30	106.35	39.1	2.72
April	100.75	40.3	2.50	84.87	43.3	1.96	104.88	36.8	2.85	100.88	39.1	2.58	93.37	39.0	2.34	105.54	38.6	2.76
May	104.23	40.4	2.58	87.71	44.3	1.98	106.39	37.2	2.86	103.88	39.8	2.31	96.64	40.1	2.41	108.93	39.4	2.79
June	109.18	41.2	2.65	90.45	45.0	2.61	108.11	37.8	2.86	106.63	40.7	2.62	101.33	41.7	2.43	111.32	39.9	2.79
July	110.00	41.2	2.67	90.70	44.9	2.02	109.15	37.9	2.88	110.77	41.8	2.65	107.01	43.5	2.46	114.05	40.3	2.83
August	106.52	40.5	2.63	92.57	45.6	2.03	111.07	38.3	2.90	112.41	42.1	2.67	109.06	43.8	2.49	115.30	40.6	2.84
September	113.28	41.8	2.71	92.25	45.0	2.05	110.84	37.7	2.94	110.16	40.8	2.70	104.00	41.6	2.50	115.89	40.1	2.89
October	106.92	40.5	2.64	91.19	44.7	2.04	110.25	37.5	2.94	109.21	40.6	2.69	103.34	41.5	2.49	114.23	39.8	2.87
November	109.34	40.8	2.68	86.90	42.6	2.04	103.30	34.9	2.96	98.82	36.6	2.70	89.41	36.2	2.47	106.56	37.0	2.83
December	111.64	41.5	2.69	86.31	42.1	2.05	105.44	35.5	2.97	102.33	37.9	2.70	91.14	37.2	2.45	110.11	38.5	2.86
1958: January	110.56	41.1	2.69	84.25	41.5	2.03	107.40	35.8	3.00	103.79	38.3	2.71	92.96	38.1	2.44	110.59	38.4	2.83
February	110.83	41.2	2.69	81.00	39.9	2.03	100.84	33.5	3.01	96.21	35.5	2.71	85.26	34.8	2.45	102.96	36.0	2.86
March	111.24	41.2	2.70	83.63	41.4	2.02	106.80	35.6	3.00	101.90	37.6	2.71	89.67	36.9	2.43	109.73	38.1	2.88
	Building construction																	
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
1956: Average	\$101.92	36.4	\$2.80	\$95.04	36.0	\$2.64	\$107.16	36.7	\$2.92	\$112.31	38.2	\$2.94	\$100.10	35.0	\$2.86	\$125.61	39.5	\$3.18
1957: Average	107.22	36.1	2.97	98.89	35.7	2.77	112.84	36.4	3.10	118.87	38.1	3.12	104.10	34.7	3.00	132.10	39.2	3.37
March	104.76	36.0	2.91	95.93	35.4	2.71	110.96	36.5	3.04	116.97	38.1	3.07	102.31	34.8	2.94	131.26	39.3	3.34
April	105.70	36.2	2.92	97.46	35.7	2.73	111.33	36.5	3.05	116.97	38.1	3.07	102.31	34.8	2.94	130.48	39.3	3.32
May	107.02	36.4	2.94	99.00	36.0	2.75	112.61	36.8	3.06	117.73	38.1	3.09	104.14	35.3	2.95	131.69	39.3	3.35
June	108.49	36.9	2.94	100.65	36.6	2.75	114.58	37.2	3.08	119.42	38.4	3.11	105.55	35.3	2.99	134.06	39.3	3.36
July	108.93	36.8	2.96	102.03	36.7	2.78	113.84	36.8	3.08	116.80	37.8	3.09	105.95	35.2	3.01	132.83	39.2	3.38
August	110.48	37.2	2.97	103.79	37.2	2.79	115.63	37.3	3.10	120.74	38.7	3.12	107.76	35.8	3.01	132.50	39.2	3.38
September	111.14	36.8	3.02	107.65	36.4	2.82	116.55	37.0	3.15	123.77	38.8	3.19	107.57	35.5	3.03	134.30	39.2	3.40
October	110.53	36.6	3.02	102.65	36.4	2.82	115.97	36.7	3.16	122.11	38.4	3.18	105.79	34.8	3.04	135.49	39.5	3.42
November	104.23	34.4	3.03	95.37	33.7	2.83	109.97	34.8	3.16	116.44	36.5	3.19	102.20	33.4	3.06	128.25	37.5	3.43
December	106.45	34.9	3.05	97.76	34.3	2.85	111.90	35.3	3.17	121.86	38.2	3.19	102.23	33.3	3.07	134.75	39.4	3.42
1958: January	108.06	35.2	3.07	100.39	35.1	2.86	112.96	35.3	3.20	122.36	38.0	3.22	102.94	33.1	3.11	132.35	38.7	3.42
February	101.64	33.0	3.08	91.58	31.8	2.88	108.16	33.8	3.20	117.85	36.6	3.22	100.78	32.3	3.12	128.25	37.5	3.42
March	108.06	35.2	3.07	100.45	35.0	2.87	112.61	35.3	3.19	119.73	37.3	3.21	103.80	33.7	3.08	132.55	38.2	3.47
	Building construction—Con.			Manufacturing														
	Special-trade contractors—Continued			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods ²			Nondurable goods ³			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products		
	Other special-trade contractors															Total: Food and kindred products		
1956: Average	\$102.39	35.8	\$2.86	\$79.99	40.4	\$1.98	\$86.31	41.1	\$2.10	\$71.10	39.5	\$1.80	\$91.54	41.8	\$2.19	\$75.03	41.0	\$1.83
1957: Average	106.30	35.2	3.02	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.66	40.3	2.20	74.09	39.2	1.89	95.06	40.8	2.33	78.17	40.5	1.83
March	103.49	35.2	2.94	82.21	40.1	2.05	88.94	40.8	2.18	73.12	39.1	1.87	95.68	41.6	2.30	76.81	39.8	1.83
April	105.14	35.4	2.97	81.59	39.8	2.05	88.29	40.5	2.18	72.74	38.9	1.87	95.63	41.4	2.31	77.20	40.0	1.83
May	107.04	35.8	2.99	81.78	39.7	2.06	87.85	40.3	2.18	73.13	38.9	1.88	94.02	40.7	2.31	78.38	40.4	1.94
June	108.84	36.4	2.99	82.80	40.0	2.07	88.70	40.5	2.19	74.09	39.2	1.89	94.83	40.7	2.33	78.94	40.9	1.93
July	108.60	36.2	3.00	82.18	39.7	2.07	88.00	40.0	2.20	74.47	39.4	1.89	93.60	40.0	2.34	79.27	41.5	1.91
August	110.60	36.5	3.03	82.80	40.0	2.07	89.06	40.3	2.21	74.26	39.5	1.88	93.83	40.1	2.34	77.71	40.9	1.90
September	110.88	36.0	3.08	82.99	39.9	2.08	89.24	40.2	2.22	75.24	39.6	1.90	95.04	40.1	2.37	79.10	41.2	1.92
October	110.00	35.6	3.09	82.56	39.5	2.09	88.75	39.8	2.23	74.10	39.0	1.90	94.96	39.9	2.38	77.99	40.2	1.94
November	104.13	33.7	3.09	82.92														

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing-Continued																	
Food and kindred products-Continued																		
Meat products ⁴			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ⁴			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			
1956: Average	\$84.03	41.6	\$2.02	\$92.00	42.2	\$2.18	\$85.08	41.5	\$2.05	\$74.47	42.3	\$1.74	\$75.95	43.9	\$1.73	\$77.46	42.1	\$1.84
1957: Average	87.08	40.5	2.15	96.64	41.3	2.34	88.91	40.6	2.19	77.46	42.1	1.84	78.63	42.5	1.85	81.71	41.9	1.95
March	83.71	39.3	2.13	92.52	40.4	2.29	83.71	39.3	2.13	76.02	42.0	1.81	78.51	42.9	1.83	79.07	41.4	1.91
April	84.99	39.9	2.13	93.15	40.5	2.30	87.08	40.5	2.15	75.84	41.9	1.81	78.14	42.7	1.83	79.27	41.5	1.91
May	86.28	40.7	2.12	95.17	41.2	2.31	88.97	41.0	2.17	77.53	42.6	1.82	79.24	43.3	1.83	82.60	42.8	1.93
June	87.13	41.1	2.12	95.87	41.5	2.31	91.12	41.8	2.18	78.87	43.1	1.83	79.92	43.2	1.85	83.89	42.8	1.96
July	87.31	40.8	2.14	95.76	41.1	2.33	91.10	41.6	2.19	80.85	43.7	1.85	80.66	43.6	1.85	86.29	43.8	1.97
August	85.22	40.2	2.12	94.19	40.6	2.32	88.73	40.7	2.18	77.83	42.3	1.84	78.57	42.7	1.84	81.51	41.8	1.95
September	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.08	41.7	2.40	89.95	40.7	2.21	78.91	42.2	1.87	80.41	43.0	1.87	82.37	41.6	1.98
October	89.13	40.7	2.19	99.29	41.2	2.41	90.72	40.5	2.24	77.38	41.6	1.86	77.61	41.5	1.87	82.59	41.5	1.99
November	90.83	41.1	2.21	101.82	41.9	2.43	92.89	41.1	2.26	77.00	41.4	1.86	77.68	41.1	1.89	81.39	40.9	1.99
December	89.32	40.6	2.20	99.12	41.3	2.40	91.98	40.7	2.26	78.96	42.0	1.88	79.68	41.5	1.92	82.57	41.7	1.98
1958: January	89.15	39.8	2.24	99.39	40.9	2.43	91.48	40.3	2.27	79.99	42.1	1.90	80.12	41.3	1.94	83.38	41.9	1.99
February	86.30	38.7	2.23	95.83	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	79.42	41.8	1.90	79.52	41.2	1.93	83.60	41.8	2.00
March	86.52	38.8	2.23	96.56	39.9	2.42	90.63	40.1	2.26	78.66	41.4	1.90	80.36	41.0	1.96	83.20	41.6	2.00
Canning and preserving ⁴			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products ⁴			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			
1956: Average	\$62.02	39.5	\$1.57	\$50.66	30.7	\$1.65	\$65.99	41.5	\$1.59	\$80.97	43.3	\$1.87	\$34.73	43.9	\$1.93	\$76.83	43.9	\$1.75
1957: Average	63.41	38.9	1.63	52.19	30.7	1.70	66.66	40.4	1.65	85.50	43.4	1.97	38.63	43.9	2.02	79.97	43.7	1.83
March	61.59	37.1	1.66	53.15	30.9	1.72	65.66	38.4	1.71	82.03	42.5	1.93	38.87	43.3	1.96	77.29	42.7	1.81
April	62.83	37.4	1.68	53.69	31.4	1.71	66.47	38.2	1.74	82.22	42.6	1.93	38.91	43.1	1.97	79.06	43.2	1.83
May	62.75	37.8	1.66	53.80	31.1	1.73	66.64	39.2	1.70	83.61	43.1	1.94	38.50	43.4	1.97	79.17	43.5	1.82
June	61.18	38.0	1.61	50.24	32.0	1.57	64.08	38.6	1.66	83.66	43.8	1.91	38.67	43.3	1.99	80.10	44.5	1.80
July	64.17	41.4	1.65	54.77	33.6	1.63	67.32	44.0	1.63	86.72	44.7	1.94	38.49	44.3	2.02	81.99	45.3	1.81
August	65.93	40.7	1.62	51.34	30.2	1.70	69.14	41.9	1.65	87.56	44.0	1.99	39.20	44.0	2.05	81.35	44.7	1.82
September	66.01	41.0	1.61	53.13	33.6	1.73	68.30	41.9	1.65	90.74	44.7	2.03	39.10	45.5	2.09	82.40	44.3	1.86
October	62.65	38.2	1.64	50.66	29.8	1.70	65.90	39.7	1.66	88.24	43.9	2.01	39.64	44.0	2.06	82.21	44.2	1.86
November	60.26	37.2	1.62	47.08	26.6	1.77	63.73	39.1	1.63	85.85	42.5	2.02	39.63	43.3	2.07	80.33	42.5	1.89
December	63.84	38.0	1.68	50.45	28.5	1.77	67.37	39.4	1.71	87.67	43.4	2.02	39.26	44.3	2.06	82.84	43.6	1.90
1958: January	64.98	38.0	1.71	54.48	30.1	1.81	68.29	38.8	1.76	88.51	43.6	2.03	39.12	44.5	2.07	84.42	44.2	1.91
February	63.41	37.3	1.70	50.45	28.5	1.77	66.33	37.9	1.75	88.54	43.4	2.04	39.00	43.9	2.05	82.32	43.1	1.91
March	62.87	37.2	1.69	54.60	30.5	1.79	64.73	37.2	1.74	87.70	43.2	2.03	39.05	44.2	2.06	81.89	43.1	1.90
Bakery products ⁴			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar ⁴			Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar			
1956: Average	\$73.08	40.6	\$1.80	\$74.89	40.7	\$1.84	\$66.00	40.0	\$1.65	\$79.98	43.0	\$1.86	\$36.94	41.8	\$2.08	\$78.12	43.4	\$1.80
1957: Average	75.76	40.3	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	68.34	39.5	1.73	84.20	43.4	1.94	37.18	41.9	2.20	79.42	42.7	1.86
March	73.23	39.8	1.84	75.39	40.1	1.88	65.96	38.8	1.70	83.23	40.8	2.04	38.75	40.9	2.17	79.98	39.4	2.03
April	74.37	40.2	1.85	76.55	40.5	1.89	66.69	39.0	1.71	81.16	39.4	2.06	37.64	40.2	2.18	78.39	39.0	2.01
May	75.55	40.4	1.87	77.55	40.6	1.91	67.72	39.6	1.71	83.62	40.2	2.08	39.10	41.6	2.19	74.40	37.2	2.00
June	76.89	40.9	1.88	78.53	40.9	1.92	70.35	40.9	1.72	92.44	43.4	2.13	102.38	45.3	2.26	81.61	40.2	2.03
July	77.49	41.0	1.89	78.94	40.9	1.93	71.97	41.6	1.73	87.78	42.0	2.09	96.78	43.4	2.23	79.79	40.3	1.98
August	76.33	40.6	1.88	78.14	40.7	1.92	69.37	40.1	1.73	80.94	39.1	2.07	90.86	41.3	2.20	70.60	35.3	2.00
September	76.57	40.3	1.90	78.57	40.5	1.94	68.11	39.6	1.72	86.11	41.8	2.06	92.80	41.3	2.22	83.95	42.4	1.98
October	76.40	40.0	1.91	78.59	40.3	1.95	68.64	39.0	1.76	78.81	41.7	1.89	93.91	42.3	2.22	72.80	41.6	1.75
November	77.60	40.0	1.94	79.19	40.2	1.97	70.20	39.0	1.80	87.65	49.8	1.76	91.84	41.0	2.24	86.91	49.1	1.77
December	77.39	40.1	1.93	78.99	40.3	1.96	71.13	39.3	1.81	90.36	50.2	1.80	94.33	42.3	2.25	84.23	44.1	1.91
1958: January	76.81	39.8	1.93	78.01	39.8	1.96	72.07	39.6	1.82	86.20	43.1	2.00	93.60	41.6	2.25	84.87	41.2	2.06
February	77.42	39.7	1.95	78.80	39.8	1.98	71.71	39.4	1.82	85.49	41.5	2.06	89.60	40.0	2.24	84.87	41.2	2.06
March	77.21	39.8	1.94	78.60	39.9	1.97	71.13	39.3	1.81	84.84	40.4	2.10	90.06	39.5	2.28	83.00	37.9	2.19
Confectionery and related products ⁴			Confectionery			Beverages ⁴			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			
1956: Average	\$81.85	39.9	\$1.55	\$59.70	39.8	\$1.50	\$85.41	40.1	\$2.13	\$64.68	41.2	\$1.57	\$103.08	39.8	\$2.59	\$81.90	39.0	\$2.10
1957: Average	64.48	39.8	1.62	62.17	39.6	1.57	88.18	39.9	2.21	67.23	41.5	1.62	107.44	39.5	2.72	84.20	38.1	2.21
March	64.32	40.2	1.60	62.40	40.0	1.56	86.29	39.4	2.19	64.96	40.6	1.60	103.74	39.0	2.66	83.76	37.9	2.21
April	63.60	39.5	1.61	61.54	39.2	1.57	87.16	39.8	2.19	65.19	41.0	1.59	105.86	39.5	2.68	85.09	38.5	2.21
May	63.57	39.0	1.63	61.15	38.7	1.58	88.62	40.1	2.21	67.23	41.5	1.62	108.13	39.9	2.71	83.54	37.8	2.21
June	65.85	40.4	1.63	63.92	40.2	1.59	91.35	40.6	2.25	70.98	42.5	1.67	111.35	40.2	2.77	84.02	38.2	2.21
July	64.22	39.4	1.63	61.62	39.0	1.58	92.74	41.4	2.24	72.54	43.7	1.66	112.74	40.7	2.77	86.02	39.1	2.20
August	65.77	40.6	1.62	63.99	40.5	1.58	89.95	40.7	2.21	69.28	42.5	1.63	109.73	39.9	2.75	85.69	38.6	2.22
September	66.67	40.9	1.63	64.87	40.8	1.59	89.42	40.1	2.23	69.21	42.2	1.64	108.08	39.3	2.75	84.52	37.9	2.23
October	64.15	39.6	1.62	62.09	39.3	1.58	87.47	39.4	2.22	65.61	40.5	1.62	106.15	38.6	2.75	84.97	38.8	2.19
November	64.15	39.6	1.62	61.70	39.3	1.57	86.80	39.1	2.22	65.36	40.1	1.63	105.49	38.5	2.74	86.19	39.0	2.21
December	64.08	39.8	1.61	61.78	39.6	1.56	88.70	39.6	2.24	67.66	40.7	1.66	109.30	39.6	2.76	83.22	38.0	2.19
1958: January	65.74																	

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products ⁴			Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
1956: Average	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$86.53	41.4	\$2.09	\$69.71	44.4	\$1.57	\$56.41	38.9	\$1.45	\$70.88	40.5	\$1.75	\$47.63	37.5	\$1.27
1957: Average	76.86	41.1	1.87	91.49	41.4	2.21	73.59	44.6	1.65	58.91	38.5	1.53	73.78	40.1	1.84	49.88	37.5	1.33
March	75.03	41.0	1.83	87.10	40.7	2.14	72.58	44.8	1.62	57.99	37.9	1.53	71.28	39.6	1.80	48.10	37.0	1.30
April	74.85	40.9	1.83	86.88	40.6	2.14	73.02	44.8	1.63	57.04	36.8	1.55	67.88	37.5	1.48	47.55	36.3	1.31
May	74.30	40.6	1.83	88.80	41.3	2.15	72.90	45.0	1.62	61.78	39.1	1.58	77.19	41.5	1.86	48.86	37.3	1.31
June	76.36	41.5	1.84	90.69	41.6	2.18	72.70	44.6	1.63	60.99	38.6	1.58	74.59	40.1	1.86	49.63	37.6	1.32
July	77.79	41.6	1.87	95.37	42.2	2.26	74.49	45.7	1.63	63.76	39.6	1.61	81.16	43.4	1.87	47.78	36.2	1.32
August	78.06	41.3	1.89	95.02	42.3	2.27	73.54	44.3	1.66	57.22	38.4	1.49	72.29	39.5	1.83	50.27	37.8	1.33
September	78.88	41.3	1.91	94.62	41.5	2.28	74.09	44.1	1.68	58.11	39.8	1.46	72.62	39.9	1.82	52.38	38.8	1.35
October	77.49	41.0	1.89	95.26	41.6	2.29	71.81	43.0	1.67	56.30	38.3	1.47	68.98	37.9	1.82	52.90	38.9	1.36
November	77.71	40.9	1.90	93.89	41.0	2.29	74.12	43.6	1.70	58.13	37.5	1.55	72.74	38.9	1.87	52.75	38.5	1.37
December	78.69	41.2	1.91	92.21	40.8	2.26	75.10	44.7	1.68	60.61	39.1	1.55	75.20	40.0	1.88	51.05	38.1	1.34
1958: January	79.30	41.3	1.92	93.15	41.4	2.25	74.48	44.6	1.67	60.84	39.0	1.56	76.11	40.7	1.87	49.98	37.3	1.34
February	79.90	41.4	1.93	94.21	41.5	2.27	73.95	43.5	1.70	58.97	37.8	1.56	70.49	38.1	1.85	49.71	37.1	1.34
March	79.93	41.2	1.94	90.40	40.0	2.26	76.39	43.9	1.74	59.15	37.2	1.59	70.31	37.8	1.86	49.14	36.4	1.35
	Tobacco manufactures—Continued									Textile-mill products								
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills ⁴			Yarn mills		
1956: Average	\$57.13	37.1	\$1.54	\$47.04	39.2	\$1.20	\$57.57	39.7	\$1.45	\$66.56	41.6	\$1.60	\$52.53	39.2	\$1.34	\$52.53	39.2	\$1.34
1957: Average	60.75	37.5	1.62	47.38	37.6	1.26	58.35	38.9	1.50	64.40	40.0	1.61	52.72	38.2	1.38	53.10	38.2	1.39
March	57.92	36.2	1.60	49.45	36.9	1.34	58.35	38.9	1.50	62.65	39.4	1.59	52.99	38.4	1.38	52.99	38.4	1.38
April	57.83	35.7	1.62	53.65	37.0	1.45	57.90	38.6	1.50	64.72	40.2	1.61	52.44	38.0	1.38	52.68	37.9	1.39
May	59.98	36.8	1.63	56.36	38.6	1.46	57.60	38.4	1.50	65.92	41.2	1.60	52.68	37.9	1.39	52.54	37.8	1.39
June	61.94	38.0	1.63	54.52	37.6	1.45	58.35	38.9	1.50	68.20	42.1	1.62	52.85	38.3	1.38	53.24	38.3	1.39
July	62.48	37.9	1.64	55.15	38.3	1.44	57.90	38.6	1.50	69.47	42.1	1.65	53.10	38.2	1.39	53.10	38.2	1.39
August	61.61	38.1	1.64	45.48	37.9	1.20	58.65	39.1	1.50	62.81	39.5	1.59	52.61	38.4	1.37	52.61	38.4	1.37
September	62.48	38.1	1.63	47.85	40.9	1.17	59.04	39.1	1.51	64.08	40.3	1.59	52.58	38.1	1.38	52.44	38.0	1.38
October	60.47	37.1	1.63	45.19	38.3	1.18	59.04	39.1	1.51	59.84	37.4	1.60	52.82	38.0	1.39	52.54	37.8	1.39
November	61.38	37.2	1.65	41.54	38.5	1.24	58.29	38.6	1.51	60.70	37.7	1.61	51.99	37.4	1.39	51.85	37.3	1.39
December	62.32	38.0	1.64	51.08	39.6	1.29	58.35	38.9	1.50	63.12	39.7	1.59	52.30	37.9	1.38	52.16	37.8	1.38
1958: January	62.46	37.4	1.67	50.44	39.1	1.29	56.40	37.6	1.50	60.92	38.8	1.57	50.23	36.4	1.38	50.09	36.3	1.38
February	61.62	36.9	1.67	52.27	39.3	1.33	56.70	37.8	1.50	63.00	40.0	1.59	50.09	36.3	1.38	49.82	36.1	1.38
March	61.12	36.6	1.67	52.96	38.1	1.39	56.25	37.5	1.50	61.39	39.1	1.57	49.62	35.7	1.39	49.35	35.5	1.39
	Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ⁴			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber									Woolen and worsted		
							United States			North			South					
1956: Average	\$53.33	39.5	\$1.35	\$56.28	40.2	\$1.40	\$54.66	39.9	\$1.37	\$58.46	39.5	\$1.48	\$54.00	40.0	\$1.35	\$65.31	41.6	\$1.57
1957: Average	55.27	39.2	1.41	56.70	39.1	1.45	55.48	38.8	1.43	58.91	38.5	1.53	55.24	38.9	1.42	65.28	40.8	1.60
March	55.13	39.1	1.41	56.55	39.0	1.45	55.34	38.7	1.43	57.61	37.9	1.52	54.71	38.8	1.41	65.92	41.2	1.60
April	54.60	39.0	1.40	56.26	38.8	1.45	55.06	38.5	1.43	57.46	37.8	1.52	54.43	38.6	1.41	65.44	40.9	1.60
May	54.88	39.2	1.40	55.97	38.6	1.45	54.10	38.1	1.42	57.61	37.9	1.52	53.72	38.1	1.41	66.72	41.7	1.60
June	54.46	38.9	1.40	56.41	38.9	1.45	54.91	38.4	1.43	59.67	38.0	1.53	54.00	38.3	1.41	67.20	42.0	1.60
July	54.85	38.9	1.41	56.26	38.8	1.45	54.77	38.3	1.43	59.98	39.2	1.53	53.86	38.2	1.41	66.56	41.6	1.60
August	56.09	39.5	1.42	56.99	39.3	1.45	55.77	39.0	1.43	60.74	39.7	1.53	54.85	38.9	1.41	65.67	41.3	1.59
September	55.98	39.7	1.41	57.52	39.4	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	60.83	39.5	1.54	55.38	39.0	1.42	66.24	41.4	1.60
October	56.52	39.8	1.42	57.67	39.5	1.46	56.88	39.5	1.44	59.36	38.8	1.53	56.63	39.6	1.43	62.65	39.4	1.59
November	54.43	38.6	1.41	56.94	39.0	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	57.68	37.7	1.53	56.20	39.3	1.43	60.58	38.1	1.59
December	55.52	39.1	1.42	57.28	39.5	1.45	56.49	39.5	1.43	59.58	39.2	1.52	56.23	39.6	1.42	62.49	39.3	1.59
1958: January	53.16	37.7	1.41	54.96	37.9	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.22	38.3	1.52	53.30	37.8	1.41	60.90	38.3	1.59
February	53.30	37.8	1.41	55.10	38.0	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.06	38.2	1.52	53.30	37.8	1.41	62.65	39.4	1.59
March	52.45	37.2	1.41	54.81	37.8	1.45	53.25	37.5	1.42	56.85	37.4	1.52	52.88	37.5	1.41	63.28	39.8	1.59
	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ⁴			Full-fashioned hosiery									Seamless hosiery		
							United States			North			South			United States		
1956: Average	\$58.51	39.8	\$1.47	\$53.68	37.8	\$1.42	\$58.98	38.3	\$1.54	\$58.98	38.8	\$1.52	\$59.06	38.1	\$1.55	\$46.21	36.1	\$1.28
1957: Average	60.80	40.0	1.52	54.46	37.3	1.46	57.51	37.1	1.55	59.99	38.7	1.55	56.58	36.5	1.55	48.55	36.5	1.33
March	60.70	40.2	1.51	54.31	37.2	1.46	59.75	38.3	1.56	59.06	38.6	1.53	59.82	38.1	1.57	47.97	35.8	1.34
April	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.65	37.0	1.45	57.97	37.4	1.55	56.62	38.0	1.49	58.40	37.2	1.57	47.30	35.3	1.34
May	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.73	36.8	1.46	58.80	36.0	1.55	57.60	37.4	1.54	55.22	35.4	1.56	47.88	36.0	1.33
June	61.40	40.4	1.52	54.46	37.3	1.46	54.56	35.2	1.55	58.06	37.7	1.54	53.20	34.1	1.56	49.21	37.0	1.33
July	61.51	40.2	1.53	53.94	37.2	1.45	54.10	34.9	1.55	58.37	37.9	1.54	52.08	33.6	1.55	47.95	36.6	1.31
August	60.80	40.0	1.52	55.33	37.9	1.46	55.90	36.3	1.54	59.21	38.2	1.55	54.67	35.5	1.54	49.63	37.6	1.32
September	61.97	40.5	1.53	55.71	37.9	1.47	56.06	36.4	1.54	61.23	39.0	1.57	54.01	35.3	1.53	49.34	37.1	1.33
October	61.14	39.7	1.54	55.19	37.8	1.46	58.28	37.6	1.55	62.09	39.3	1.58	56.46	36.9	1.53	50.25	37.5	1.34
November	60.14	38.8	1.55	54.46	37.3	1.46	58.83	38.2	1.54	62.64	39.9	1.57	57.22	37.4	1.53	49.41	36.6	1.35
December	60.74	39.7	1.53	54.17	37.1	1.46	58.83	38.2	1.54	59.90	3							

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
	Manufacturing-Continued																			
	Textile-mill products-Continued																			
	Seamless hosiery-Continued						Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles ⁴		Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)					
North			South																	
1956: Average	\$49.27	37.9	\$1.30	\$45.82	35.8	\$1.28	\$56.18	38.2	\$1.47	\$49.91	38.1	\$1.31	\$65.92	41.2	\$1.60	\$65.51	41.2	\$1.59		
1957: Average	51.41	37.8	1.36	48.28	36.3	1.33	57.30	37.7	1.52	50.55	36.9	1.37	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.58	40.6	1.64		
March	50.92	36.9	1.38	47.35	35.6	1.33	56.10	37.4	1.60	50.14	36.6	1.37	68.06	41.0	1.66	67.05	41.0	1.65		
April	50.59	37.2	1.36	46.90	35.0	1.34	55.88	37.5	1.49	51.47	37.3	1.38	67.49	40.9	1.65	66.75	40.7	1.64		
May	51.17	37.9	1.35	47.48	35.7	1.33	57.00	37.5	1.52	50.05	36.8	1.36	66.83	40.5	1.65	66.09	40.3	1.64		
June	51.05	38.1	1.34	48.94	36.8	1.33	58.75	38.4	1.53	51.14	37.6	1.36	69.22	41.7	1.66	68.81	41.7	1.65		
July	52.11	38.6	1.35	47.19	36.3	1.30	59.14	38.4	1.54	50.86	37.4	1.36	65.60	40.0	1.64	64.87	39.8	1.63		
August	52.26	39.0	1.34	49.37	37.4	1.32	59.75	38.8	1.54	51.14	37.6	1.36	67.16	40.7	1.65	65.42	40.5	1.64		
September	52.90	38.9	1.36	48.94	36.8	1.33	60.21	39.1	1.54	52.03	37.7	1.38	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.42	40.8	1.64		
October	52.85	38.3	1.38	49.74	37.4	1.33	58.06	37.7	1.54	51.75	37.5	1.38	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.91	40.8	1.64		
November	52.72	38.2	1.38	48.64	36.3	1.34	57.07	37.3	1.53	49.82	36.1	1.38	66.73	40.2	1.66	66.83	40.5	1.65		
December	48.50	35.4	1.37	49.14	36.4	1.35	55.48	36.5	1.52	50.42	36.8	1.37	66.50	40.3	1.65	66.75	40.7	1.64		
1958: January	48.93	35.2	1.39	46.92	34.5	1.36	52.74	34.7	1.52	49.82	36.1	1.38	64.12	39.1	1.64	64.22	39.4	1.63		
February	52.59	37.3	1.41	46.71	34.6	1.35	54.26	35.7	1.52	49.54	35.9	1.38	66.50	40.3	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64		
March	50.82	36.3	1.40	46.92	34.5	1.36	55.33	36.4	1.52	49.96	36.2	1.38	65.18	39.5	1.65	64.94	39.6	1.64		
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ⁴																				
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn																				
Hats (except cloth and millinery)																				
Miscellaneous textile goods ⁴																				
Felt goods (except women felts and hats)																				
Lace goods																				
1956: Average	\$73.98	41.1	\$1.80	\$73.26	40.7	\$1.80	\$57.38	35.2	\$1.63	\$66.83	40.5	\$1.65	\$71.10	40.4	\$1.76	\$66.09	38.2	\$1.73		
1957: Average	74.34	40.4	1.84	71.89	39.5	1.82	59.57	36.1	1.65	69.20	40.0	1.73	74.77	40.2	1.86	67.14	37.3	1.80		
March	75.44	41.0	1.84	73.20	40.0	1.83	56.76	34.4	1.65	68.68	40.4	1.70	75.62	41.1	1.84	67.32	37.4	1.80		
April	74.34	40.4	1.84	72.44	39.8	1.82	54.61	33.3	1.64	67.49	39.7	1.70	71.02	38.6	1.84	67.32	37.4	1.80		
May	73.05	39.7	1.84	71.16	39.1	1.82	58.48	36.1	1.62	67.15	39.5	1.70	71.23	38.5	1.85	67.13	37.5	1.79		
June	72.29	39.5	1.83	68.76	38.2	1.80	59.76	36.0	1.66	69.37	40.1	1.73	73.49	39.3	1.87	68.80	37.8	1.82		
July	72.07	39.6	1.82	68.76	38.2	1.80	59.01	36.2	1.63	69.95	40.2	1.74	72.52	39.2	1.85	69.36	37.9	1.83		
August	73.53	40.4	1.82	72.07	39.6	1.82	62.16	37.9	1.64	69.65	39.8	1.75	73.70	39.2	1.88	67.51	37.3	1.81		
September	75.67	40.9	1.85	72.47	39.6	1.83	61.38	37.2	1.65	70.53	40.3	1.75	73.32	39.0	1.88	68.99	37.7	1.83		
October	75.26	40.9	1.84	71.55	39.1	1.83	58.91	35.7	1.65	70.00	40.0	1.75	77.42	41.4	1.87	66.98	36.8	1.82		
November	74.37	40.2	1.85	69.32	38.3	1.81	61.62	36.9	1.67	70.31	39.5	1.78	74.77	40.2	1.86	66.41	37.1	1.79		
December	75.33	40.5	1.86	71.74	39.2	1.83	63.79	38.2	1.67	69.83	39.9	1.75	72.91	39.2	1.86	66.57	37.4	1.78		
1958: January	76.89	40.9	1.88	74.59	40.1	1.86	60.26	37.2	1.62	66.64	38.3	1.74	71.24	38.3	1.86	63.72	35.4	1.80		
February	75.14	40.4	1.86	72.86	39.6	1.84	59.29	36.6	1.62	66.95	38.7	1.73	70.68	37.2	1.90	64.38	37.0	1.74		
March	74.99	40.1	1.87	70.27	38.4	1.83	56.16	35.1	1.60	66.95	38.7	1.73	72.58	38.2	1.90	64.75	37.0	1.75		
Textile-mill products-Continued																				
Apparel and other finished textile products																				
Paddings and upholstery filling						Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oil cloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats		
1956: Average	\$68.85	40.5	\$1.70	\$53.97	41.2	\$1.31	\$88.00	44.0	\$2.00	\$56.99	39.3	\$1.45	\$52.64	36.3	\$1.45	\$63.12	36.7	\$1.72		
1957: Average	70.75	40.2	1.76	57.26	40.9	1.40	92.66	43.5	2.13	58.74	38.9	1.51	53.64	36.0	1.49	63.01	35.6	1.77		
March	71.45	41.3	1.73	57.55	41.4	1.39	85.27	41.8	2.04	59.85	39.9	1.50	54.75	36.5	1.50	64.05	36.6	1.75		
April	70.24	40.6	1.73	56.30	40.5	1.39	85.28	41.6	2.05	58.80	39.2	1.50	52.84	35.7	1.48	62.48	35.5	1.76		
May	69.49	40.4	1.72	57.26	40.9	1.40	86.53	41.8	2.07	57.15	38.1	1.50	52.98	35.8	1.48	63.37	35.8	1.77		
June	69.95	40.2	1.74	58.66	41.6	1.41	93.07	43.9	2.12	57.68	38.2	1.51	53.34	35.8	1.49	64.08	35.8	1.79		
July	71.28	40.5	1.76	58.80	41.7	1.41	97.00	44.7	2.17	57.83	38.3	1.51	54.15	36.1	1.50	63.90	36.1	1.77		
August	70.45	39.8	1.77	57.82	41.3	1.40	97.43	44.9	2.17	58.67	38.6	1.52	55.20	36.8	1.50	64.62	36.1	1.79		
September	70.84	39.8	1.78	58.66	41.6	1.41	100.32	45.6	2.20	59.67	39.0	1.53	55.42	36.7	1.51	63.90	35.7	1.79		
October	70.27	39.7	1.77	57.37	40.4	1.42	98.10	45.0	2.18	58.82	38.7	1.52	53.49	35.9	1.49	61.42	34.7	1.77		
November	73.02	39.9	1.83	56.09	39.5	1.42	99.23	44.7	2.22	57.53	37.6	1.53	53.10	35.4	1.50	60.34	33.9	1.78		
December	72.80	40.0	1.82	58.52	41.5	1.41	95.70	43.9	2.18	59.36	38.8	1.53	52.80	35.2	1.50	60.54	34.4	1.76		
1958: January	68.38	38.2	1.79	57.34	40.1	1.43	89.24	41.7	2.14	55.78	36.7	1.52	52.65	35.1	1.50	60.02	34.1	1.76		
February	66.73	37.7	1.77	57.17	39.7	1.44	87.97	41.3	2.13	58.98	38.3	1.54	52.65	35.1	1.50	58.61	33.3	1.76		
March	67.28	37.8	1.78	58.58	40.4	1.45	86.07	40.6	2.12	58.37	37.9	1.54	51.70	34.7	1.49	57.58	32.9	1.75		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ⁴																				
Shirts, collars, and nightwear						Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear ⁴			Women's dresses					
1956: Average	\$45.26	36.5	\$1.24	\$45.51	36.7	\$1.24	\$46.49	36.9	\$1.26	\$39.82	36.2	\$1.10	\$57.02	35.2	\$1.62	\$55.62	35.2	\$1.58		
1957: Average	46.59	36.4	1.28	46.46	36.3	1.28	46.93	36.1	1.30	42.47	36.3	1.17	57.02	35.1	1.65	56.03	34.8	1.61		
March	46.72	36.5	1.28	46.18	35.8	1.29	48.73	37.2	1.31	42.60	35.8	1.19	59.43	35.8	1.66	57.80	35.9	1.61		
April	45.72	36.0	1.27	44.67	34.9	1.28	47.55	36.3	1.31	42.60	36.1	1.18	57.70	35.4	1.63	59.01	36.2	1.63		
May	45.97	36.2	1.27	45.57	35.6	1.28	46.80	36.0	1.30	42.34	36.5	1.16	57.35	35.4	1.62	58.03	35.6	1.63		
June	46.37	36.8	1.26	45.97	36.2	1.27	47.19	36.3	1.30	42.92	37.0	1.16	55.24	34.1	1.62	53.09	33.6	1.58		
July	46.48	36.6	1.27	46.48	36.6	1.27	47.34	36.7	1.29	43.50	37.5	1.16	58.98	34.9	1.69	54.42	33.8	1.61		
August	47.63	37.5	1.27	47.74	37.3	1.28	48.23	37.1	1.30	43.82	38.1	1.15	60.48	36.0	1.68	58.19	35.7	1.63		
September	48.00	37.5	1.28	48.26	37.7	1.28	47.42	36.2	1.31	43.15	37.2	1.16	59.14	35.2	1.68	57.75	35.0	1.65		
October	46.98	36.7	1.28	47.86	37.1	1.29	45.92	35.6	1.29	41.18	35.5	1.16	56.25	34.3	1.64	55.24	34.1	1.62		
November	45.57	35.6	1.28	47.34	36.7	1.29	42.77	32.9	1.30	41.18	34.9	1.18	56.09	34.2	1.64	53.92	33.7	1.60		
December	45.31	35.4	1.28	46.57	36.1	1.29														

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing-Continued																	
Apparel and other finished textile products-Continued																		
Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ⁴			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			
1956: Average	\$44.76	36.1	\$1.24	\$68.14	33.9	\$2.01	\$47.55	36.3	\$1.31	\$45.50	36.4	\$1.25	\$51.77	36.2	\$1.43	\$61.85	36.6	\$1.69
1957: Average	46.57	36.1	1.29	68.75	33.7	2.04	48.91	36.5	1.34	47.47	36.8	1.29	52.48	35.7	1.47	61.40	35.7	1.72
March	48.23	37.1	1.30	68.68	33.5	2.05	49.45	36.9	1.34	47.62	37.2	1.28	52.85	36.2	1.46	72.98	40.1	1.82
April	48.10	37.0	1.30	59.87	30.7	1.95	47.70	35.6	1.34	45.95	35.9	1.28	51.60	35.1	1.47	57.02	34.3	1.68
May	47.97	36.9	1.30	63.70	32.5	1.96	47.57	35.5	1.34	45.70	35.7	1.28	51.74	35.2	1.47	51.15	31.0	1.65
June	45.50	35.0	1.30	65.73	32.7	2.01	48.11	35.9	1.34	46.95	35.9	1.28	52.41	35.9	1.46	54.94	32.9	1.67
July	45.06	35.2	1.28	74.91	35.5	2.11	48.01	36.1	1.33	46.46	36.3	1.28	51.62	35.6	1.45	58.64	34.7	1.69
August	45.44	35.5	1.28	75.03	35.9	2.09	49.85	37.2	1.34	48.38	37.8	1.28	52.92	36.0	1.47	63.41	37.3	1.70
September	45.76	35.2	1.30	71.90	34.4	2.09	51.41	37.8	1.36	50.44	38.5	1.31	53.72	36.3	1.48	60.72	38.1	1.73
October	45.89	35.3	1.30	65.89	32.3	2.04	49.82	36.9	1.35	48.88	37.6	1.30	52.10	35.2	1.47	56.09	32.8	1.71
November	47.19	36.3	1.30	66.86	33.1	2.02	49.64	36.5	1.36	48.21	36.8	1.31	52.48	35.7	1.47	57.96	33.7	1.72
December	46.96	36.4	1.29	63.83	32.4	1.97	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.31	35.9	1.29	51.74	35.2	1.49	55.36	31.1	1.73
1958: January	45.89	35.3	1.30	69.09	33.7	2.05	48.28	35.5	1.36	46.28	35.6	1.30	52.45	35.2	1.49	58.31	34.9	1.73
February	44.98	34.6	1.30	69.63	33.8	2.06	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.80	36.0	1.30	51.65	34.9	1.48	73.72	38.8	1.90
March	47.16	36.0	1.31	64.64	32.0	2.02	48.69	35.8	1.36	47.16	36.0	1.31	52.10	35.2	1.48	70.43	38.7	1.82
Children's outerwear																		
Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ⁴			Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings			Textile bags			Canvas products			
1956: Average	\$48.31	36.6	\$1.32	\$49.71	37.1	\$1.34	\$53.53	37.7	\$1.42	\$46.98	36.7	\$1.28	\$57.28	39.5	\$1.45	\$55.66	39.2	\$1.42
1957: Average	50.55	36.9	1.37	49.90	35.9	1.39	56.70	37.8	1.50	49.37	37.4	1.32	59.25	39.5	1.50	57.48	39.1	1.47
March	50.86	37.4	1.36	49.27	35.7	1.38	55.42	37.7	1.47	49.52	37.8	1.31	57.72	39.0	1.48	56.06	39.2	1.43
April	48.28	36.3	1.33	48.37	34.8	1.39	54.54	37.1	1.47	48.80	37.3	1.31	56.74	38.6	1.47	56.34	39.4	1.43
May	49.41	36.6	1.35	48.16	34.4	1.40	55.73	37.4	1.49	46.64	35.6	1.31	57.30	38.2	1.50	58.69	40.2	1.46
June	51.61	37.4	1.38	49.63	35.2	1.41	57.23	37.9	1.51	47.92	36.3	1.32	59.40	39.6	1.50	59.09	40.2	1.47
July	52.72	38.2	1.38	50.40	36.0	1.40	56.10	37.4	1.50	48.34	36.9	1.31	60.50	39.8	1.52	59.45	39.9	1.49
August	51.38	37.5	1.37	48.79	35.1	1.39	57.98	38.4	1.51	50.05	38.5	1.30	59.15	39.7	1.49	60.53	38.8	1.56
September	50.51	36.6	1.38	51.18	36.3	1.41	57.75	38.5	1.50	51.59	38.5	1.34	62.27	40.7	1.53	55.86	38.0	1.47
October	49.59	36.2	1.37	51.66	36.9	1.40	58.83	38.2	1.54	51.19	38.2	1.34	58.67	38.6	1.52	58.56	39.3	1.49
November	50.01	36.5	1.37	51.38	36.7	1.40	59.12	37.9	1.57	49.88	37.5	1.33	59.43	39.1	1.52	56.45	38.4	1.47
December	48.14	35.4	1.36	51.24	36.6	1.40	59.82	38.1	1.66	50.38	37.6	1.34	62.22	40.4	1.54	57.08	37.8	1.51
1958: January	49.87	36.4	1.37	49.07	34.8	1.41	55.90	36.3	1.64	47.97	35.8	1.34	60.37	39.2	1.54	58.31	39.4	1.48
February	49.68	36.0	1.38	49.00	35.0	1.40	55.02	36.2	1.62	48.28	36.3	1.33	59.44	38.6	1.54	58.80	39.2	1.50
March	49.23	36.2	1.36	49.14	35.1	1.40	55.20	36.8	1.50	49.45	36.9	1.34	59.75	38.8	1.54	59.25	39.5	1.50
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																		
Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Sawmills and planing mills ⁴			Sawmills and planing mills, general						Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ⁴						
						United States			South			West						
1956: Average	\$70.93	40.3	\$1.76	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$72.54	40.3	\$1.80	\$49.09	41.6	\$1.18	\$90.87	39.0	\$2.33	\$74.30	40.6	\$1.83
1957: Average	71.86	39.7	1.81	70.74	39.3	1.80	71.53	39.3	1.82	49.29	40.4	1.22	88.39	38.1	2.32	75.79	40.1	1.89
March	70.27	39.7	1.77	69.74	39.4	1.77	70.53	39.4	1.79	48.52	40.1	1.21	87.78	38.5	2.28	71.97	38.9	1.85
April	72.00	40.0	1.80	70.67	39.7	1.78	71.86	39.7	1.81	48.64	40.2	1.21	89.31	39.0	2.29	74.40	40.0	1.86
May	73.16	40.2	1.82	72.00	40.0	1.80	73.20	40.0	1.83	50.26	41.2	1.22	90.25	39.9	2.32	76.73	40.6	1.89
June	74.89	40.7	1.84	73.42	39.9	1.84	74.40	40.0	1.86	49.25	40.7	1.21	91.89	39.1	2.35	77.71	40.9	1.90
July	71.71	39.4	1.82	70.23	38.8	1.81	70.82	38.7	1.85	49.13	40.6	1.21	85.74	38.8	2.33	75.98	40.2	1.89
August	75.62	41.1	1.84	74.12	40.5	1.83	74.93	40.5	1.85	50.87	41.7	1.22	92.36	39.3	2.35	77.52	40.8	1.90
September	71.76	39.0	1.84	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.73	39.1	1.86	50.31	40.9	1.23	88.64	37.4	2.37	77.95	40.6	1.92
October	73.97	40.2	1.84	72.44	39.8	1.82	73.23	39.8	1.84	50.55	41.1	1.23	89.47	38.4	2.33	76.57	40.3	1.90
November	71.94	39.1	1.84	71.00	38.8	1.83	71.78	38.8	1.85	48.19	39.5	1.22	89.62	38.3	2.34	74.68	39.1	1.91
December	71.37	39.0	1.83	69.50	38.4	1.81	70.27	38.4	1.83	48.22	39.2	1.23	87.84	37.7	2.33	76.42	39.8	1.92
1958: January	69.30	38.5	1.80	67.08	37.9	1.77	67.68	37.8	1.79	48.46	39.4	1.23	82.57	35.9	2.30	75.07	39.1	1.92
February	70.05	38.7	1.81	67.82	38.1	1.78	68.58	38.1	1.80	48.09	39.1	1.23	86.10	37.6	2.29	75.65	39.4	1.92
March	70.77	39.1	1.81	68.89	38.7	1.78	69.48	38.6	1.80	48.83	39.7	1.23	86.48	37.6	2.30	75.45	39.5	1.91
Millwork, plywood, wooden containers, wooden boxes, other than cigar, miscellaneous wood products, furniture and fixtures																		
Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers ⁴			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Furniture and fixtures			
1956: Average	\$72.90	40.5	\$1.80	\$76.22	41.2	\$1.85	\$56.71	40.8	\$1.39	\$56.58	41.0	\$1.38	\$60.15	41.2	\$1.46	\$68.95	40.8	\$1.69
1957: Average	75.55	40.4	1.87	75.81	39.9	1.90	56.37	39.7	1.42	56.52	39.8	1.42	61.56	40.5	1.62	69.60	40.0	1.74
March	72.68	39.5	1.84	71.23	38.5	1.85	56.00	40.0	1.40	55.88	40.2	1.39	61.50	41.0	1.60	69.55	40.2	1.73
April	73.63	39.8	1.85	76.11	40.7	1.87	56.82	40.3	1.41	56.42	40.3	1.40	61.76	40.9	1.61	68.28	39.7	1.72
May	75.33	40.5	1.86	78.31	41.0	1.91	57.08	40.2	1.42	56.96	40.4	1.41	61.86	40.7	1.62	67.82	39.2	1.73
June	77.46	41.2	1.88	78.34	40.8	1.92	57.08	40.2	1.42	57.49	40.2	1.43	63.14	41.0	1.64	69.08	39.7	1.74
July	77.64	41.3	1.88	72.95	38.6	1.89	57.60	40.0	1.44	58.58	40.4	1.45	61.91	40.2	1.54	68.38	39.3	1.74
August	77.46	41.2	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	57.60	40.0	1.44	58.15	40.1	1.45	62.27	40.7	1.53	71.63	40.7	1.76
September	78.47	41.3	1.90	76.03	39.6	1.92	56.89	39.3	1.44	56.59	39.3	1.44	62.37	40.5	1.54	72.39	40.9	1.77
October	77.11	40.8	1.89	76.02	39.8	1.91	56.74	39.4	1.44	57.20	40.0	1.43	62.06	40.3	1.54	72.04	40.7	1.77
November	75.03	39.7	1.89	74.88	39.0	1.92	54.91	38.4	1.43	54.00	38.3	1.41	61.23	39.5	1.55	69.48	39.7	1.75
December	75.22	39.8	1.89	77.60	40.0	1.94	54.57	38.7	1.41	53.76								

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																				
	Furniture and fixtures																				
	Household furniture ⁴			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Office, public-building, and professional furniture ⁴			Wood office furniture					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1956: Average	\$65.77	40.6	\$1.62	\$59.20	41.4	\$1.43	\$71.82	39.9	\$1.80	\$72.10	39.4	\$1.83	\$79.42	41.8	\$1.90	\$71.21	42.9	\$1.66			
1957: Average	66.23	39.9	1.66	59.94	40.5	1.48	72.50	39.4	1.84	73.90	39.1	1.89	78.78	40.4	1.95	65.19	41.0	1.59			
1958: Average	66.40	40.0	1.66	59.39	40.4	1.47	73.97	40.2	1.84	71.61	38.5	1.86	79.73	41.1	1.94	65.83	41.4	1.59			
1956: March	65.01	39.4	1.65	58.80	40.0	1.47	71.92	39.3	1.83	68.45	37.2	1.84	77.78	40.3	1.93	64.06	40.8	1.57			
1957: March	64.02	38.8	1.65	58.61	39.6	1.48	67.51	37.3	1.81	72.37	38.7	1.87	77.79	40.1	1.94	63.04	39.9	1.58			
1958: March	65.74	39.6	1.66	59.20	40.0	1.48	71.00	38.8	1.83	76.97	40.3	1.91	77.22	39.6	1.95	64.94	41.1	1.58			
1956: April	64.68	39.2	1.65	58.21	39.6	1.47	68.22	37.9	1.80	76.95	40.5	1.90	77.61	39.8	1.95	63.18	40.5	1.56			
1957: April	67.97	40.7	1.67	61.39	41.2	1.49	72.80	40.4	1.82	77.16	40.4	1.91	81.56	41.4	1.97	66.98	41.6	1.61			
1958: April	68.71	40.9	1.68	61.69	41.4	1.49	75.52	40.6	1.86	77.76	40.5	1.92	81.97	41.4	1.98	67.55	41.7	1.62			
1956: May	69.12	40.9	1.69	62.40	41.6	1.50	75.52	40.6	1.86	75.26	39.2	1.92	78.41	39.8	1.97	65.67	41.3	1.59			
1957: May	66.86	39.8	1.68	60.49	40.6	1.49	74.03	39.8	1.86	70.86	37.1	1.91	78.80	39.8	1.98	63.60	39.5	1.61			
1958: May	67.83	39.9	1.70	60.45	40.3	1.50	76.95	40.5	1.90	74.30	38.3	1.94	79.20	40.0	1.98	66.01	41.0	1.61			
1956: June	63.79	38.2	1.67	57.87	39.1	1.48	67.71	36.6	1.85	72.75	37.5	1.94	78.21	39.5	1.98	63.76	39.6	1.61			
1957: June	64.34	38.3	1.68	56.68	38.3	1.48	70.30	38.0	1.85	72.75	37.5	1.94	77.01	38.7	1.99	61.82	38.4	1.61			
1958: June	64.68	38.5	1.68	57.87	39.1	1.48	69.93	37.8	1.85	70.27	36.6	1.92	77.99	38.8	2.01	60.10	37.1	1.62			
	Furniture and fixtures-Continued																				
	Metal office furniture						Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes ⁴		
1956: Average	\$86.94	41.6	\$2.09	\$84.05	41.0	\$2.05	\$66.42	40.5	\$1.64	\$83.03	42.8	\$1.94	\$91.05	44.2	\$2.06	\$76.13	41.6	\$1.83			
1957: Average	85.72	39.5	2.17	85.22	40.2	2.12	68.57	40.1	1.71	86.29	42.3	2.04	94.18	43.4	2.17	79.90	41.4	1.93			
1958: Average	86.65	40.3	2.15	85.69	41.0	2.09	67.77	40.1	1.69	84.60	42.3	2.00	92.66	43.5	2.13	78.28	41.2	1.90			
1956: March	84.10	39.3	2.14	84.23	40.3	2.09	68.04	40.5	1.68	84.20	42.1	2.00	92.44	43.4	2.13	77.71	40.9	1.90			
1957: March	84.07	39.1	2.15	85.24	40.4	2.11	67.26	39.8	1.69	84.42	42.0	2.01	92.23	43.3	2.13	77.74	40.7	1.91			
1958: March	80.63	37.5	2.15	86.05	40.4	2.13	68.00	40.0	1.70	85.67	42.2	2.03	93.53	43.1	2.17	80.10	41.5	1.93			
1956: April	86.33	39.6	2.18	84.96	39.7	2.14	68.63	39.9	1.72	87.14	42.3	2.06	95.48	43.4	2.20	80.73	41.4	1.95			
1957: April	88.84	40.2	2.21	86.86	40.4	2.15	69.49	40.4	1.72	87.55	42.5	2.06	95.26	43.3	2.20	81.87	42.2	1.94			
1958: April	88.88	40.4	2.20	86.80	40.0	2.17	71.75	41.0	1.75	89.23	42.9	2.08	96.79	43.6	2.22	83.92	42.6	1.97			
1956: May	83.66	38.2	2.19	87.70	40.6	2.16	70.12	40.3	1.74	88.19	42.4	2.08	96.35	43.4	2.22	83.16	42.0	1.98			
1957: May	85.97	38.9	2.21	83.85	39.0	2.15	68.73	39.5	1.74	87.15	41.9	2.08	95.24	42.9	2.22	80.75	41.2	1.96			
1958: May	83.88	38.3	2.19	83.64	38.9	2.15	71.63	40.7	1.76	87.15	41.9	2.08	95.90	43.2	2.22	79.17	40.6	1.95			
1956: June	83.44	38.1	2.19	83.38	38.6	2.16	70.27	39.7	1.77	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.37	42.7	2.21	78.20	39.9	1.96			
1957: June	82.28	37.4	2.20	83.44	38.1	2.19	69.17	39.3	1.76	85.49	41.1	2.08	93.26	42.2	2.21	78.41	39.8	1.97			
1958: June	82.65	37.4	2.21	84.97	38.8	2.19	69.70	39.6	1.76	86.11	41.4	2.08	93.70	42.4	2.21	79.79	40.3	1.98			
	Paper and allied products-Continued																				
	Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals					
1956: Average	\$75.89	41.7	\$1.82	\$79.37	40.7	\$1.95	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$94.28	38.8	\$2.43	\$99.64	36.1	\$2.76	\$96.16	39.9	\$2.41			
1957: Average	79.46	41.6	1.91	82.61	40.1	2.06	76.07	40.9	1.86	96.38	38.4	2.51	101.99	35.7	2.84	100.95	39.9	2.53			
1958: Average	77.64	41.3	1.88	81.61	40.2	2.03	74.85	40.9	1.83	96.61	38.8	2.49	99.76	35.5	2.81	99.75	39.9	2.50			
1956: March	77.08	41.0	1.88	82.42	40.4	2.04	75.07	40.8	1.84	95.87	38.5	2.49	101.03	35.7	2.83	101.09	39.8	2.54			
1957: March	77.11	40.8	1.89	81.80	39.9	2.05	74.89	40.7	1.84	96.38	38.4	2.51	103.25	36.1	2.86	96.47	38.9	2.48			
1958: March	79.46	41.6	1.91	84.87	41.0	2.07	75.85	41.0	1.85	96.38	38.4	2.51	102.96	36.0	2.86	97.71	39.4	2.48			
1956: April	80.70	41.6	1.94	83.01	40.1	2.07	76.67	41.0	1.87	96.13	38.3	2.51	100.54	35.4	2.84	100.90	40.2	2.51			
1957: April	81.83	42.4	1.93	82.62	40.3	2.05	77.64	41.3	1.88	96.64	38.5	2.51	100.97	35.7	2.82	104.60	40.7	2.57			
1958: April	84.08	42.9	1.96	84.24	40.5	2.08	78.81	41.7	1.89	97.01	38.7	2.53	103.32	36.0	2.87	107.38	41.3	2.60			
1956: May	82.91	42.3	1.96	84.38	39.8	2.12	77.71	40.9	1.90	97.15	38.4	2.53	103.46	35.8	2.89	104.49	40.5	2.59			
1957: May	80.12	41.3	1.94	85.20	40.0	2.13	77.36	40.5	1.91	96.14	38.0	2.53	102.82	35.7	2.88	101.77	39.6	2.57			
1958: May	78.96	40.6	1.93	86.08	40.2	2.14	77.93	40.8	1.91	98.43	38.6	2.55	105.85	36.5	2.90	101.85	40.1	2.54			
1956: June	77.60	40.0	1.94	83.10	39.2	2.12	76.97	40.3	1.91	95.76	37.7	2.54	100.10	35.0	2.86	100.47	39.4	2.55			
1957: June	77.81	39.9	1.95	81.27	38.7	2.10	76.97	40.3	1.91	96.51	37.7	2.56	101.44	35.1	2.89	99.71	39.1	2.55			
1958: June	78.99	40.3	1.96	86.27	40.5	2.13	77.16	40.4	1.91	97.02	37.9	2.56	101.38	35.2	2.88	103.08	39.8	2.59			
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries																				
	Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services					
1956: Average	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07	\$93.03	40.1	\$2.32	\$94.16	39.9	\$2.36	\$61.44	38.4	\$1.60	\$72.10	39.4	\$1.83	\$109.09	39.1	\$2.76			
1957: Average	84.35	39.6	2.13	95.76	39.9	2.40	96.53	39.4	2.45	64.18	38.2	1.68	73.90	39.1	1.89	110.78	38.6	2.87			
1958: Average	85.68	40.8	2.10	96.39	40.5	2.38	96.87	39.7	2.44	64.77	38.1	1.70	74.45	39.6	1.88	113.18	39.3	2.88			
1956: March	85.26	40.6	2.10	95.20	40.0	2.38	95.50	39.3	2.43	64.98	38.0	1.71	73.82	39.0	1.88	109.52	38.7	2.83			
1957: March	85.84	40.3	2.13	94.49	39.7	2.38	96.63	39.4	2.45	65.45	38.5	1.70	73.13	38.9	1.88	110.88	38.5	2.88			
1958: March	84.56	39.7	2.13	95.04	39.6	2.40	97.66	39.7	2.46	63.96	38.3	1.67	74.07	39.4	1.88	110.30	38.3	2.88			
1956: April	83.95	39.6	2.12	95.12	39.8	2.39	98.50	39.4	2.50	63.63	38.8	1.64	72.94	38.8	1.88	110.30	38.3	2.88			
1957: April	86.18	39.9	2.16	95.76	39.9	2.40	98.70	39.8	2.48	64.13	38.4	1.67	75.07	39.1	1.92	112.91	38.8	2.91			
1958: April	85.75	39.7	2.16	97.93	40.3	2.43	98.70	39.8	2.48	63.41	38.2	1.66	73.71	39.0	1.89	111.07	38.7	2.87			
1956: May	82.68	38.1	2.17	96.56	39.9	2.42	96.19	39.1	2.46	62.87	38.1	1.65	73.72	38.8	1.90	111.36	38.8	2.87			
1957: May	82.89	38.2	2.17	95.35	39.4	2.42	95.80	39.1	2.45												

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products																	
	Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals ⁴			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals ⁴			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1956: Average	\$87.14	41.3	\$2.11	\$95.12	41.0	\$2.32	\$93.20	40.7	\$2.29	\$92.89	41.1	\$2.26	\$93.88	42.1	\$2.23	\$103.50	41.4	\$2.50
1957: Average	91.24	41.1	2.22	99.55	40.8	2.44	97.20	40.5	2.40	96.93	40.9	2.37	99.66	41.7	2.39	107.57	40.9	2.63
March	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.51	40.8	2.39	95.24	40.7	2.34	95.06	40.8	2.33	98.28	42.0	2.34	104.86	40.8	2.57
April	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.99	41.0	2.39	95.65	40.7	2.35	95.30	40.9	2.33	97.86	42.0	2.33	103.94	40.6	2.66
May	90.64	41.2	2.20	98.33	40.8	2.41	95.41	40.6	2.35	96.35	41.0	2.35	98.41	41.7	2.36	105.93	40.9	2.59
June	91.88	41.2	2.23	99.63	41.0	2.43	96.80	40.5	2.39	97.82	41.1	2.38	99.60	41.5	2.40	103.88	39.8	2.61
July	92.25	41.0	2.25	100.53	40.7	2.47	99.31	40.7	2.44	98.16	40.9	2.40	101.16	41.8	2.42	108.75	41.2	2.64
August	92.25	41.0	2.25	101.18	40.8	2.48	99.63	40.5	2.46	98.40	41.0	2.40	101.64	42.0	2.42	109.34	40.8	2.68
September	92.70	41.2	2.25	102.09	41.0	2.49	98.98	40.4	2.45	98.81	41.0	2.41	101.50	41.6	2.44	108.40	40.6	2.67
October	91.84	41.0	2.24	101.50	40.6	2.50	98.09	40.2	2.44	98.33	40.8	2.41	101.99	41.8	2.44	108.14	40.5	2.67
November	92.66	41.0	2.26	102.00	40.8	2.50	99.88	40.6	2.46	98.74	40.8	2.42	101.75	41.7	2.44	112.75	41.3	2.73
December	93.34	41.3	2.26	104.17	41.5	2.51	102.01	41.3	2.47	99.39	40.9	2.43	100.94	41.2	2.45	112.34	41.3	2.72
1958: January	92.62	40.8	2.27	102.50	41.0	2.50	99.88	40.6	2.46	97.93	40.3	2.43	99.55	40.8	2.44	109.62	40.6	2.70
February	92.16	40.6	2.27	102.66	40.9	2.51	99.38	40.4	2.46	97.44	40.1	2.43	99.80	40.9	2.44	109.21	40.6	2.69
March	92.39	40.7	2.27	103.07	40.9	2.52	99.38	40.4	2.46	97.84	40.1	2.44	100.45	41.0	2.45	110.16	40.8	2.70
	Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ⁴			Soap and glycerin			Paints, pigments, and fillers ⁴		
1956: Average	\$77.81	39.9	\$1.95	\$87.08	40.5	\$2.15	\$78.55	40.7	\$1.93	\$90.64	41.2	\$2.20	\$98.16	40.9	\$2.40	\$86.11	41.6	\$2.07
1957: Average	82.21	40.3	2.04	93.75	41.3	2.27	82.82	40.8	2.03	96.17	41.1	2.34	104.90	41.3	2.54	89.16	40.9	2.18
March	79.60	40.0	1.99	92.29	41.2	2.24	82.01	40.8	2.01	95.04	41.5	2.29	102.84	41.3	2.49	87.31	40.8	2.14
April	80.80	40.4	2.00	92.25	41.0	2.25	81.61	40.4	2.02	94.30	41.0	2.30	102.66	40.9	2.51	88.75	41.1	2.16
May	81.61	40.4	2.02	94.89	41.8	2.27	82.01	40.4	2.03	94.19	40.6	2.32	102.97	40.7	2.53	88.75	40.9	2.17
June	83.03	40.5	2.05	93.94	41.2	2.28	82.62	40.7	2.03	96.41	41.2	2.34	105.06	41.2	2.55	90.69	41.6	2.18
July	83.42	40.3	2.07	95.68	41.6	2.30	82.42	40.6	2.03	95.53	41.0	2.33	103.73	41.0	2.53	90.67	41.4	2.19
August	83.22	40.4	2.06	96.10	41.6	2.31	81.81	40.3	2.03	97.47	41.3	2.36	107.43	41.8	2.57	91.08	41.4	2.20
September	82.41	40.2	2.05	96.87	42.3	2.29	83.64	40.8	2.05	97.70	41.4	2.36	106.91	41.6	2.57	89.76	40.8	2.20
October	83.01	40.1	2.07	94.48	40.9	2.31	84.05	41.0	2.05	97.34	40.9	2.38	106.30	41.2	2.58	90.13	40.6	2.22
November	83.41	40.1	2.08	91.66	40.2	2.28	85.08	41.3	2.06	97.92	40.8	2.40	107.27	41.1	2.61	89.47	40.3	2.22
December	84.03	40.4	2.08	91.77	39.9	2.30	85.08	41.5	2.05	99.87	41.1	2.43	110.09	41.7	2.64	89.47	40.3	2.22
1958: January	82.37	39.6	2.08	90.32	39.1	2.31	85.49	41.1	2.08	98.74	40.8	2.42	108.09	41.1	2.63	89.20	40.0	2.23
February	81.33	39.1	2.08	92.97	39.9	2.33	86.11	41.2	2.09	96.07	39.7	2.42	104.54	39.6	2.64	88.98	39.9	2.23
March	82.35	39.4	2.09	92.04	39.5	2.33	86.52	41.2	2.10	98.66	40.6	2.43	107.30	40.8	2.63	89.60	40.0	2.24
	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ⁴			Vegetable oils			Animal oils and fats		
1956: Average	\$84.04	41.4	\$2.03	\$75.33	42.8	\$1.78	\$67.68	42.3	\$1.60	\$74.42	45.1	\$1.65	\$67.95	45.0	\$1.51	\$85.43	45.2	\$1.89
1957: Average	87.33	41.0	2.13	78.63	42.5	1.85	71.66	42.4	1.69	73.60	44.6	1.76	71.36	44.6	1.60	89.20	44.6	2.00
March	85.06	40.7	2.09	75.60	42.0	1.80	70.91	43.5	1.63	76.64	44.3	1.73	69.26	44.4	1.56	87.32	44.1	1.98
April	86.93	41.2	2.11	77.35	42.0	1.82	70.63	43.6	1.62	76.74	43.6	1.76	69.17	43.5	1.59	87.60	43.8	2.00
May	86.92	41.0	2.12	79.49	43.2	1.84	75.04	44.4	1.69	78.55	43.4	1.81	71.05	42.8	1.66	87.96	44.2	1.99
June	88.61	41.6	2.13	78.07	42.2	1.85	71.06	41.8	1.70	80.78	43.9	1.84	73.53	43.0	1.71	89.55	45.0	1.99
July	88.81	41.5	2.14	80.91	43.5	1.86	71.97	41.5	1.73	82.47	44.1	1.87	76.46	43.2	1.77	89.95	45.2	1.99
August	89.01	41.4	2.15	78.81	42.6	1.85	71.80	41.6	1.73	82.47	44.1	1.87	76.46	43.2	1.77	89.95	45.2	1.99
September	87.72	40.8	2.15	80.97	43.3	1.87	72.91	41.9	1.74	81.10	43.6	1.86	74.90	42.8	1.75	88.31	44.6	1.98
October	87.70	40.6	2.16	77.98	41.7	1.87	72.14	41.7	1.73	78.85	44.8	1.76	71.65	44.5	1.61	89.95	45.2	1.99
November	87.45	40.3	2.17	79.37	40.7	1.95	71.21	41.4	1.72	79.00	45.4	1.74	72.07	46.2	1.59	89.75	45.1	1.99
December	87.23	40.2	2.17	78.58	41.8	1.88	72.49	41.9	1.73	79.17	45.5	1.74	73.15	46.3	1.58	89.22	44.0	2.03
1958: January	86.76	39.8	2.18	79.90	42.5	1.88	73.25	42.1	1.74	80.19	44.8	1.79	74.29	45.3	1.64	90.00	43.9	2.05
February	86.76	39.8	2.18	78.50	41.1	1.91	71.10	41.1	1.73	80.15	43.8	1.83	73.48	44.0	1.67	91.12	43.6	2.09
March	87.60	40.0	2.19	77.83	41.4	1.88	72.74	43.3	1.68	81.10	43.6	1.86	74.02	43.8	1.69	90.93	43.3	2.10
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal								
	Miscellaneous chemicals ⁴			Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke, other petroleum, and coal products		
1956: Average	\$80.38	40.8	\$1.97	\$66.47	39.1	\$1.70	\$90.09	42.1	\$2.14	\$104.39	41.1	\$2.54	\$108.39	40.9	\$2.65	\$91.32	41.7	\$2.19
1957: Average	84.24	40.5	2.08	69.21	39.1	1.77	96.14	41.8	2.30	108.79	40.9	2.66	112.61	40.8	2.76	95.76	41.1	2.33
March	83.23	40.8	2.04	68.03	39.1	1.74	94.50	42.0	2.25	104.60	40.7	2.57	108.26	40.7	2.68	92.57	40.6	2.28
April	83.09	40.7	2.04	68.78	39.3	1.75	95.37	42.2	2.26	106.71	41.2	2.59	110.95	41.4	2.68	92.57	40.6	2.28
May	83.22	40.4	2.06	68.64	39.0	1.76	94.81	41.4	2.29	106.75	40.9	2.61	110.84	40.9	2.71	93.02	40.8	2.28
June	84.03	40.4	2.08	69.45	38.8	1.79	96.83	42.1	2.30	108.79	40.9	2.66	113.70	40.9	2.78	94.30	41.0	2.30
July	83.21	40.2	2.07	67.94	38.6	1.76	96.79	41.9	2.31	111.64	41.5	2.69	115.92	41.4	2.80	98.41	41.7	2.36
August	83.82	40.3	2.08	69.42	39.0	1.78	95.08	41.7	2.28	109.21	40.6	2.69	111.60	40.0	2.79	101.39	42.6	2.38
September	85.47	40.7	2.10	71.06	39.7	1.79	98.09	42.1	2.33	113.30	41.5	2.73	117.01	41.2	2.84	101.81	42.6	2.39
October	84.82	40.2	2.11	68.71	38.6	1.78	96.70	41.5	2.33	110.03	40.6	2.71	113.36	40.2	2.82	99.66	41.7	2.39
November	85.22	40.2	2.12	68.85	38.9	1.77	99.25	41.7	2.38	111.11	40.7	2.73	115.87	40.8	2.84	95.51	40.3	2.37
December	86.86	40.4	2.15	71.89	39.5	1.82	96.93	40.9	2.37	111.38	40.8							

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Rubber products												Leather and leather products					
	Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather: tanned, carried, and finished		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1956: Average	\$87.23	40.2	\$2.17	\$100.95	39.9	\$2.53	\$71.89	39.5	\$1.82	\$78.96	40.7	\$1.94	\$56.02	37.6	\$1.49	\$74.24	39.7	\$1.87
1957: Average	91.76	40.6	2.26	106.52	40.5	2.63	73.66	39.6	1.86	82.82	40.8	2.03	57.60	37.4	1.54	76.83	39.4	1.95
March	89.28	40.4	2.21	102.40	40.0	2.56	72.68	39.5	1.84	81.19	40.8	1.99	58.52	38.0	1.54	75.26	39.2	1.92
April	87.60	40.0	2.19	103.46	40.1	2.58	70.64	38.6	1.83	79.60	40.2	1.98	56.83	36.9	1.54	76.43	39.6	1.93
May	88.80	40.0	2.22	103.46	40.1	2.58	71.92	39.3	1.83	79.80	40.1	1.99	55.90	36.3	1.54	75.27	39.0	1.93
June	91.21	40.9	2.23	107.23	41.4	2.59	72.29	39.5	1.83	81.81	40.7	2.01	58.21	37.8	1.54	77.81	39.9	1.95
July	94.16	41.3	2.28	112.20	42.5	2.64	72.13	39.2	1.84	82.62	40.7	2.03	58.29	38.1	1.53	76.83	39.4	1.95
August	92.84	40.9	2.27	107.83	41.0	2.63	73.05	39.7	1.84	83.84	41.1	2.04	58.67	38.1	1.54	77.22	39.4	1.96
September	92.97	40.6	2.29	107.20	40.3	2.66	74.45	39.6	1.88	85.08	41.1	2.07	57.66	37.2	1.55	77.42	39.3	1.97
October	93.03	40.1	2.32	105.18	39.1	2.69	76.02	39.8	1.91	86.10	41.0	2.10	57.04	36.8	1.55	77.81	39.1	1.99
November	93.20	40.0	2.33	106.62	39.2	2.72	78.96	40.7	1.94	85.05	40.5	2.10	57.31	36.5	1.57	77.61	39.0	1.99
December	92.40	40.0	2.31	105.84	39.2	2.70	79.35	40.9	1.94	84.03	40.4	2.08	57.97	37.4	1.56	78.80	39.6	1.99
1958: January	87.48	38.2	2.29	98.52	36.9	2.67	74.87	39.2	1.91	80.94	39.1	2.07	58.19	37.3	1.56	77.42	39.1	1.98
February	85.04	37.3	2.28	93.02	35.1	2.65	74.68	39.1	1.91	80.32	38.8	2.07	57.56	36.9	1.56	77.02	38.9	1.98
March	87.02	38.0	2.29	97.79	36.9	2.65	77.01	39.9	1.93	80.08	38.5	2.08	56.83	36.2	1.57	75.65	38.4	1.97
Leather and leather products-Continued																		
	Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		
1956: Average	\$72.40	40.0	\$1.81	\$53.48	37.4	\$1.43	\$53.57	37.2	\$1.44	\$62.72	39.2	\$1.60	\$51.00	37.5	\$1.36	\$45.34	36.9	\$1.31
1957: Average	76.55	40.5	1.89	55.94	37.8	1.48	55.13	37.0	1.49	62.27	38.2	1.63	53.53	37.7	1.42	49.50	36.4	1.36
March	75.36	40.3	1.87	55.71	37.9	1.47	56.47	37.9	1.49	63.08	38.7	1.63	53.96	38.0	1.42	49.87	36.4	1.37
April	73.47	39.5	1.86	53.07	36.6	1.45	54.39	36.5	1.49	61.45	37.7	1.63	52.05	36.4	1.43	48.96	36.0	1.36
May	74.34	40.4	1.84	54.68	37.2	1.47	53.04	35.6	1.49	61.56	38.0	1.62	51.05	35.7	1.43	49.46	36.1	1.37
June	74.77	40.2	1.86	57.72	39.0	1.48	55.73	37.4	1.49	63.50	39.2	1.62	52.82	37.2	1.42	50.01	36.5	1.37
July	77.36	40.5	1.91	56.74	38.6	1.47	56.09	37.9	1.48	64.40	40.0	1.61	53.34	37.3	1.43	49.32	36.0	1.37
August	78.91	41.1	1.92	56.30	38.3	1.47	56.32	37.8	1.49	63.27	39.3	1.61	54.14	38.4	1.41	50.32	37.0	1.36
September	79.13	41.0	1.93	53.95	36.7	1.47	54.90	36.6	1.50	65.11	39.7	1.64	53.58	38.0	1.41	50.14	36.6	1.37
October	77.90	41.0	1.90	55.28	37.1	1.49	54.15	36.1	1.50	62.21	37.7	1.65	54.10	38.1	1.42	49.78	36.6	1.36
November	78.34	40.8	1.92	54.81	36.3	1.51	53.91	35.7	1.51	61.92	37.3	1.66	56.16	39.0	1.44	48.37	34.8	1.39
December	76.76	40.4	1.90	57.45	38.3	1.50	55.35	36.9	1.50	61.25	36.9	1.66	54.95	38.7	1.42	48.69	35.8	1.36
1958: January	75.43	39.7	1.90	56.55	37.7	1.50	56.17	37.2	1.51	66.62	33.5	1.69	54.67	37.7	1.45	49.32	36.0	1.37
February	71.25	37.7	1.89	55.65	37.1	1.50	54.96	36.4	1.51	59.32	35.1	1.69	55.83	38.5	1.45	50.46	36.3	1.39
March	72.58	38.4	1.89	53.70	35.8	1.50	53.96	35.5	1.52	60.09	36.2	1.66	56.26	38.8	1.45	50.26	35.9	1.40
Stone, clay, and glass products																		
	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ⁴			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass			Glass products made of purchased glass		
1956: Average	\$80.56	41.1	\$1.96	\$113.03	41.1	\$2.75	\$79.80	39.7	\$2.01	\$80.59	39.7	\$2.03	\$77.81	39.7	\$1.96	\$68.71	40.9	\$1.68
1957: Average	83.03	40.5	2.05	113.77	40.2	2.83	83.58	39.8	2.10	85.01	40.1	2.12	81.14	39.2	2.07	71.02	39.9	1.78
March	82.21	40.7	2.02	112.59	40.5	2.78	81.99	39.8	2.06	82.78	39.8	2.08	80.59	39.7	2.03	70.80	40.0	1.77
April	81.20	40.4	2.01	110.80	40.0	2.77	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.80	40.0	2.07	78.97	38.9	2.03	69.65	39.8	1.75
May	82.42	40.8	2.02	110.95	40.2	2.76	84.44	40.4	2.09	86.09	40.8	2.11	81.39	39.7	2.05	67.55	38.6	1.75
June	83.44	40.9	2.04	108.90	39.6	2.75	84.02	40.2	2.09	85.65	40.4	2.12	81.40	39.9	2.04	69.42	39.0	1.78
July	82.82	40.4	2.05	112.28	40.1	2.80	84.82	40.2	2.11	86.46	40.4	2.14	81.59	39.8	2.05	68.78	39.3	1.75
August	84.25	40.9	2.06	109.02	39.5	2.76	84.00	40.0	2.10	85.63	40.2	2.13	80.78	39.6	2.04	69.78	39.2	1.78
September	84.86	40.8	2.08	113.52	40.4	2.81	83.95	39.6	2.12	84.74	39.6	2.14	82.58	39.7	2.08	72.72	40.4	1.80
October	84.85	40.6	2.09	116.76	40.4	2.89	83.74	39.5	2.12	84.74	39.6	2.14	82.74	39.4	2.10	74.40	40.9	1.82
November	84.21	40.1	2.10	126.95	42.6	2.98	85.32	39.5	2.16	86.77	40.5	2.14	82.84	38.0	2.18	72.40	40.0	1.81
December	83.18	39.8	2.09	118.99	40.2	2.96	84.77	39.8	2.13	85.20	40.0	2.13	83.53	39.4	2.12	72.07	39.6	1.82
1958: January	82.14	39.3	2.09	117.09	40.1	2.92	84.99	39.9	2.13	85.86	40.5	2.12	83.42	38.8	2.15	68.92	38.5	1.79
February	80.88	38.7	2.09	109.63	38.2	2.87	84.77	39.8	2.13	86.69	40.7	2.13	81.58	38.3	2.13	67.30	37.6	1.79
March	81.54	39.2	2.08	106.69	37.7	2.83	86.00	40.0	2.15	87.29	40.6	2.15	83.46	39.0	2.14	68.38	38.2	1.79
Cement, hydraulic																		
	Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products ⁴			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe			Clay refractories		
1956: Average	\$83.84	41.3	\$2.03	\$73.62	40.9	\$1.80	\$70.14	42.0	\$1.67	\$73.75	40.3	\$1.83	\$72.76	40.2	\$1.81	\$80.36	39.2	\$2.05
1957: Average	87.91	40.7	2.16	74.61	39.9	1.87	69.60	40.7	1.71	75.81	39.9	1.90	74.03	39.8	1.86	83.81	38.8	2.16
March	85.28	41.0	2.08	73.82	39.9	1.85	67.30	40.3	1.67	74.05	39.6	1.87	72.83	39.8	1.83	84.56	39.7	2.13
April	84.66	40.7	2.08	74.00	40.0	1.85	69.29	41.0	1.69	73.87	39.5	1.87	71.00	38.8	1.83	83.50	39.2	2.13
May	84.66	40.7	2.08	74.59	40.1	1.86	69.87	41.1	1.70	75.81	39.9	1.90	74.64	39.7	1.88	83.07	39.0	2.13
June	86.51	41.0	2.11	75.74	40.5	1.87	71.55	41.6	1.72	76.80	40.0	1.92	73.51	39.1	1.88	83.28	39.1	2.13
July	83.16	37.8	2.20	76.33	40.6	1.88	71.55	41.6	1.72	76.80	40.0	1.92	76.33	40.6	1.88	85.02	39.0	2.18
August	91.39	40.8	2.24	76.52	40.7	1.88	71.72	41.7	1.72	77.36	40.5	1.91	74.37	40.2	1.85	85.58	38.9	2.20
September	93.30	41.1	2.27	76.38	40.2	1.90	72.28	41.3	1.75	78.34	40.8	1.92	75.74	40.5	1.87	82.65	37.4	2.21
October	90.50	40.4	2.24	76.59	40.1	1.91	71.58	40.9	1.75	76.99	40.1	1.92	76.55	40.5	1.89	84.80	38.2	2.22
November	91.35	40.6	2.25	74.09	39.2	1.89	69.43	39.9	1.74	76.61	39.9	1.92	71.98	38.7	1.86	82.43	37.3	2.21
December	90.09	40.4	2.23	73.72	38.8	1.90	68.73	39.5	1.74	75.46	39.3	1.92	70.81	37.6				

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ⁴			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ⁴			Abrasive products			
1956: Average	\$72.20	37.8	\$1.91	\$81.88	44.5	\$1.84	\$78.75	45.0	\$1.75	\$69.87	41.1	\$1.70	\$83.03	40.4	\$2.04	\$88.18	39.9	\$2.21
1957: Average	74.07	37.6	1.97	82.56	43.0	1.92	79.86	43.4	1.84	71.15	40.2	1.77	86.46	40.4	2.14	90.29	39.6	2.28
1958: January	74.69	38.3	1.95	81.08	42.9	1.89	78.01	43.1	1.81	70.00	40.0	1.75	87.34	41.2	2.12	92.89	40.1	2.26
February	73.91	37.9	1.95	80.51	42.6	1.89	78.62	43.2	1.82	70.05	39.8	1.76	85.67	40.6	2.11	91.35	41.6	2.25
March	73.11	37.3	1.96	83.28	43.6	1.91	81.07	44.3	1.83	72.62	40.8	1.78	86.92	41.0	2.12	91.30	40.4	2.26
April	72.07	36.4	1.98	85.65	44.1	1.94	83.59	44.7	1.87	72.22	40.8	1.77	87.74	41.0	2.14	91.71	40.4	2.27
May	71.87	36.3	1.98	84.39	43.5	1.94	81.47	43.8	1.86	71.66	40.2	1.78	85.79	39.9	2.15	88.98	39.2	2.27
June	74.27	37.7	1.97	87.02	44.4	1.96	83.78	44.8	1.87	72.67	40.6	1.79	87.26	40.4	2.16	88.53	39.0	2.27
July	74.84	37.8	1.98	86.29	43.8	1.97	82.72	44.1	1.88	73.21	40.9	1.79	87.67	40.4	2.17	88.55	38.5	2.30
August	75.20	37.6	2.00	85.06	43.4	1.96	83.35	44.1	1.89	72.62	40.8	1.78	87.85	40.3	2.18	90.94	39.2	2.32
September	75.78	37.7	2.01	82.29	42.2	1.95	79.10	42.3	1.87	70.27	39.7	1.77	85.50	39.4	2.17	87.93	37.9	2.32
October	74.10	36.5	2.03	81.51	41.8	1.95	78.17	41.8	1.87	70.67	39.7	1.78	86.15	39.7	2.17	92.97	39.9	2.33
November	71.86	35.4	2.03	81.54	41.6	1.96	78.81	41.7	1.89	69.74	39.4	1.77	84.63	39.0	2.17	89.09	38.4	2.32
December	73.08	36.0	2.03	78.80	39.8	1.98	74.49	39.0	1.91	69.38	39.2	1.77	84.02	38.9	2.16	87.17	37.9	2.30
1958: January	72.88	35.9	2.03	81.16	41.2	1.97	79.27	41.5	1.91	72.32	40.4	1.79	85.06	39.2	2.17	89.01	38.7	2.30
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ⁴			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electro-metallurgical products			Electrometallurgical products			
1956: Average	\$84.65	41.7	\$2.03	\$88.24	38.7	\$2.28	\$96.52	40.9	\$2.36	\$102.06	40.5	\$2.52	\$102.47	40.5	\$2.63	\$89.44	40.2	\$2.20
1957: Average	89.66	41.7	2.15	89.49	37.6	2.38	99.00	39.6	2.50	104.40	39.1	2.67	104.79	39.1	2.68	93.43	40.1	2.33
1958: January	88.20	41.8	2.11	94.49	39.7	2.38	98.65	40.1	2.46	104.01	39.7	2.62	104.41	39.7	2.63	90.80	40.0	2.27
February	89.46	42.0	2.13	85.98	36.9	2.33	97.91	39.8	2.46	103.89	39.5	2.63	104.28	39.5	2.64	91.25	40.2	2.27
March	92.24	42.9	2.15	86.30	37.2	2.32	97.42	39.6	2.46	102.81	39.2	2.61	102.70	39.2	2.62	90.52	39.7	2.28
April	92.88	42.8	2.17	88.83	37.8	2.35	99.70	40.2	2.48	104.67	39.8	2.63	105.07	39.8	2.64	92.00	40.0	2.30
May	89.84	41.4	2.17	85.79	36.2	2.37	100.44	39.7	2.53	107.17	39.4	2.72	107.56	39.4	2.73	92.28	39.1	2.36
June	92.18	41.9	2.20	92.64	38.4	2.41	99.82	39.3	2.54	105.65	38.7	2.73	106.04	38.7	2.74	95.94	40.4	2.36
July	91.76	41.9	2.19	89.86	37.6	2.39	101.26	39.4	2.57	107.09	38.8	2.76	107.48	38.8	2.77	96.39	40.5	2.38
August	91.30	41.5	2.20	87.12	36.3	2.40	98.18	38.5	2.55	103.74	38.0	2.73	103.85	37.9	2.74	95.76	39.9	2.40
September	87.89	40.5	2.17	86.87	36.5	2.38	97.41	38.2	2.55	102.54	37.7	2.72	102.65	37.6	2.73	96.24	40.1	2.40
October	87.70	40.6	2.16	83.54	35.1	2.38	97.16	38.1	2.55	101.18	37.2	2.72	101.28	37.1	2.73	96.00	40.0	2.40
November	84.53	39.5	2.14	78.57	32.6	2.41	95.23	37.2	2.56	100.46	36.4	2.76	100.55	36.3	2.77	98.81	41.0	2.41
December	85.36	39.7	2.15	81.74	34.2	2.39	94.21	36.8	2.56	98.18	35.7	2.75	98.26	35.6	2.76	98.23	41.1	2.39
1958: January	84.28	39.2	2.15	83.63	34.7	2.41	95.35	37.1	2.57	100.46	36.4	2.76	100.55	36.3	2.77	96.00	40.0	2.40
Iron and steel foundries ⁴			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ⁴			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			
1956: Average	\$87.34	41.2	\$2.12	\$83.84	40.7	\$2.06	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07	\$95.63	42.5	\$2.25	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$89.02	41.6	\$2.12
1957: Average	87.64	39.3	2.23	84.15	38.6	2.18	84.63	39.0	2.17	95.88	40.8	2.35	95.41	40.6	2.35	90.13	40.6	2.22
1958: January	87.12	39.6	2.20	82.99	38.6	2.15	83.50	39.2	2.13	97.86	42.0	2.33	93.61	40.7	2.30	89.79	41.0	2.19
February	86.68	39.4	2.20	82.78	38.5	2.16	82.01	38.5	2.13	96.98	41.8	2.32	94.02	40.7	2.31	89.57	40.9	2.19
March	86.85	39.3	2.21	82.94	38.4	2.16	84.10	39.3	2.14	95.58	41.2	2.32	94.89	40.9	2.32	90.20	41.0	2.20
April	88.53	39.7	2.23	85.24	39.1	2.18	84.89	39.3	2.16	96.41	41.2	2.34	95.53	41.0	2.33	90.83	41.1	2.21
May	88.09	39.5	2.23	85.63	39.1	2.19	83.85	39.0	2.15	95.24	40.7	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	91.13	40.5	2.26
June	87.58	39.1	2.24	84.97	38.8	2.19	83.33	38.4	2.17	95.27	40.2	2.37	96.96	40.4	2.40	90.45	40.2	2.25
July	89.04	39.4	2.26	85.80	39.0	2.20	87.47	39.4	2.22	96.32	40.3	2.39	97.53	40.3	2.42	91.94	40.5	2.27
August	86.64	38.0	2.28	83.85	37.6	2.23	84.29	37.8	2.23	93.21	39.0	2.39	97.04	40.1	2.42	89.50	39.6	2.26
September	85.58	37.7	2.27	83.18	37.3	2.23	85.57	38.2	2.24	91.63	38.5	2.38	96.00	40.0	2.40	89.15	39.8	2.24
October	86.41	37.9	2.28	83.55	37.3	2.24	86.24	38.5	2.24	93.21	39.0	2.39	97.12	40.3	2.41	90.05	40.2	2.24
November	82.31	36.3	2.28	78.72	35.3	2.23	81.09	36.2	2.24	91.20	38.0	2.40	96.40	40.0	2.41	88.70	39.6	2.24
December	82.76	36.3	2.28	78.94	35.4	2.23	84.45	37.7	2.24	90.38	37.5	2.41	97.28	40.2	2.42	89.15	39.8	2.24
1958: January	82.90	36.2	2.29	79.52	35.5	2.24	83.39	36.9	2.26	89.65	37.2	2.41	96.80	40.0	2.42	88.75	39.8	2.23
Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ⁴			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			
1956: Average	\$95.34	40.4	\$2.36	\$85.04	42.1	\$2.02	\$93.38	41.5	\$2.25	\$95.18	42.3	\$2.25	\$91.13	40.5	\$2.25	\$88.94	40.8	\$2.18
1957: Average	103.68	40.5	2.56	87.53	40.9	2.14	94.87	40.2	2.36	94.30	40.3	2.34	96.24	40.1	2.40	91.60	40.0	2.29
1958: January	100.35	40.3	2.49	87.57	41.7	2.10	93.32	40.4	2.31	93.32	40.4	2.31	94.24	40.1	2.35	91.68	40.7	2.25
February	101.25	40.5	2.50	87.56	41.8	2.12	94.30	40.3	2.34	92.40	40.0	2.31	95.99	40.5	2.37	89.95	39.8	2.26
March	102.16	40.7	2.51	85.09	40.8	2.11	94.54	40.4	2.34	93.96	40.5	2.32	95.27	40.2	2.37	90.63	40.1	2.26
April	102.82	40.8	2.52	85.71	40.9	2.12	95.83	40.8	2.35	97.11	41.5	2.34	94.40	40.0	2.36	91.88	40.3	2.28
May	101.66	40.5	2.51	85.44	40.3	2.12	94.24	40.1	2.35	95.18	40.5	2.35	93.69	39.7	2.36	91.77	39.9	2.30
June	106.93	40.2	2.66	80.94	42.1	2.16	95.52	39.8	2.40	93.13	39.8	2.34	97.57	39.5	2.47	92.06	40.2	2.29
July	106.13	39.9	2.65	89.86	41.6	2.16	98.01	40.5	2.42	95.99	40.5	2.37	100.75	40.3	2.50	93.26	40.2	2.31
August	107.59	40.0	2.65	87.67	40.4	2.17	97.28	40.2	2.42	97.03	40.6	2.39	98.46	39.7	2.48	91.64	39.5	2.32
September	105.20	40.0	2.63	89.76	40.8	2.20	96.32	39.8	2.42	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.07	39.3	2.47	90.94	39.2	2.32
October	106.13	40.2	2.64	89.57	40.9	2.19	97.20	40.0	2.43									

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Primary metal industries-Continued												Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)					
	Miscellaneous metal industries ⁴		Primary metal		Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-ripped pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin can and other tinware	
1956: Average	\$99.90	41.8	\$2.39	\$105.42	42.0	\$2.51	\$97.06	42.2	\$2.30	\$94.66	40.8	\$2.32	\$85.28	41.2	\$2.07	\$91.78	42.1	\$2.18
1957: Average	101.25	40.5	2.50	105.71	40.5	2.61	96.63	40.6	2.38	99.94	40.3	2.48	89.16	40.9	2.18	96.64	41.3	2.34
March	102.18	41.2	2.48	109.36	41.9	2.61	96.76	41.0	2.36	96.56	39.9	2.42	87.74	41.0	2.14	92.84	40.9	2.27
April	100.12	40.7	2.46	105.52	40.9	2.68	96.52	40.9	2.36	96.80	40.0	2.42	87.94	40.9	2.15	97.25	42.1	2.31
May	99.38	40.4	2.46	105.52	40.9	2.58	95.18	40.5	2.35	96.47	39.7	2.43	88.34	40.9	2.16	94.07	40.9	2.30
June	102.67	41.4	2.48	107.90	41.5	2.60	97.23	41.2	2.36	104.58	42.0	2.49	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.90	42.2	2.32
July	101.34	40.7	2.49	105.52	40.9	2.58	94.56	39.9	2.37	104.67	41.7	2.51	89.13	40.7	2.19	101.76	43.3	2.35
August	102.06	40.5	2.52	104.52	40.2	2.60	98.09	40.7	2.41	102.91	41.0	2.51	90.20	41.0	2.20	99.64	42.4	2.35
September	101.45	40.1	2.53	103.89	39.5	2.63	97.36	40.4	2.41	102.87	40.5	2.54	91.91	41.4	2.22	97.34	41.6	2.34
October	99.57	39.2	2.54	102.43	38.8	2.64	95.56	39.9	2.42	97.27	38.6	2.52	90.35	40.7	2.22	96.00	40.0	2.40
November	98.16	38.8	2.53	99.68	37.9	2.63	95.68	39.7	2.41	97.02	38.5	2.52	90.32	40.5	2.23	98.17	40.4	2.43
December	99.06	39.0	2.54	101.52	38.6	2.63	97.76	39.9	2.45	96.89	38.6	2.51	89.24	40.2	2.22	101.19	41.3	2.45
1958: January	98.69	38.7	2.55	100.47	38.2	2.63	96.04	39.2	2.45	97.68	38.6	2.53	87.47	39.4	2.22	96.23	39.6	2.43
February	96.90	38.0	2.55	98.89	37.6	2.63	94.82	38.7	2.45	96.90	38.0	2.55	86.36	38.9	2.22	98.42	40.5	2.43
March	97.28	38.0	2.56	99.53	37.7	2.64	93.84	38.3	2.45	95.03	37.5	2.55	87.42	39.2	2.23	100.60	41.4	2.43

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Primary metal industries-Continued												Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)					
	Miscellaneous metal industries ⁴		Primary metal		Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-ripped pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin can and other tinware	
1956: Average	\$81.60	40.8	\$2.00	\$72.62	40.8	\$1.78	\$82.62	40.9	\$2.02	\$83.44	40.7	\$2.05	\$80.19	39.7	\$2.02	\$82.68	39.0	\$2.12
1957: Average	85.86	40.5	2.12	74.59	40.1	1.86	83.53	39.8	2.10	89.35	40.8	2.19	83.74	39.5	2.12	86.19	39.0	2.21
March	83.82	40.3	2.08	75.07	40.8	1.84	82.99	39.9	2.08	86.86	40.4	2.15	82.56	39.6	2.09	83.55	38.5	2.17
April	83.21	40.2	2.07	74.34	40.4	1.84	82.88	39.7	2.08	85.84	40.3	2.13	81.93	39.2	2.09	84.53	38.6	2.19
May	84.44	40.4	2.09	74.40	40.0	1.86	82.99	39.9	2.08	87.91	40.7	2.16	82.11	39.1	2.10	84.53	38.6	2.19
June	84.63	40.3	2.10	74.77	40.2	1.86	82.97	39.7	2.09	88.10	40.6	2.17	83.77	39.7	2.11	85.97	38.9	2.21
July	84.19	39.9	2.11	73.42	39.9	1.84	80.47	39.5	2.09	88.48	40.4	2.19	81.90	39.0	2.10	85.53	38.7	2.21
August	85.65	40.4	2.12	73.82	39.9	1.85	84.19	39.9	2.11	89.35	40.8	2.19	84.56	39.7	2.13	88.36	39.8	2.22
September	80.27	41.6	2.17	75.39	40.1	1.83	85.60	40.0	2.14	93.85	42.6	2.25	86.24	40.3	2.14	88.58	39.9	2.22
October	89.38	41.0	2.18	76.17	40.3	1.89	85.96	39.7	2.14	94.02	41.6	2.26	86.03	40.2	2.14	87.69	39.5	2.22
November	89.16	40.9	2.18	76.38	40.2	1.90	84.99	39.9	2.14	93.98	41.4	2.27	85.06	39.2	2.17	90.06	39.5	2.28
December	83.92	39.4	2.13	76.00	40.0	1.90	85.81	40.1	2.14	95.02	39.0	2.18	86.55	39.7	2.18	90.06	39.5	2.28
1958: January	82.60	38.6	2.14	73.53	39.7	1.90	82.82	38.7	2.14	85.31	38.6	2.21	80.07	39.3	2.19	90.39	39.3	2.30
February	82.56	38.4	2.15	72.58	38.0	1.91	82.51	38.2	2.16	85.31	38.6	2.21	84.97	38.8	2.19	89.24	38.8	2.30
March	82.94	38.4	2.16	74.50	38.8	1.92	82.78	38.5	2.15	85.41	38.3	2.23	85.41	39.0	2.19	87.94	38.4	2.29

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Primary metal industries-Continued												Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)					
	Miscellaneous metal industries ⁴		Primary metal		Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-ripped pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin can and other tinware	
1956: Average	\$79.00	39.9	\$1.98	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11	\$84.85	40.6	\$2.09	\$87.98	41.5	\$2.12	\$90.52	42.3	\$2.14
1957: Average	82.58	39.7	2.08	92.99	41.7	2.23	94.73	42.1	2.25	89.57	40.9	2.19	92.77	41.6	2.23	93.15	41.4	2.25
March	82.19	39.9	2.06	91.76	41.9	2.19	93.28	42.4	2.20	87.51	40.7	2.15	92.40	42.0	2.20	91.94	41.6	2.21
April	80.77	39.4	2.05	91.96	41.8	2.20	93.93	42.5	2.21	87.91	40.7	2.16	91.64	41.8	2.19	90.61	41.0	2.21
May	80.96	39.3	2.06	93.04	42.1	2.21	94.57	42.6	2.22	89.42	41.4	2.16	92.40	42.0	2.20	93.18	41.6	2.24
June	82.80	40.0	2.07	93.68	42.2	2.22	95.67	42.9	2.23	90.25	41.4	2.18	91.10	41.6	2.19	94.92	42.0	2.26
July	80.55	39.1	2.06	93.63	41.8	2.24	95.37	42.2	2.26	90.67	41.4	2.19	92.35	41.6	2.22	94.85	41.6	2.28
August	82.97	39.7	2.09	94.89	41.8	2.27	97.10	42.4	2.29	92.51	41.3	2.24	93.15	41.4	2.25	94.62	41.5	2.28
September	85.46	40.5	2.11	95.99	42.1	2.28	97.98	42.6	2.30	94.02	41.6	2.26	94.95	42.2	2.25	95.40	41.3	2.31
October	85.46	40.5	2.11	94.39	41.4	2.28	96.37	41.9	2.30	89.82	40.1	2.24	94.85	41.6	2.28	94.12	41.1	2.29
November	82.68	39.0	2.12	93.02	40.8	2.28	93.89	41.0	2.29	90.98	40.8	2.23	92.80	40.7	2.28	92.97	40.6	2.29
December	84.77	39.8	2.13	93.71	41.1	2.28	94.35	41.2	2.29	91.02	41.0	2.22	93.25	40.9	2.28	95.76	41.1	2.33
1958: January	84.10	39.3	2.14	91.71	40.4	2.27	92.11	40.4	2.28	87.38	39.9	2.19	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32
February	82.64	38.8	2.13	89.83	39.4	2.28	89.38	39.2	2.28	86.58	39.0	2.22	91.94	39.8	2.31	92.80	40.0	2.32
March	84.10	39.3	2.14	91.08	39.6	2.30	91.31	39.7	2.30	86.36	38.9	2.22	92.97	39.9	2.33	91.87	39.6	2.32

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Primary metal industries-Continued												Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)					
	Miscellaneous metal industries ⁴		Primary metal		Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-ripped pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin can and other tinware	
1956: Average	\$87.34	41.2	\$2.12	\$86.64	39.2	\$1.70	\$91.30	41.5	\$2.20	\$76.40	40.0	\$1.91	\$80.75	41.2	\$1.96	\$86.09	42.2	\$2.04
1957: Average	89.95	40.7	2.21	70.84	39.8	1.78	94.07	40.9	2.30	79.80	39.7	2.01	84.65	40.1	2.05	89.01	41.4	2.15
March	87.89	40.5	2.17	74.39	43.0	1.73	92.89	41.1	2.26	78.41	39.8	1.97	82.42	40.6	2.03	89.89	42.2	2.13
April	88.29	40.5	2.18	64.90	37.3	1.74	91.76	40.6	2.26	78.21	39.7	1.97	81.20	40.2	2.02	89.24	41.7	2.14
May	89.32	40.6	2.20	65.14	36.8	1.77	93.25	40.9	2.28	78.80	39.6	1.99	80.40	39.8	2.02	88.18	41.4	2.13
June	91.21	40.9	2.23	68.85	38.9	1.77	96.00	41.2	2.33	78.80	39.4	2.00	82.42	40.4	2.04	89.02	41.6	2.14
July	88.80	40.0	2.22	72.86	41.4	1.76	92.86	40.2	2.31	80.19	39.7	2.02	81.18	39.6	2.05	89.21	41.3	2.16
August	89.91	40.5	2.22	74.34	41.3	1.80	93.38	40.6	2.30	80.00	40.0	2.00	82.40	40.0	2.06	88.99	41.2	2.18
September	92.29	41.2	2.24	75.12	41.5	1.81	97.11	41.5	2.34	82.62	40.3	2.05	84.03	40.4	2.08	89.82	41.2	2.19
October	90.72	40.5	2.24	76.31	41.7	1.83	94.42	40.7	2.32	82.19	39.9	2.06	82.16	39.5	2.08	89.79	41.0	2.19
November	92.62	40.8	2.27	69.36	37.9	1.83	97.64	41.2	2.37	82.80	40.0	2.07	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.91	40.6	2.19
December	89.33	39.7	2.25	70.07	38.5	1.82												

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing-Continued																	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)-Continued												Machinery (except electrical)						
Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines ⁴			
1956: Average	\$97.16	42.8	\$2.27	\$90.17	40.8	\$2.21	\$88.20	42.2	\$2.09	\$85.63	42.6	\$2.01	\$93.26	42.2	\$2.21	\$95.45	41.5	\$2.30
1957: Average	97.75	40.9	2.39	95.65	40.7	2.35	91.08	41.4	2.20	87.99	41.7	2.11	94.30	41.0	2.30	100.86	41.0	2.46
March	98.65	41.8	2.36	96.17	41.1	2.34	91.14	42.0	2.17	89.66	42.9	2.09	95.30	41.8	2.28	99.36	41.4	2.40
April	97.64	41.2	2.37	94.60	40.6	2.33	90.27	41.6	2.17	89.25	42.5	2.10	94.39	41.4	2.28	98.23	41.1	2.39
May	96.70	41.5	2.33	93.32	40.4	2.31	89.62	41.3	2.17	87.57	41.9	2.09	93.71	41.1	2.28	100.53	41.2	2.44
June	103.53	43.5	2.38	97.94	41.5	2.36	89.82	41.2	2.18	87.36	41.6	2.10	94.53	41.1	2.30	101.60	41.3	2.46
July	103.58	42.8	2.42	94.71	40.3	2.35	90.45	41.3	2.19	86.52	41.2	2.10	93.61	40.7	2.30	100.28	40.6	2.47
August	102.55	42.2	2.43	96.76	41.0	2.36	90.39	40.9	2.21	86.51	41.0	2.11	93.15	40.5	2.30	99.29	40.2	2.47
September	99.23	40.5	2.45	95.82	40.6	2.36	91.88	41.2	2.23	87.34	41.2	2.12	94.42	40.7	2.32	101.00	40.4	2.50
October	95.01	39.1	2.43	93.85	39.6	2.37	92.70	41.2	2.25	87.53	40.9	2.14	93.67	40.2	2.33	101.45	40.1	2.53
November	95.99	39.5	2.43	92.75	39.3	2.36	92.45	41.1	2.25	86.46	40.4	2.14	92.90	39.7	2.34	103.38	40.7	2.54
December	91.85	37.8	2.43	91.72	38.7	2.37	89.47	40.3	2.22	86.69	40.7	2.13	94.30	40.3	2.34	104.39	41.1	2.54
1958: January	93.84	38.3	2.45	90.15	38.2	2.36	87.91	39.6	2.22	82.68	39.0	2.12	92.90	39.7	2.34	100.65	40.1	2.51
February	98.06	39.7	2.47	89.68	38.0	2.36	84.64	38.3	2.21	81.24	38.5	2.11	92.12	39.2	2.35	100.65	40.1	2.51
March	96.58	39.1	2.47	87.93	37.1	2.37	82.81	37.3	2.22	81.41	38.4	2.12	93.22	39.5	2.36	102.47	40.5	2.53
Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal combustion, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors ⁴			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery ⁴			
1956: Average	\$101.50	41.6	\$2.44	\$93.98	41.4	\$2.27	\$86.80	40.0	\$2.17	\$90.27	40.3	\$2.24	\$82.37	39.6	\$2.08	\$92.23	42.5	\$2.17
1957: Average	113.58	42.7	2.66	95.27	40.2	2.37	91.31	39.7	2.30	93.22	39.5	2.36	89.20	40.0	2.23	92.62	40.8	2.27
March	113.71	43.4	2.62	94.02	40.7	2.31	91.43	40.1	2.28	93.20	40.0	2.33	89.47	40.3	2.22	93.86	41.9	2.24
April	111.11	42.9	2.59	93.32	40.4	2.31	90.57	39.9	2.27	91.64	39.5	2.32	89.28	40.4	2.21	94.02	41.6	2.26
May	113.62	43.2	2.63	94.94	40.4	2.35	91.25	40.2	2.27	91.48	39.6	2.31	90.58	40.8	2.22	92.25	41.0	2.25
June	112.99	42.8	2.64	96.87	40.7	2.38	91.60	40.0	2.29	92.04	39.5	2.33	90.72	40.5	2.24	93.34	41.3	2.26
July	114.70	42.8	2.68	93.85	39.6	2.37	90.74	39.8	2.28	91.57	39.3	2.33	89.47	40.3	2.22	91.94	40.5	2.27
August	111.04	41.9	2.65	94.01	39.5	2.38	89.08	38.9	2.29	88.92	38.0	2.34	88.98	39.9	2.23	92.16	40.6	2.27
September	109.59	41.2	2.66	97.44	40.1	2.43	93.37	39.9	2.34	94.95	39.4	2.41	91.71	40.4	2.27	93.84	40.8	2.30
October	112.75	41.3	2.73	96.62	39.6	2.44	92.83	39.5	2.35	95.59	39.5	2.42	89.44	39.4	2.27	91.25	39.5	2.31
November	116.60	42.4	2.75	97.60	40.0	2.44	91.65	39.0	2.35	93.90	38.8	2.42	89.60	39.3	2.28	89.70	39.0	2.30
December	117.02	42.4	2.76	98.82	40.5	2.44	94.56	39.9	2.37	96.14	39.4	2.44	92.92	40.4	2.30	91.87	39.6	2.32
1958: January	103.88	39.2	2.65	99.23	40.5	2.45	94.72	39.8	2.38	96.53	39.4	2.45	92.63	40.1	2.31	90.94	39.2	2.32
February	104.68	39.5	2.65	98.98	40.4	2.45	92.73	38.8	2.39	92.25	37.5	2.46	93.03	40.1	2.32	89.47	38.4	2.33
March	105.45	39.2	2.69	101.11	41.1	2.46	95.20	39.5	2.41	94.74	38.2	2.48	95.47	40.8	2.34	89.01	38.2	2.33
Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery ⁴			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			
1956: Average	\$92.01	42.4	\$2.17	\$92.45	42.8	\$2.16	\$108.69	45.1	\$2.41	\$106.26	45.8	\$2.32	\$97.63	43.2	\$2.26	\$115.12	45.5	\$2.53
1957: Average	92.39	40.7	2.27	93.30	41.1	2.27	106.32	42.7	2.49	100.86	42.2	2.39	99.42	41.6	2.39	112.67	43.5	2.59
March	94.28	41.9	2.25	93.44	41.9	2.25	111.50	44.6	2.50	105.16	44.0	2.39	100.54	42.6	2.36	119.73	45.7	2.62
April	93.56	41.4	2.26	94.28	41.9	2.25	110.81	44.5	2.49	104.44	43.7	2.39	100.77	42.7	2.36	118.82	45.7	2.60
May	93.56	41.4	2.26	89.60	40.0	2.24	109.25	43.7	2.50	102.29	42.8	2.39	99.96	42.0	2.38	116.48	44.8	2.60
June	92.59	41.1	2.26	93.60	41.6	2.25	108.68	43.3	2.51	102.00	42.5	2.40	99.25	41.7	2.38	116.33	44.4	2.60
July	91.25	40.2	2.27	93.34	41.3	2.26	106.00	42.4	2.50	97.17	41.0	2.37	100.26	41.6	2.41	113.10	43.5	2.62
August	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.43	41.6	2.27	103.17	41.6	2.48	97.58	41.0	2.38	99.29	41.2	2.41	108.03	42.2	2.56
September	92.46	40.2	2.30	97.02	42.0	2.31	103.75	41.5	2.50	97.61	40.5	2.41	102.72	42.1	2.44	107.68	41.9	2.57
October	89.93	39.1	2.30	94.13	40.4	2.33	100.19	40.4	2.48	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.69	40.2	2.43	103.38	40.7	2.54
November	88.62	38.7	2.29	92.50	39.7	2.33	99.10	39.8	2.49	94.23	39.1	2.41	96.87	39.7	2.44	102.77	40.3	2.55
December	90.16	39.2	2.30	95.18	40.5	2.35	101.91	40.6	2.51	95.92	39.8	2.41	98.49	40.2	2.45	106.30	41.2	2.58
1958: January	90.09	39.0	2.31	92.90	39.7	2.34	99.90	39.8	2.51	93.06	39.1	2.38	95.69	38.9	2.46	105.56	40.6	2.60
February	88.39	38.1	2.32	91.26	39.0	2.34	101.09	39.8	2.54	89.77	38.2	2.35	95.20	38.7	2.46	109.06	41.0	2.66
March	88.54	38.0	2.33	89.94	38.6	2.33	103.72	40.2	2.58	90.92	38.2	2.38	95.84	38.8	2.47	113.01	41.7	2.71
Special-industry machinery (except metal working machinery) ⁴			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery			Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery ⁴			
1956: Average	\$89.67	42.7	\$2.10	\$89.45	41.8	\$2.14	\$76.59	41.4	\$1.85	\$97.48	46.2	\$2.11	\$102.70	43.7	\$2.35	\$92.87	42.6	\$2.18
1957: Average	90.47	41.5	2.18	91.02	41.0	2.22	77.74	40.7	1.91	96.78	44.6	2.17	99.66	41.7	2.39	92.89	41.1	2.26
March	90.72	40.2	2.16	91.94	41.6	2.21	77.68	41.1	1.89	100.04	46.1	2.17	101.86	42.8	2.38	93.63	41.8	2.24
April	90.07	41.7	2.16	91.52	41.6	2.20	76.57	40.3	1.90	99.82	46.0	2.17	102.29	42.8	2.39	92.10	41.8	2.23
May	89.42	41.4	2.16	91.49	41.4	2.21	76.76	40.4	1.90	95.03	44.2	2.15	102.05	42.7	2.39	92.51	41.3	2.24
June	89.64	41.5	2.16	91.69	41.3	2.22	77.98	40.8	1.91	94.16	44.0	2.14	97.82	41.1	2.38	92.48	41.1	2.25
July	89.82	41.2	2.18	91.43	41.0	2.23	77.55	40.6	1.91	92.88	43.4	2.14	98.23	41.1	2.39	92.21	40.8	2.28
August	89.38	41.0	2.18	91.17	40.7	2.24	77.16	40.4	1.91	92.02	42.6	2.16	92.27	39.6	2.33	92.62	40.8	2.27
September	90.23	41.2	2.19	92.48	41.1	2.25	76.21	39.9	1.91	94.83	43.5	2.18	97.10	40.8	2.38	94.99	41.3	2.30
October	90.64	41.2	2.20	91.80	40.8	2.25	78.74	40.8	1.93	94.18	43.2	2.18	99.12	41.3	2.40	93.38	40.6	2.30
November	89.28	40.4	2.21	89.78	39.9	2.25	76.81	39.8	1.93	91.98	42.0	2.19	98.81	41.0	2.41	92.23	40.1	2.30
December	90.39	40.9	2.21	91.76	40.6	2.26	78.14	40.7	1.92	96.14	43.5	2.21	98.57	40				

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment			Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens			
1956: Average	\$90.53	42.5	\$2.13	\$97.61	43.0	\$2.27	\$86.53	41.8	\$2.07	\$91.12	41.8	\$2.18	\$95.24	42.9	\$2.22	\$90.92	41.9	\$2.17
1957: Average	90.20	41.0	2.20	98.59	41.6	2.37	87.70	40.6	2.16	90.00	40.0	2.25	94.53	41.1	2.30	94.62	41.5	2.28
March	90.91	41.7	2.18	99.83	42.3	2.36	86.28	40.7	2.12	89.47	40.3	2.22	96.18	42.0	2.29	93.88	42.1	2.23
April	89.19	41.1	2.17	99.36	42.1	2.36	85.05	40.5	2.10	90.54	40.6	2.23	93.98	41.4	2.27	93.41	41.7	2.24
May	91.10	41.6	2.19	97.81	41.8	2.34	86.88	40.6	2.14	89.47	40.3	2.22	93.48	41.0	2.28	92.77	41.6	2.23
June	90.39	40.9	2.21	96.93	41.6	2.33	87.72	40.8	2.15	90.50	40.4	2.24	94.12	41.1	2.29	94.60	41.9	2.26
July	89.54	40.7	2.20	97.70	41.4	2.36	88.04	40.2	2.19	90.85	40.2	2.26	92.92	40.4	2.30	90.74	39.8	2.28
August	88.88	40.4	2.20	99.29	41.2	2.41	86.67	40.5	2.14	90.90	40.4	2.25	93.89	41.0	2.29	94.39	41.4	2.28
September	92.74	41.4	2.24	100.02	41.5	2.41	91.21	40.9	2.23	92.69	40.3	2.30	94.71	41.0	2.31	99.64	42.4	2.35
October	90.72	40.5	2.24	98.64	41.1	2.40	88.44	40.2	2.20	90.46	39.5	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32	98.00	41.7	2.35
November	88.31	39.6	2.23	96.56	40.4	2.39	87.56	39.8	2.20	88.46	38.8	2.28	93.83	40.1	2.34	94.66	40.8	2.32
December	89.82	40.1	2.24	100.12	41.2	2.43	89.79	41.0	2.19	90.23	39.4	2.29	93.60	40.0	2.34	96.82	41.2	2.35
1958: January	87.58	39.1	2.24	95.04	39.6	2.40	86.85	39.3	2.21	89.77	39.2	2.29	92.20	39.4	2.34	93.20	40.0	2.33
February	86.91	38.8	2.24	93.21	39.0	2.39	85.75	38.8	2.21	88.86	38.3	2.32	90.24	38.4	2.35	90.09	39.0	2.31
March	87.14	38.9	2.24	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.24	39.2	2.20	89.78	38.7	2.32	91.26	39.0	2.34	90.55	39.2	2.31
Office and store machines and devices ⁴			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters ⁵			Service-industry and household machines ⁴			Domestic laundry equipment			Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			
1956: Average	\$90.23	41.2	\$2.19	\$96.05	41.4	\$2.32	\$82.20	41.1	\$2.00	\$86.24	40.3	\$2.14	\$89.32	40.6	\$2.20	\$81.34	41.5	\$1.96
1957: Average	90.63	40.1	2.26	98.01	40.5	2.42	76.64	39.3	1.95	87.30	39.5	2.21	90.06	39.5	2.28	82.62	40.7	2.03
March	90.76	40.7	2.23	97.58	41.0	2.38	77.41	39.9	1.94	87.60	40.0	2.19	84.80	38.2	2.22	80.59	40.7	1.98
April	89.47	40.3	2.22	95.34	40.4	2.36	77.61	39.8	1.95	84.15	38.6	2.18	80.74	36.7	2.20	81.76	41.5	1.97
May	88.93	39.7	2.24	96.56	40.4	2.39	75.27	39.0	1.93	84.58	38.8	2.18	86.69	38.7	2.24	81.18	41.0	1.98
June	89.89	39.6	2.27	97.60	40.0	2.44	75.08	38.9	1.93	86.07	39.3	2.19	88.26	39.4	2.24	79.79	39.5	2.02
July	89.78	39.9	2.25	99.14	40.8	2.43	74.31	38.5	1.93	86.51	39.5	2.19	89.60	40.0	2.24	86.52	42.0	2.06
August	89.72	39.7	2.26	97.28	40.2	2.42	75.66	39.0	1.94	87.07	39.4	2.21	87.98	39.1	2.25	83.43	40.5	2.06
September	91.43	40.1	2.28	99.38	40.4	2.46	75.27	38.6	1.95	89.42	40.1	2.23	99.78	42.1	2.37	87.99	41.9	2.10
October	91.54	39.8	2.30	98.95	39.9	2.48	78.01	39.8	1.96	90.12	39.7	2.27	98.65	41.8	2.36	87.57	41.7	2.10
November	92.73	39.8	2.33	100.25	40.1	2.50	78.41	39.6	1.98	87.08	38.7	2.25	87.93	37.9	2.32	86.30	40.9	2.11
December	92.73	39.8	2.33	100.10	40.2	2.49	79.20	39.8	1.99	87.81	39.2	2.24	83.68	36.7	2.28	85.06	40.7	2.09
1958: January	90.40	38.8	2.33	99.20	40.0	2.48	70.56	36.0	1.96	89.50	39.6	2.26	88.78	38.6	2.30	82.59	39.0	2.07
February	91.49	39.1	2.34	101.15	40.3	2.51	67.82	34.6	1.96	86.40	38.4	2.25	89.62	38.3	2.34	79.07	38.2	2.07
March	92.12	39.2	2.35	102.72	40.6	2.53	70.40	36.1	1.95	88.82	39.3	2.26	89.31	39.0	2.29	80.39	38.1	2.11
Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ⁴			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings			Machine shops (job and repair)			
1956: Average	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17	\$86.22	40.1	\$2.15	\$89.66	41.7	\$2.15	\$88.99	41.2	\$2.16	\$89.01	41.4	\$2.15	\$90.31	42.2	\$2.14
1957: Average	89.20	40.0	2.23	87.25	39.3	2.22	91.39	40.8	2.24	91.13	40.5	2.25	89.15	39.8	2.24	92.74	41.4	2.24
March	87.78	39.9	2.20	88.62	40.1	2.21	92.35	41.6	2.22	90.58	40.8	2.22	91.43	41.0	2.23	93.68	42.2	2.22
April	88.80	40.0	2.22	84.26	38.3	2.20	90.83	41.1	2.21	90.32	40.5	2.23	87.34	39.7	2.20	92.60	41.9	2.21
May	89.87	40.3	2.23	84.48	38.4	2.20	90.80	40.9	2.22	89.24	40.2	2.22	88.36	39.8	2.22	92.57	41.7	2.22
June	89.42	40.1	2.23	86.41	39.1	2.21	91.58	40.7	2.25	90.32	40.5	2.23	88.48	39.5	2.24	93.11	41.2	2.26
July	90.27	40.3	2.24	86.24	39.2	2.20	91.13	40.5	2.25	89.20	40.0	2.23	89.55	39.8	2.25	93.07	41.0	2.27
August	90.72	40.5	2.24	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.13	40.5	2.25	89.82	40.1	2.24	88.70	39.6	2.24	92.48	41.1	2.25
September	88.40	40.0	2.21	88.48	39.5	2.24	91.53	40.5	2.26	91.71	40.4	2.27	89.27	39.5	2.26	92.43	40.9	2.26
October	88.09	39.5	2.23	89.93	39.1	2.30	91.88	40.3	2.28	91.54	39.8	2.30	88.76	39.1	2.27	93.30	41.1	2.27
November	93.48	41.0	2.28	86.94	38.3	2.27	91.37	39.9	2.29	92.63	40.1	2.31	87.94	38.4	2.29	92.11	40.4	2.28
December	93.20	40.7	2.29	88.82	39.3	2.26	92.75	40.5	2.29	95.35	41.1	2.32	88.08	38.8	2.27	93.02	40.8	2.28
1958: January	88.88	39.5	2.25	91.60	40.0	2.29	90.52	39.7	2.28	92.57	39.9	2.32	87.62	38.6	2.27	91.03	40.1	2.27
February	89.27	39.5	2.26	87.17	38.4	2.27	90.23	39.4	2.29	90.94	39.2	2.32	87.78	38.5	2.28	90.74	39.8	2.28
March	89.72	39.7	2.26	90.08	39.6	2.29	90.46	39.5	2.29	90.55	39.2	2.31	88.17	38.5	2.29	91.20	40.0	2.28
Electrical machinery																		
Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ⁴			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			
1956: Average	\$80.78	40.8	\$1.98	\$87.15	41.5	\$2.10	\$76.11	40.7	\$1.87	\$84.46	41.2	\$2.05	\$80.16	40.9	\$1.96	\$90.86	41.3	\$2.20
1957: Average	82.80	40.0	2.07	88.70	40.5	2.19	76.82	39.6	1.94	84.38	39.8	2.12	81.61	40.2	2.03	84.19	40.6	2.32
March	83.43	40.5	2.06	88.75	40.9	2.17	77.39	40.1	1.93	85.88	40.7	2.11	81.00	40.1	2.02	92.39	40.7	2.27
April	83.02	40.3	2.06	87.89	40.5	2.17	76.24	39.5	1.93	85.26	40.6	2.10	81.20	40.0	2.03	90.85	40.2	2.26
May	82.21	40.1	2.05	87.67	40.4	2.17	76.43	39.6	1.93	84.40	40.0	2.11	81.20	40.2	2.02	91.25	40.2	2.27
June	83.02	40.3	2.06	89.13	40.7	2.19	77.41	39.9	1.94	84.23	40.3	2.09	83.03	40.9	2.03	93.79	40.6	2.31
July	81.39	39.7	2.05	88.91	40.6	2.19	77.03	39.3	1.96	84.77	39.8	2.13	81.81	40.3	2.03	94.48	40.9	2.31
August	82.81	40.2	2.06	89.32	40.6	2.20	75.46	39.1	1.93	85.20	40.0	2.13	81.80	40.1	2.04	95.76	41.1	2.33
September	83.21	40.2	2.07	90.13	40.6	2.22	76.83	39.4	1.95	84.35	39.6	2.13	82.61	40.1	2.06	96.29	40.8	2.26
October	81.95	39.4	2.08	89.20	40.0	2.23	76.44	38.8	1.97	82.68	38.1	2.17	82.00	40.0	2.05	97.03	40.6	2.39
November	82.95	39.5	2.10	90.00	40.0	2.25	78.21	39.3	1.99	84.71	39.4	2.15	83.02	40.3	2.06	96.56	40.4	2.39
December	83.35	39.5	2.11	90.45	40.2	2.25	78.21	39.3	1.99	82.47	38.9	2.12	81.58	39.6	2.06	96.63	40.6	

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable			Electrical equipment for vehicles		
1956: Average	\$92.62	42.1	\$2.20	\$90.30	42.0	\$2.15	\$101.20	44.0	\$2.30	\$80.60	39.9	\$2.02	\$84.32	42.8	\$1.97	\$84.42	40.2	\$2.10
1957: Average	93.15	40.5	2.30	92.48	41.1	2.25	96.74	41.7	2.32	83.10	39.2	2.12	85.08	41.5	2.05	86.07	39.3	2.19
March	95.17	41.2	2.31	92.13	41.5	2.22	101.38	43.7	2.32	82.92	39.3	2.11	85.48	41.9	2.04	84.10	39.3	2.14
April	93.89	41.0	2.29	92.13	41.5	2.22	97.44	42.0	2.32	82.60	39.1	2.11	85.46	42.1	2.03	83.55	39.0	2.15
May	91.94	40.5	2.27	92.10	41.3	2.23	98.18	42.5	2.31	81.83	38.6	2.12	86.50	42.4	2.04	83.03	38.8	2.14
June	92.80	40.7	2.28	93.15	41.4	2.25	99.53	42.9	2.32	82.43	38.7	2.13	86.09	42.2	2.04	85.58	38.9	2.20
July	94.07	40.9	2.30	92.70	41.2	2.25	91.71	39.7	2.31	82.08	38.9	2.11	84.67	41.3	2.05	85.58	38.9	2.20
August	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.11	41.2	2.26	99.12	42.0	2.36	82.47	38.9	2.12	85.49	41.3	2.07	86.46	39.3	2.20
September	92.92	40.4	2.30	94.89	41.4	2.28	95.91	41.7	2.30	83.10	39.2	2.12	86.31	42.1	2.05	87.91	39.6	2.22
October	91.25	39.5	2.31	92.62	40.4	2.29	94.37	40.5	2.33	83.74	39.5	2.12	84.26	41.1	2.05	86.58	39.0	2.22
November	92.34	39.8	2.32	93.03	40.1	2.32	92.73	39.8	2.33	83.92	39.4	2.13	84.04	40.6	2.07	86.52	38.8	2.23
December	92.50	39.7	2.33	96.35	41.0	2.35	92.17	39.9	2.31	84.63	39.0	2.17	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.52	38.8	2.23
1958: January	90.46	39.5	2.29	92.73	39.8	2.33	91.71	39.7	2.31	85.60	38.0	2.20	81.80	39.9	2.05	86.02	38.4	2.24
February	91.87	39.6	2.32	91.94	39.8	2.31	88.01	38.1	2.31	84.42	38.2	2.21	81.60	40.0	2.04	85.50	38.0	2.25
March	92.97	39.9	2.33	92.50	39.7	2.33	86.48	37.6	2.30	83.44	38.1	2.19	82.21	40.3	2.04	86.41	37.9	2.28
	Electric lamps			Communication equipment ⁴			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Miscellaneous electrical products ⁴		
1956: Average	\$75.07	40.8	\$1.84	\$75.95	40.4	\$1.88	\$72.98	40.1	\$1.82	\$67.25	39.1	\$1.72	\$95.24	42.9	\$2.22	\$78.34	40.8	\$1.92
1957: Average	76.81	39.8	1.93	78.41	39.8	1.97	75.83	39.7	1.91	70.41	38.9	1.81	94.16	41.3	2.28	81.61	40.4	2.02
March	77.36	40.5	1.91	79.59	40.4	1.97	76.80	40.0	1.92	69.95	39.3	1.78	98.67	42.9	2.30	81.00	40.6	2.06
April	76.19	40.1	1.90	79.19	40.2	1.97	76.61	39.9	1.92	69.63	38.9	1.79	97.75	42.5	2.30	80.79	40.6	1.99
May	74.86	39.4	1.90	79.00	40.1	1.97	76.21	39.9	1.91	69.84	38.8	1.80	95.49	41.7	2.29	80.20	40.3	1.99
June	75.65	39.4	1.92	79.59	40.4	1.97	76.97	40.3	1.91	71.89	39.5	1.82	94.81	41.4	2.29	80.80	40.4	2.00
July	74.48	39.2	1.90	75.85	39.1	1.94	75.24	39.6	1.90	67.86	37.7	1.80	85.91	38.7	2.22	80.60	40.3	2.00
August	75.84	39.5	1.92	78.00	40.0	1.95	76.00	40.0	1.90	72.98	40.1	1.82	91.03	40.1	2.27	82.21	40.7	2.02
September	78.20	39.9	1.96	78.40	40.0	1.96	76.02	39.8	1.91	74.59	40.1	1.86	91.76	40.6	2.26	83.23	40.8	2.04
October	78.41	39.6	1.98	76.44	39.0	1.96	74.30	38.9	1.91	71.80	38.6	1.86	90.12	39.7	2.27	83.22	40.4	2.06
November	79.00	39.5	2.00	77.22	39.0	1.98	75.08	38.9	1.93	69.93	37.8	1.85	93.38	40.6	2.30	82.82	40.4	2.05
December	77.21	38.8	1.99	78.40	39.2	2.00	76.64	39.1	1.96	71.24	38.3	1.86	92.75	40.5	2.29	82.80	40.0	2.07
1958: January	78.59	39.1	2.01	79.15	38.8	2.04	77.40	38.7	2.00	71.61	38.5	1.86	92.27	39.6	2.33	82.59	39.9	2.07
February	77.60	38.8	2.00	79.95	39.0	2.05	78.98	39.1	2.02	71.43	38.2	1.87	92.04	39.5	2.33	81.95	39.4	2.08
March	77.39	38.5	2.01	80.16	39.1	2.05	79.39	39.3	2.02	71.06	38.0	1.87	91.80	39.4	2.33	82.76	39.6	2.09
	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Motor vehicles and equipment ^{4*}			Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories		
1956: Average	\$87.12	40.9	\$2.13	\$64.48	39.8	\$1.62	\$87.53	40.9	\$2.14	\$94.71	41.0	\$2.31	\$94.71	40.3	\$2.35	\$96.15	40.4	\$2.38
1957: Average	90.27	40.3	2.24	68.23	39.9	1.71	89.20	40.0	2.23	98.01	40.5	2.42	99.54	40.3	2.47	101.00	40.4	2.50
March	88.44	40.2	2.20	68.34	40.2	1.70	89.10	40.5	2.20	97.82	41.1	2.38	97.12	40.3	2.41	98.17	40.4	2.43
April	86.94	39.7	2.19	70.18	40.8	1.72	88.00	40.0	2.20	96.22	40.6	2.37	94.17	39.4	2.39	95.11	39.3	2.42
May	86.94	39.7	2.19	70.11	41.0	1.71	88.26	40.3	2.19	94.56	39.9	2.37	93.84	39.1	2.40	95.01	39.1	2.43
June	89.42	40.1	2.23	67.43	39.9	1.69	89.06	40.3	2.21	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.42	39.6	2.46	98.60	39.6	2.49
July	87.86	39.4	2.23	66.59	39.4	1.69	92.48	41.1	2.25	95.20	39.5	2.41	94.71	38.5	2.46	96.00	38.4	2.50
August	92.25	41.0	2.25	67.66	39.8	1.70	90.65	40.3	2.25	97.69	40.2	2.43	98.80	40.0	2.47	100.15	39.9	2.51
September	93.94	41.2	2.28	67.49	39.7	1.70	89.60	40.0	2.24	97.66	39.7	2.46	99.43	39.3	2.53	100.74	39.2	2.57
October	94.35	41.2	2.29	67.82	39.2	1.73	90.97	39.9	2.28	97.57	39.5	2.47	99.31	39.1	2.54	100.49	39.1	2.57
November	91.03	40.1	2.27	67.64	39.1	1.73	92.11	40.4	2.28	101.75	40.7	2.50	108.62	42.1	2.58	110.66	42.4	2.61
December	89.44	39.4	2.27	68.63	39.9	1.72	91.76	40.6	2.26	99.70	40.2	2.48	100.90	40.2	2.51	102.11	40.2	2.54
1958: January	88.53	39.0	2.27	69.03	39.9	1.73	91.71	40.4	2.27	95.45	38.8	2.46	92.50	37.3	2.48	93.37	37.2	2.51
February	87.48	38.2	2.29	69.83	39.9	1.75	90.57	39.9	2.27	95.20	38.7	2.46	92.38	37.4	2.47	93.25	37.3	2.50
March	89.86	39.9	2.31	69.48	39.7	1.75	91.60	40.0	2.29	97.96	39.5	2.48	96.00	38.4	2.50	97.28	38.3	2.54
	Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ⁴			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts		
1956: Average	\$81.41	40.3	\$2.02	\$82.80	40.0	\$2.07	\$95.99	42.1	\$2.28	\$94.89	41.8	\$2.27	\$96.67	42.4	\$2.28	\$86.93	42.7	\$2.27
1957: Average	84.35	39.6	2.13	80.75	39.2	2.06	97.00	41.1	2.36	95.65	40.7	2.35	98.47	41.2	2.39	98.23	41.8	2.35
March	85.01	40.1	2.12	79.75	38.9	2.05	99.17	42.2	2.35	98.05	41.9	2.34	101.20	42.7	2.37	97.16	41.7	2.33
April	85.86	40.5	2.12	80.94	39.1	2.07	99.12	42.0	2.36	97.76	41.6	2.35	100.25	42.3	2.37	102.58	43.1	2.38
May	83.37	39.7	2.10	79.93	38.8	2.06	94.60	40.6	2.33	92.80	40.0	2.32	95.06	40.8	2.33	97.76	41.6	2.35
June	83.35	39.5	2.11	83.01	40.1	2.07	95.00	40.6	2.34	92.97	39.9	2.33	96.76	41.0	2.36	96.12	40.9	2.35
July	84.80	40.0	2.12	80.32	38.8	2.07	94.94	40.4	2.35	93.13	39.8	2.34	96.29	40.8	2.36	95.12	40.8	2.35
August	87.26	40.4	2.16	85.42	40.8	2.07	96.15	40.4	2.38	95.04	40.1	2.37	96.16	39.9	2.41	98.29	41.3	2.38
September	85.79	39.9	2.15	85.28	41.0	2.08	95.68	40.2	2.38	94.80	40.0	2.37	95.11	39.3	2.42	97.23	41.2	2.36
October	82.94	38.4	2.16	85.68	40.8	2.10	95.84	40.1	2.39	95.20	40.0	2.38	96.78	39.5	2.45	98.77	41.5	2.38
November	83.81	38.8	2.16	76.47	37.3	2.05	96.40	40.0	2.41	95.52	39.8	2.40	97.17	39.5	2.46	98.77	41.5	2.38
December	86.33	39.6	2.18	81.09	38.8	2.09	99.06	40.6	2.44	97.53	40.3	2.42	100.65	40.1	2.51	101.76	42.4	2.40

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
	Manufacturing—Continued																				
Transportation equipment—Continued																					
	Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ⁴			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment ⁴			Locomotives and parts					
1956: Average.....	\$98.24	42.9	\$2.29	\$89.10	39.6	\$2.25	\$92.27	39.6	\$2.33	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83	\$94.56	39.9	\$2.37	\$99.17	42.2	\$2.35			
1957: Average.....	99.54	42.0	2.37	94.80	39.5	2.40	97.17	39.5	2.46	77.01	39.9	1.93	101.30	40.2	2.52	102.25	40.9	2.50			
March.....	101.05	43.0	2.35	94.80	40.0	2.37	97.76	39.9	2.45	76.14	40.5	1.88	100.28	40.6	2.47	101.02	41.4	2.44			
April.....	101.24	42.9	2.36	94.87	40.2	2.38	97.60	40.0	2.44	77.93	40.8	1.91	100.44	40.5	2.48	102.45	42.0	2.44			
May.....	99.17	42.2	2.35	96.32	40.3	2.39	98.65	40.1	2.46	80.03	41.9	1.91	98.55	39.9	2.47	97.28	40.2	2.42			
June.....	100.06	42.4	2.36	96.15	40.4	2.38	98.98	40.4	2.45	78.72	41.0	1.92	99.10	39.8	2.49	102.47	40.5	2.53			
July.....	99.30	41.9	2.37	97.20	40.5	2.40	99.23	40.5	2.45	79.59	40.4	1.97	100.80	40.0	2.52	102.56	40.7	2.52			
August.....	99.07	41.8	2.37	97.28	40.2	2.42	99.29	40.2	2.47	77.82	39.5	1.97	99.79	39.6	2.52	103.22	40.8	2.53			
September.....	99.84	41.6	2.40	95.53	39.4	2.45	98.50	39.4	2.50	77.82	39.5	1.97	103.86	40.1	2.59	107.38	41.3	2.60			
October.....	97.75	40.9	2.39	95.55	39.0	2.45	97.50	39.0	2.50	77.41	38.9	1.99	99.46	38.7	2.57	102.94	39.9	2.58			
November.....	98.09	40.7	2.41	90.15	37.1	2.43	91.88	36.9	2.49	75.25	38.2	1.97	102.56	39.6	2.59	100.73	39.5	2.55			
December.....	100.67	41.6	2.42	94.77	39.0	2.43	97.11	39.0	2.49	77.22	39.2	1.97	104.67	39.8	2.63	103.48	39.8	2.60			
1958: January.....	100.43	41.5	2.42	93.90	38.8	2.42	96.61	38.8	2.49	76.83	39.2	1.96	102.18	39.3	2.60	100.10	39.1	2.56			
February.....	99.63	41.0	2.43	91.99	37.7	2.44	94.38	37.6	2.51	74.50	38.4	1.94	100.10	38.5	2.60	98.81	38.3	2.58			
March.....	100.53	41.2	2.44	96.53	39.4	2.45	99.04	39.3	2.52	79.19	40.2	1.97	102.70	38.9	2.64	102.96	39.6	2.60			
Transportation equipment—Continued																					
	Railroad and street cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses					
1956: Average.....	\$91.96	38.8	\$2.37	\$77.59	40.2	\$1.93	\$82.01	40.8	\$2.01	\$94.95	42.2	\$2.25	\$83.64	41.0	\$2.04	\$83.03	40.5	\$2.05			
1957: Average.....	100.95	39.9	2.53	79.79	39.5	2.02	85.24	40.4	2.11	97.17	41.0	2.37	86.48	40.6	2.13	85.63	40.2	2.13			
March.....	99.94	40.3	2.48	79.99	40.4	1.98	85.47	40.7	2.10	98.65	41.8	2.36	86.92	41.0	2.12	85.24	40.4	2.11			
April.....	99.60	40.0	2.49	79.40	40.1	1.98	85.26	40.6	2.10	97.34	41.6	2.34	87.54	41.1	2.13	85.05	40.5	2.10			
May.....	99.10	39.8	2.49	81.20	40.4	2.01	84.42	40.2	2.10	93.03	40.1	2.32	86.69	40.7	2.13	85.41	40.1	2.13			
June.....	97.96	39.5	2.48	81.40	40.1	2.03	85.46	40.5	2.11	96.05	40.7	2.36	86.69	40.7	2.13	85.84	40.3	2.12			
July.....	100.30	39.8	2.52	79.37	39.1	2.03	84.61	40.1	2.11	95.04	40.1	2.37	85.01	40.1	2.12	85.84	40.3	2.12			
August.....	99.29	39.4	2.52	82.21	40.1	2.05	84.00	40.0	2.10	94.09	39.7	2.37	85.65	40.4	2.12	84.38	39.8	2.12			
September.....	102.56	39.6	2.59	82.82	40.6	2.04	86.46	40.4	2.14	96.72	40.3	2.40	86.86	40.4	2.15	86.24	40.3	2.14			
October.....	98.43	38.3	2.57	81.18	39.6	2.05	83.39	39.9	2.14	95.68	39.7	2.41	86.65	40.3	2.15	86.00	40.0	2.15			
November.....	103.36	39.6	2.61	77.29	37.7	2.05	85.60	40.0	2.14	98.25	40.6	2.42	86.00	40.0	2.15	85.63	40.2	2.13			
December.....	105.07	39.8	2.64	77.46	37.6	2.06	85.57	39.8	2.15	100.28	41.1	2.44	85.57	39.8	2.15	84.77	39.8	2.13			
1958: January.....	102.97	39.3	2.62	81.12	39.0	2.08	85.54	39.6	2.16	100.45	41.0	2.45	84.93	39.5	2.15	82.86	38.9	2.13			
February.....	100.75	38.6	2.61	82.56	39.5	2.09	84.89	39.3	2.16	96.56	39.9	2.42	84.50	39.3	2.15	82.82	38.7	2.14			
March.....	102.94	38.7	2.66	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.72	39.5	2.17	99.29	40.2	2.47	85.10	39.4	2.16	84.74	39.6	2.14			
Instruments and related products—Continued																					
	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments						Ophthalmic goods [†]			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ⁴		
1956: Average.....	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$64.48	40.3	\$1.60	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$70.77	39.1	\$1.81	\$70.53	40.3	\$1.75	\$74.23	41.7	\$1.78			
1957: Average.....	74.37	40.2	1.85	67.09	39.7	1.69	95.00	40.6	2.34	72.34	39.1	1.85	72.40	40.0	1.81	75.26	40.9	1.84			
March.....	73.71	40.5	1.82	67.77	40.1	1.69	93.84	40.8	2.30	72.34	39.1	1.85	73.49	40.6	1.81	75.07	40.8	1.84			
April.....	73.38	40.1	1.83	67.54	40.2	1.68	93.84	40.8	2.30	70.10	38.1	1.84	72.22	39.9	1.81	73.93	40.4	1.83			
May.....	74.15	40.3	1.84	67.77	40.1	1.69	94.02	40.7	2.31	71.23	38.5	1.85	72.04	39.8	1.81	73.20	40.0	1.83			
June.....	75.30	40.7	1.85	67.54	40.2	1.68	94.71	41.0	2.31	72.15	39.0	1.85	71.82	39.9	1.80	74.34	40.4	1.84			
July.....	74.00	40.0	1.85	67.83	39.9	1.70	94.02	40.7	2.31	69.66	38.7	1.80	71.50	39.5	1.81	72.22	39.9	1.81			
August.....	74.59	40.1	1.86	68.40	40.0	1.71	92.75	40.5	2.29	71.97	38.9	1.85	72.00	40.0	1.80	75.67	40.9	1.85			
September.....	75.92	40.6	1.87	69.08	40.4	1.71	97.20	40.5	2.40	75.36	40.3	1.87	72.94	40.3	1.81	78.12	42.0	1.85			
October.....	76.17	40.3	1.89	67.49	39.7	1.70	95.76	39.9	2.40	73.10	39.3	1.86	72.40	40.0	1.81	76.41	41.3	1.85			
November.....	75.05	39.5	1.90	65.63	39.3	1.67	97.20	40.5	2.40	73.66	39.6	1.86	72.25	39.7	1.82	76.26	41.0	1.86			
December.....	75.81	39.9	1.90	64.30	37.6	1.71	96.96	40.4	2.40	72.18	38.6	1.87	72.65	39.7	1.83	76.82	41.3	1.86			
1958: January.....	75.43	39.7	1.90	69.16	38.0	1.82	96.08	40.2	2.39	70.87	38.1	1.86	72.71	39.3	1.85	73.05	39.7	1.84			
February.....	74.28	39.3	1.89	69.91	38.2	1.83	96.00	40.0	2.40	72.00	38.5	1.87	72.15	39.0	1.85	73.45	39.7	1.85			
March.....	74.48	39.2	1.90	70.47	38.3	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41	72.76	38.7	1.88	72.52	39.2	1.85	73.45	39.7	1.85			
	Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods ^{4,5}			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods ⁵					
1956: Average.....	\$69.06	41.6	\$1.66	\$83.38	41.9	\$1.99	\$80.54	41.3	\$1.95	\$62.56	39.1	\$1.60	\$61.85	\$1.59	\$63.99	39.5	\$1.62				
1957: Average.....	70.24	40.6	1.73	84.87	41.4	2.05	82.02	40.3	2.05	65.52	39.0	1.68	63.63	38.8	1.64	69.52	39.5	1.76			
March.....	68.80	40.0	1.72	86.72	42.3	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03	66.92	39.6	1.69	64.29	39.2	1.64	71.33	40.3	1.77			
April.....	68.68	39.7	1.73	84.23	41.7	2.02	83.44	40.7	2.05	66.59	39.4	1.69	63.80	38.9	1.64	70.98	40.1	1.77			
May.....	69.60	40.0	1.74	80.20	40.1	2.00	82.42	40.4	2.04	65.74	38.9	1.69	63.69	38.6	1.65	69.17	39.3	1.76			
June.....	70.88	40.5	1.75	80.20	40.1	2.00	82.00	40.0	2.05	64.96	38.9	1.67	62.53	38.6	1.62	69.84	39.4	1.76			
July.....	67.49	39.7	1.75	81.20	40.4	2.01	73.53	38.4	2.02	63.58	38.3	1.66	61.50	38.2	1.61	67.94	38.6	1.76			
August.....	70.47	40.5	1.74	85.90	41.7	2.06	81.80	40.1	2.04	65.85	39.2	1.68	64.62	39.4	1.64	68.11	38.7	1.76			
September.....	72.38	41.6	1.74	89.67	42.7	2.10	84.87	41.0	2.07	65.97	39.5	1.67	64.55	39.6	1.63	68.78	39.3	1.75			
October.....	70.99	40.8	1.74	88.41	42.3	2.09	85.70	41.2	2.08	66.90	39.7	1.66	64.31	39.7	1.62	69.65	39.8	1.75			
November.....	71.28	40.5	1.76	86.94	42.0	2.07	84.87	41.0	2.07	65.25	39.2	1.69	65.01	39.4	1.65	68.29	38.8	1.76			

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
	Manufacturing-Continued									Transportation and public utilities											
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries-Continued									Transportation and public utilities											
	Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads ⁶			Local railways and buslines					
1956: Average	\$66.58	41.1	\$1.62	\$62.49	39.3	\$1.59	\$75.35	41.4	\$1.82	\$74.37	40.2	\$1.85	\$88.40	41.7	\$2.12	\$84.48	43.1	\$1.96			
1957: Average	67.64	40.5	1.67	65.24	39.3	1.66	78.31	41.0	1.91	74.82	39.8	1.88	94.47	41.8	2.26	88.56	43.2	2.05			
March	67.49	40.9	1.65	65.67	39.8	1.65	79.65	41.7	1.91	76.14	40.5	1.88	89.98	40.9	2.20	86.66	42.9	2.02			
April	67.23	40.5	1.66	64.19	38.9	1.65	76.92	40.7	1.89	74.82	39.8	1.85	92.82	42.0	2.21	87.29	43.0	2.03			
May	68.88	41.0	1.68	64.57	38.9	1.66	76.36	40.4	1.89	75.01	39.9	1.88	94.55	42.4	2.23	88.71	43.7	2.04			
June	68.64	41.1	1.67	63.41	38.9	1.63	78.12	40.9	1.91	75.39	40.1	1.88	93.07	41.0	2.27	89.06	44.1	2.04			
July	65.86	39.2	1.68	64.35	39.0	1.65	80.10	41.5	1.93	75.05	39.5	1.90	95.63	42.5	2.25	90.02	43.7	2.06			
August	66.50	40.3	1.65	64.12	39.1	1.64	78.47	41.3	1.90	74.82	39.8	1.88	95.60	42.3	2.26	89.40	43.4	2.07			
September	66.80	40.0	1.67	66.17	40.1	1.65	79.10	41.2	1.92	74.82	39.8	1.88	93.71	41.1	2.26	90.05	43.5	2.07			
October	67.09	39.7	1.69	66.76	39.5	1.69	78.53	40.9	1.92	73.30	39.2	1.87	94.95	42.2	2.25	89.01	43.0	2.07			
November	69.19	40.7	1.70	67.42	39.2	1.72	76.97	40.3	1.91	73.12	39.1	1.87	98.16	40.9	2.40	88.80	42.9	2.07			
December	66.08	39.1	1.69	64.57	38.9	1.66	78.74	40.8	1.93	74.86	39.4	1.90	97.92	40.8	2.40	89.65	43.1	2.08			
1958: January	67.43	39.9	1.69	63.74	38.4	1.66	76.80	40.0	1.92	76.83	39.4	1.95	99.01	41.6	2.38	88.61	42.6	2.08			
February	66.25	39.2	1.69	63.14	38.5	1.64	75.65	39.4	1.92	75.85	39.1	1.94	101.26	41.5	2.44	88.83	42.5	2.09			
March	68.06	39.8	1.71	63.36	38.4	1.65	75.65	39.4	1.92	76.04	39.4	1.93				89.03	42.6	2.09			
Transportation and public utilities-Continued																					
	Communication									Other public utilities											
	Telephone ⁷			Switchboard operating employees			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ⁸			Telegraph			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities					
1956: Average	\$73.47	39.5	\$1.86	\$60.70	37.7	\$1.61	\$101.36	43.5	\$2.33	\$82.74	42.0	\$1.97	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$93.38	41.5	\$2.25			
1957: Average	76.05	39.2	1.94	63.21	37.4	1.69	102.48	42.7	2.40	87.36	41.8	2.09	95.53	41.0	2.33	97.06	41.3	2.20			
March	74.30	38.7	1.92	60.62	36.3	1.67	99.88	42.5	2.35	87.57	41.9	2.09	93.02	40.8	2.28	94.76	41.2	2.20			
April	74.69	38.7	1.93	60.45	36.2	1.67	101.91	43.0	2.37	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.07	40.9	2.30	95.82	41.3	2.22			
May	75.66	39.0	1.94	63.27	37.0	1.71	101.63	42.7	2.38	89.25	42.5	2.10	93.61	40.7	2.30	95.76	41.1	2.33			
June	76.44	39.2	1.95	63.21	37.4	1.69	103.20	43.0	2.40	88.62	42.2	2.10	95.30	40.9	2.33	98.59	41.6	2.37			
July	76.63	39.5	1.94	64.05	37.9	1.69	103.63	43.0	2.41	88.62	42.2	2.10	96.41	41.2	2.34	98.41	41.7	2.36			
August	75.47	38.9	1.94	62.50	37.2	1.68	101.76	42.4	2.40	87.99	41.9	2.10	95.94	41.0	2.34	97.88	41.3	2.37			
September	75.66	38.8	1.95	62.87	37.2	1.69	101.40	41.9	2.42	87.99	41.9	2.10	96.93	40.9	2.37	97.47	41.2	2.39			
October	77.22	39.2	1.97	63.41	37.3	1.70	104.00	42.8	2.43	87.15	41.5	2.10	97.58	41.0	2.38	98.64	41.1	2.40			
November	79.20	40.0	1.98	66.86	39.1	1.71	104.92	43.0	2.44	85.69	41.0	2.09	97.99	41.0	2.39	99.29	41.2	2.41			
December	77.59	38.6	2.01	62.11	35.9	1.73	105.22	42.6	2.47	85.89	40.9	2.10	98.88	41.2	2.40	99.95	41.3	2.42			
1958: January	76.38	38.0	2.01	61.07	35.3	1.73	102.09	41.5	2.46	85.90	41.1	2.09	97.75	40.9	2.39	98.98	40.9	2.42			
February	76.78	38.2	2.01	63.16	36.3	1.74	101.76	41.2	2.47	86.10	41.0	2.10	98.81	41.0	2.41	99.14	40.8	2.43			
March	76.36	37.8	2.02	61.25	35.2	1.74	102.42	41.3	2.48	86.52	41.2	2.10	98.25	4.06	2.42	100.45	41.0	2.43			
Transportation and public utilities-Con.																					
	Other public utilities-Continued									Wholesale and retail trade											
	Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			Retail trade			Department stores and general mail-order houses					
1956: Average	\$86.30	40.9	\$2.11	\$92.89	41.1	\$2.26	\$31.20	40.4	\$2.01	\$60.60	38.6	\$1.67	\$43.40	35.0	\$1.24	\$48.77	35.6	\$1.37			
1957: Average	90.76	40.7	2.23	97.10	40.8	2.38	84.42	40.2	2.10	62.87	38.1	1.65	44.85	34.5	1.30	50.75	35.0	1.45			
March	86.83	40.2	2.16	95.41	40.6	2.35	83.01	40.1	2.07	61.56	38.0	1.62	43.65	34.1	1.28	48.99	34.5	1.42			
April	87.23	40.2	2.17	96.52	40.9	2.36	82.80	40.0	2.07	61.56	38.0	1.62	44.38	34.4	1.29	49.76	34.8	1.43			
May	88.04	40.2	2.19	95.18	40.5	2.35	83.81	40.1	2.09	62.32	38.0	1.64	44.54	34.0	1.31	50.32	34.7	1.45			
June	89.42	40.1	2.23	96.05	40.7	2.36	84.82	40.2	2.11	63.41	38.2	1.66	45.75	34.4	1.33	51.30	34.9	1.47			
July	90.72	40.5	2.24	97.58	41.0	2.38	85.65	40.4	2.12	64.46	38.6	1.67	45.67	34.6	1.32	51.01	34.7	1.47			
August	90.09	40.4	2.23	97.99	41.0	2.39	85.24	40.4	2.11	64.63	38.7	1.67	45.72	34.9	1.31	50.95	34.9	1.46			
September	91.76	40.6	2.26	98.98	40.9	2.42	86.05	40.4	2.13	64.01	38.1	1.68	44.80	34.2	1.31	50.66	34.7	1.46			
October	93.07	41.0	2.27	99.80	40.9	2.44	85.63	40.2	2.13	62.79	37.6	1.67	44.48	33.7	1.32	49.93	34.2	1.46			
November	93.25	40.9	2.28	99.80	40.9	2.44	85.60	40.0	2.14	62.25	37.5	1.66	44.15	33.7	1.31	49.39	34.3	1.44			
December	94.58	41.3	2.29	100.86	41.0	2.46	86.46	40.4	2.14	62.43	38.3	1.63	46.08	36.0	1.28	52.54	37.0	1.42			
1958: January	92.80	40.7	2.28	100.21	40.9	2.45	85.41	40.1	2.13	63.88	37.8	1.69	45.77	33.9	1.35	50.57	34.4	1.47			
February	96.05	41.4	2.32	100.86	41.0	2.46	85.79	39.9	2.15	63.50	37.8	1.68	45.35	34.1	1.33	50.52	34.6	1.46			
March	93.15	40.5	2.30	98.65	40.1	2.46	85.57	39.8	2.15	63.13	37.8	1.67	45.62	34.3	1.33	51.10	35.0	1.46			
Wholesale and retail trade-Continued																					
	Retail trade-Continued									Avg. wkly. earnings											
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade			Banks and trust companies			Securities dealers and exchanges			Insurance carriers		
										Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1956: Average	\$63.38	37.5	\$1.69	\$81.28	43.7	\$1.86	\$47.54	34.7	\$1.37	\$69.30	42.0	\$1.65	\$72.68	42.5	\$1.71	\$61.97	\$97.56	\$77.50			
1957: Average	64.96	36.7	1.77	83.66	43.8	1.91	49.27	34.7	1.42	71.06	41.8	1.70	74.62	42.1	1.77	64.27	98.67	80.69			
March	63.68	36.6	1.74	82.78	43.8	1.89	47.75	34.6	1.38	69.81	41.8	1.67	72.73	41.8	1.74	63.89	96.38	80.03			
April	63.86	36.7	1.74	83.22	43.8	1.90	47.74	34.1	1.40	69.81	41.8	1.67	73.85	42.2	1.75	63.78	97.45	80.32			
May	64.59	36.7	1.76	84.48	44.0	1.92	48.56	34.2	1.42	71.06	41.8	1.70	75.23	42.5	1.77	63.67	101.21	80.47			
June	65.67	37.1	1.77	85.17	43.9	1.94	50.05	35.0	1.43	71.65	41.9	1.71	75.65	42.5	1.78	63.80	100.13	80.95			
July	67.46	37.9	1.78	84.73	43.9	1.93	50.77	35.5	1.43	71.14	41.6	1.71	76.01	42.7	1.78	64.52	101.44	81.33			
August	67.11	37.7	1.78	84.73	43.9	1.93	49.77	35.3	1.41	72.41	42.1	1.72	76.01	42.7	1.78	64.31	96.84	81.43			
September	66.06	36.7	1.80	84.10	43.8	1.92	49.82	34.6	1.44	71.90	41.8	1.72	76.32	42.4	1.80	64.48	95.44	81.13			
October	65.34	36.1	1.81	82.84	43.6	1.90	49.30														

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
	Service and miscellaneous									
	Hotels, year-round ¹⁰			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution ⁹
				Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
1956: Average.....	\$42.13	40.9	\$1.03	\$42.32	40.3	\$1.05	\$49.77	39.5	\$1.26	\$91.75
1957: Average.....	43.52	40.3	1.08	43.38	39.8	1.09	50.44	38.8	1.30	99.93
March.....	42.63	40.6	1.05	42.69	39.9	1.07	49.54	38.7	1.28	99.13
April.....	42.21	40.2	1.05	43.20	40.0	1.08	52.26	40.2	1.30	94.09
May.....	43.23	40.4	1.07	43.93	40.3	1.09	52.79	40.3	1.31	97.61
June.....	43.42	40.2	1.08	44.04	40.4	1.09	52.40	40.0	1.31	101.03
July.....	43.93	40.3	1.09	43.38	39.8	1.09	49.91	38.1	1.31	100.30
August.....	44.25	40.6	1.09	43.34	39.4	1.10	48.88	37.6	1.30	100.79
September.....	44.11	40.1	1.10	43.96	39.6	1.11	51.35	39.2	1.31	98.48
October.....	44.00	40.0	1.10	43.73	39.4	1.11	51.35	38.9	1.32	102.94
November.....	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.29	39.0	1.11	49.78	38.0	1.31	100.71
December.....	44.69	39.9	1.12	43.85	39.5	1.11	50.30	38.4	1.31	103.52
1958: January.....	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.27	37.9	1.30	97.37
February.....	44.58	39.8	1.12	43.23	38.6	1.12	47.09	36.5	1.29	98.76
March.....	44.18	39.8	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.65	37.9	1.31	99.12

¹ For coverage of these series, see footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation.

² For definition, see footnote 3, table A-2.

³ For definition, see footnote 4, table A-2.

⁴ Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

⁵ Data beginning with January 1957 are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

⁶ Figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. In 1957, such employees made up 39 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1957, such employees made up 29 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁹ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

¹⁰ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

¹¹ Formerly titled "Automobiles." Data not affected.

¹² Ophthalmic goods—New series beginning with January 1958; not comparable with previously published data. Comparable data for the earlier series for January 1958 are \$65.36 and \$1.72. Weekly hours remain comparable.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I railroads (see footnote 6).

TABLE C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings ¹				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings ¹			
	Current	1947-49 ²	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents			Current	1947-49 ²	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
			Current	1947-49 ²	Current	1947-49 ²				Current	1947-49 ²	Current	1947-49 ²
1930: Average	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.58	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1957: March	\$32.21	\$69.14	\$27.42	\$56.70	\$74.82	\$82.93
1940: Average	25.20	42.07	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	April	81.59	68.39	66.93	56.10	74.31	62.29
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	May	81.78	68.38	67.08	56.09	74.47	62.27
1942: Average	36.65	52.58	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	June	82.80	68.89	67.90	56.49	75.31	62.65
1943: Average	43.14	58.30	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	July	82.18	68.03	67.40	55.79	74.80	61.91
1944: Average	46.08	61.28	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	August	82.80	68.43	67.90	56.12	75.31	62.24
1945: Average	44.39	57.72	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	September	82.99	68.53	68.05	56.19	75.46	62.31
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	October	82.56	68.18	67.70	55.90	75.11	62.02
1947: Average	49.97	52.32	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	November	82.92	68.19	67.99	55.91	75.40	62.01
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	December	82.74	68.04	67.85	55.80	75.26	61.89
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	1958: January	81.27	66.45	66.67	54.51	74.05	60.55
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	February	80.64	65.83	66.17	54.02	73.54	60.03
1951: Average	64.71	58.20	54.04	48.66	61.28	55.21	March ³	81.45	66.06	66.81	54.18	74.20	60.18
1952: Average	67.97	59.89	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: Average	71.69	62.67	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20							
1954: Average	71.86	62.60	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17							
1955: Average	76.52	66.83	63.15	55.15	70.45	61.53							
1956: Average	79.99	68.84	65.86	56.68	73.22	63.01							
1957: Average	82.39	68.54	67.57	56.21	74.97	62.37							

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The

primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

² These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 being the base period.

³ Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Technical Note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised February 1957), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity¹ (1947-49=100)

Industry	1958				1957								Annual average		
	Mar. ²	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1957	1956
Total ³	91.4	90.9	95.3	101.2	103.5	107.5	109.9	110.6	108.1	109.5	107.0	106.5	107.0	107.1	110.3
Mining division	70.6	72.8	76.1	80.4	79.5	83.2	86.5	86.8	86.8	88.1	83.8	84.0	84.3	84.5	84.7
Contract construction division	108.2	94.1	111.9	123.4	131.2	149.6	153.9	157.4	154.1	151.5	141.4	131.1	123.0	137.3	138.0
Manufacturing division	90.3	91.6	94.2	99.4	101.2	103.1	105.1	105.4	102.9	104.9	103.7	104.5	106.3	104.3	108.1
Durable goods	94.1	95.4	99.2	105.4	108.1	109.6	110.8	112.3	110.6	114.7	114.0	115.1	116.8	112.9	117.2
Ordnance and accessories	288.6	286.0	293.2	296.8	295.7	300.1	315.5	325.5	320.3	333.9	337.0	350.9	355.6	329.7	376.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	69.9	69.3	70.3	74.2	77.0	81.9	80.5	86.6	83.3	87.8	84.0	80.1	77.0	80.3	88.8
Furniture and fixtures	91.8	93.0	94.5	101.3	102.4	106.7	107.9	106.8	109.5	102.1	99.7	102.2	104.0	103.4	107.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	88.5	88.3	92.0	97.9	101.8	104.6	106.4	106.4	101.2	106.2	105.4	104.1	103.9	103.6	109.3
Primary metal industries	81.0	82.6	87.6	94.1	96.9	99.5	103.0	104.3	105.2	108.1	106.6	108.0	109.7	105.1	110.5
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	97.5	99.0	104.3	110.8	114.3	115.2	115.5	114.4	112.5	116.0	114.7	115.5	116.9	115.1	116.3
Machinery (except electrical)	89.6	90.6	93.9	97.5	97.9	101.2	104.3	103.1	106.0	109.8	111.4	114.0	116.5	108.0	115.6
Electrical machinery	113.9	116.5	120.7	127.0	131.0	133.7	137.7	134.8	131.1	134.5	132.4	133.9	137.2	134.3	138.6
Transportation equipment	114.6	117.2	123.7	134.6	137.2	130.4	126.9	136.7	135.6	141.7	142.9	146.5	151.3	141.9	139.0
Instruments and related products	105.1	106.3	109.1	112.5	114.4	114.9	117.2	116.1	113.8	117.0	117.1	120.0	121.0	117.2	121.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	88.8	88.7	88.4	94.6	101.5	105.0	106.4	102.4	94.4	100.0	98.7	98.9	100.5	100.1	105.5
Nondurable goods	85.8	87.1	88.3	92.1	92.9	95.4	98.4	97.3	93.8	93.2	91.4	91.9	93.7	94.0	97.2
Food and kindred products	75.2	76.0	78.3	84.0	86.8	92.0	100.4	97.8	93.1	86.5	81.1	79.2	78.8	86.7	90.7
Tobacco manufactures	68.5	73.2	79.5	84.1	80.0	89.4	97.1	86.2	69.5	70.2	60.6	67.2	72.0	78.6	85.6
Textile-mill products	66.7	68.0	68.0	72.4	72.5	74.6	75.2	75.0	72.8	74.7	73.7	74.8	76.0	74.6	80.6
Apparel and other finished textile products	94.4	98.8	97.3	99.2	100.9	102.8	105.7	106.1	98.4	99.6	99.1	101.6	106.7	102.4	104.5
Paper and allied products	108.7	108.6	110.9	114.7	115.2	117.2	118.1	116.2	114.0	116.2	114.6	115.6	115.8	115.7	116.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	111.5	110.3	111.0	114.8	113.5	114.9	115.3	112.7	111.7	112.8	112.7	113.8	114.5	113.5	113.0
Chemicals and allied products	98.4	97.6	99.5	102.1	102.6	103.4	104.0	102.9	102.7	104.2	106.1	107.1	107.3	104.8	107.9
Products of petroleum and coal	86.6	87.1	89.4	91.4	92.4	93.0	96.3	94.2	96.0	95.0	94.2	94.7	93.1	93.8	94.6
Rubber products	87.4	89.5	96.2	104.1	105.1	105.6	105.4	105.1	103.8	101.1	102.7	96.2	107.2	104.8	106.7
Leather and leather products	87.3	90.4	90.5	91.6	89.6	90.5	92.2	95.8	93.1	92.7	86.8	90.7	95.6	92.3	94.4

¹ Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A-2.

Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

² Preliminary.

³ Includes only the divisions shown.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ²
	Durable goods															
	Total: manufacturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass, products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	
1956: Average	\$1.98	\$1.91	\$2.10	\$2.03	\$2.19	\$2.12	\$1.76	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.64	\$1.96	\$1.89	\$2.36	\$2.29	\$2.07	\$1.99
1957: Average	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.14	2.33	2.28	1.81	1.74	1.74	1.69	2.05	1.97	2.50	2.44	2.18	2.11
March	2.05	1.99	2.18	2.11	2.30	2.23	1.77	1.71	1.73	1.69	2.02	1.95	2.46	2.40	2.14	2.07
April	2.05	2.00	2.18	2.11	2.31	2.24	1.80	1.74	1.72	1.68	2.01	1.94	2.46	2.40	2.15	2.08
May	2.06	2.00	2.18	2.12	2.31	2.25	1.82	1.76	1.73	1.69	2.02	1.95	2.46	2.40	2.16	2.09
June	2.07	2.01	2.19	2.13	2.33	2.28	1.84	1.77	1.74	1.70	2.04	1.96	2.48	2.41	2.17	2.10
July	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.14	2.34	2.29	1.82	1.76	1.74	1.69	2.05	1.97	2.53	2.46	2.19	2.11
August	2.07	2.01	2.21	2.14	2.34	2.29	1.84	1.77	1.76	1.70	2.06	1.98	2.54	2.48	2.20	2.12
September	2.08	2.02	2.22	2.16	2.37	2.32	1.84	1.77	1.77	1.71	2.08	1.99	2.57	2.50	2.22	2.13
October	2.09	2.03	2.23	2.16	2.38	2.35	1.84	1.78	1.77	1.71	2.09	2.01	2.55	2.50	2.22	2.14
November	2.11	2.05	2.24	2.18	2.40	2.36	1.84	1.78	1.75	1.71	2.10	2.03	2.55	2.50	2.23	2.16
December	2.10	2.05	2.24	2.19	2.42	2.37	1.83	1.77	1.77	1.72	2.09	2.03	2.55	2.51	2.22	2.16
1958: January	2.10	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.72	2.09	2.03	2.56	2.52	2.22	2.17
February	2.10	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.81	1.76	1.77	1.73	2.09	2.03	2.56	2.53	2.22	2.18
March ³	2.11	2.06	2.25	2.20	2.45	2.40	1.81	1.76	1.77	1.73	2.08	2.02	2.57	2.54	2.23	2.19
	Durable goods—Continued										Nondurable goods					
	Machinery (except electrical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non- durable goods		Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures	
1956: Average	\$2.21	\$2.12	\$1.98	\$1.92	\$2.31	\$2.23	\$2.01	\$1.96	\$1.75	\$1.69	\$1.80	\$1.76	\$1.83	\$1.76	\$1.45	\$1.43
1957: Average	2.30	2.23	2.07	2.02	2.42	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.81	1.76	1.89	1.83	1.93	1.86	1.53	1.51
March	2.28	2.20	2.06	2.01	2.38	2.30	2.10	2.04	1.81	1.76	1.87	1.81	1.93	1.87	1.53	1.51
April	2.28	2.20	2.06	2.01	2.37	2.31	2.10	2.04	1.81	1.76	1.87	1.82	1.93	1.87	1.55	1.54
May	2.28	2.21	2.05	2.01	2.37	2.32	2.10	2.05	1.81	1.76	1.88	1.83	1.94	1.87	1.58	1.56
June	2.30	2.23	2.06	2.02	2.40	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.80	1.76	1.89	1.83	1.93	1.85	1.58	1.55
July	2.30	2.23	2.05	2.01	2.41	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.81	1.77	1.89	1.84	1.91	1.83	1.61	1.57
August	2.30	2.23	2.06	2.01	2.43	2.37	2.10	2.06	1.80	1.75	1.88	1.83	1.90	1.83	1.49	1.47
September	2.32	2.26	2.07	2.02	2.46	2.39	2.14	2.08	1.81	1.75	1.90	1.84	1.92	1.84	1.46	1.43
October	2.33	2.27	2.08	2.04	2.47	2.40	2.14	2.09	1.81	1.75	1.90	1.85	1.94	1.87	1.47	1.45
November	2.34	2.28	2.10	2.06	2.50	2.41	2.14	2.09	1.82	1.77	1.92	1.86	1.96	1.89	1.55	1.52
December	2.34	2.29	2.11	2.08	2.48	2.42	2.15	2.10	1.83	1.78	1.92	1.86	1.97	1.90	1.55	1.52
1958: January	2.34	2.30	2.12	2.10	2.46	2.42	2.16	2.12	1.85	1.81	1.92	1.88	2.01	1.94	1.56	1.54
February	2.35	2.31	2.13	2.11	2.46	2.42	2.16	2.12	1.85	1.81	1.92	1.87	2.01	1.94	1.56	1.55
March ³	2.36	2.32	2.14	2.11	2.48	2.44	2.17	2.14	1.85	1.80	1.93	1.88	2.01	1.95	1.59	1.58
	Nondurable goods—Continued															
	Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, publishing, and allied industries ⁴		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber products		Leather and leather products	
1956: Average	\$1.45	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.43	\$1.94	\$1.84	\$2.43	-----	\$2.11	\$2.05	\$2.54	\$2.47	\$2.17	\$2.09	\$1.49	\$1.47
1957: Average	1.50	1.46	1.49	1.47	2.04	1.94	2.51	-----	2.22	2.16	2.66	2.60	2.26	2.18	1.54	1.52
March	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.47	2.00	1.91	2.49	-----	2.17	2.12	2.57	2.52	2.21	2.14	1.54	1.51
April	1.50	1.46	1.48	1.46	2.00	1.91	2.49	-----	2.17	2.12	2.59	2.52	2.19	2.13	1.54	1.52
May	1.50	1.46	1.48	1.46	2.01	1.91	2.51	-----	2.20	2.14	2.61	2.54	2.22	2.16	1.54	1.52
June	1.50	1.46	1.49	1.46	2.03	1.94	2.51	-----	2.23	2.17	2.66	2.60	2.23	2.15	1.54	1.52
July	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.06	1.95	2.51	-----	2.25	2.19	2.69	2.62	2.28	2.18	1.53	1.51
August	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.06	1.95	2.51	-----	2.25	2.19	2.69	2.63	2.27	2.18	1.54	1.51
September	1.51	1.46	1.51	1.48	2.08	1.97	2.53	-----	2.25	2.19	2.73	2.66	2.29	2.21	1.55	1.52
October	1.51	1.47	1.49	1.47	2.08	1.98	2.53	-----	2.24	2.18	2.71	2.65	2.32	2.23	1.55	1.53
November	1.51	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.53	-----	2.26	2.20	2.73	2.67	2.33	2.25	1.57	1.54
December	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.55	-----	2.26	2.21	2.73	2.68	2.31	2.25	1.55	1.53
1958: January	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.49	2.08	1.99	2.54	-----	2.27	2.22	2.73	2.68	2.29	2.25	1.56	1.54
February	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.56	-----	2.27	2.22	2.72	2.68	2.28	2.24	1.56	1.54
March ³	1.50	1.47	1.49	1.47	2.08	2.00	2.56	-----	2.27	2.22	2.72	2.68	2.29	2.25	1.57	1.55

¹ Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A-2.

² Derived by assuming that the overtime hours shown in table C-5 are paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, are not available separately for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, as graduated overtime rates are found to an extent likely to make average overtime pay significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the industry in the nondurable-goods total has little effect.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-5. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²
	Durable goods															
	Total: Manufacturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	
1956: Average	40.4	2.9	41.1	3.0	41.8	2.9	40.3	3.3	40.8	2.8	41.1	3.6	40.9	2.8	41.2	3.0
1957: Average	39.8	2.4	40.3	2.4	40.8	1.9	39.7	2.8	40.0	2.3	40.5	3.1	39.6	2.0	40.9	2.8
March	40.1	2.5	40.8	2.6	41.6	2.6	39.7	2.6	40.2	2.2	40.7	3.0	40.1	2.0	41.0	2.8
April	39.8	2.3	40.5	2.4	41.4	2.4	40.0	2.6	39.7	2.0	40.4	2.9	39.8	2.0	40.9	2.7
May	39.7	2.2	40.3	2.3	40.7	2.1	40.2	2.8	39.2	1.9	40.8	3.2	39.6	1.8	40.9	2.7
June	40.0	2.4	40.5	2.4	40.7	2.0	40.7	3.1	39.7	2.3	40.9	3.3	39.7	2.2	41.2	2.9
July	39.7	2.4	40.0	2.3	40.0	1.6	39.4	2.9	39.3	2.2	40.4	3.3	39.3	1.8	41.0	2.8
August	40.0	2.4	40.3	2.4	40.1	1.6	41.1	3.3	40.7	2.6	40.9	3.3	39.3	1.8	41.0	2.8
September	39.9	2.5	40.2	2.5	40.1	1.6	39.0	3.1	40.9	2.7	40.8	3.4	39.4	2.1	41.4	3.2
October	39.5	2.3	39.8	2.3	39.9	1.2	40.2	2.9	40.7	2.6	40.6	3.3	38.5	1.6	40.7	2.9
November	39.3	2.3	39.7	2.3	40.0	1.3	39.1	2.7	39.7	2.2	40.1	3.0	38.2	1.4	40.5	2.7
December	39.4	2.0	39.7	1.9	40.8	1.7	39.0	2.5	39.9	2.3	39.8	2.7	38.1	1.2	40.4	2.1
1958: January	38.7	1.7	38.9	1.6	41.3	2.0	38.5	2.3	38.5	1.6	39.3	2.4	37.2	1.2	39.4	1.7
February	38.4	1.6	38.6	1.5	40.6	1.9	38.7	2.2	38.3	1.5	38.7	2.2	36.8	1.0	38.9	1.6
March ³	38.6	1.6	39.0	1.5	40.6	1.8	39.1	2.5	38.6	1.5	39.2	2.3	37.1	.9	39.2	1.6
	Durable goods—Continued															
	Machinery (except electrical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non-durable goods		Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures	
1956: Average	42.2	3.7	40.8	2.6	41.0	2.9	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.6	39.5	2.5	41.0	3.3	38.9	1.1
1957: Average	41.0	2.6	40.0	1.9	40.5	2.4	40.4	2.0	40.0	2.4	39.2	2.4	40.5	3.1	38.5	1.2
March	41.8	3.1	40.5	2.2	41.1	2.7	40.7	2.3	40.6	2.6	39.1	2.3	39.8	2.6	37.9	.9
April	41.4	3.0	40.3	2.0	40.6	2.4	40.6	2.1	39.9	2.2	38.9	2.2	40.0	2.7	36.8	.5
May	41.1	2.7	40.1	1.8	39.9	1.8	40.2	1.9	39.8	2.1	38.9	2.2	40.4	3.0	39.1	1.1
June	41.1	2.7	40.3	2.0	40.1	1.9	40.5	1.8	39.9	2.2	39.2	2.4	40.9	3.3	38.6	1.5
July	40.7	2.5	39.7	1.7	39.5	1.9	40.1	1.8	39.5	2.1	39.4	2.5	41.5	3.4	39.6	1.9
August	40.5	2.4	40.2	2.1	40.2	2.0	40.0	1.7	40.0	2.4	39.5	2.5	40.9	3.2	38.4	1.1
September	40.7	2.4	40.2	2.0	39.7	2.2	40.4	2.1	40.3	2.6	39.6	2.6	41.2	3.4	39.8	1.4
October	40.2	2.1	39.4	1.7	39.5	2.2	39.9	1.9	40.0	2.6	39.0	2.4	40.2	3.2	38.3	1.4
November	39.7	1.9	39.5	1.5	40.7	3.1	40.0	1.9	39.7	2.4	38.8	2.4	40.4	3.3	37.5	1.5
December	40.3	1.9	39.5	1.3	40.2	2.1	39.8	1.9	39.7	2.2	39.0	2.2	40.7	3.0	39.1	1.4
1958: January	39.7	1.6	39.1	1.0	38.8	1.4	39.6	1.6	39.3	1.8	38.4	1.9	40.2	2.9	39.0	1.1
February	39.2	1.5	39.0	1.0	38.7	1.3	39.3	1.2	39.0	1.8	38.1	1.9	29.7	2.6	37.8	.7
March ³	39.5	1.5	39.1	.9	39.5	1.2	39.5	1.2	39.2	1.8	38.1	1.9	39.7	2.5	37.2	.8
	Nondurable goods—Continued															
	Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, publishing, and allied industries		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber products		Leather and leather products	
1956: Average	39.7	2.6	36.3	1.2	42.8	4.6	38.8	3.2	41.3	2.3	41.1	2.0	40.2	2.8	37.6	1.4
1957: Average	38.9	2.2	36.0	1.1	42.3	4.3	38.4	3.0	41.1	2.2	40.9	1.9	40.6	2.9	37.4	1.3
March	38.0	2.3	36.5	1.2	42.3	4.2	38.8	3.2	41.2	2.2	40.7	1.6	40.4	2.6	38.0	1.3
April	38.6	2.1	35.7	1.1	42.1	4.2	38.5	2.9	41.2	2.2	41.2	2.2	40.0	2.4	36.9	1.1
May	38.4	2.0	35.8	1.0	42.0	4.0	38.4	2.9	41.2	2.2	40.9	2.2	40.0	2.5	36.3	.9
June	38.9	2.3	35.8	1.1	42.2	4.1	38.4	2.8	41.2	2.2	40.9	2.0	40.9	3.1	37.8	1.2
July	38.6	2.1	36.1	1.1	42.3	4.6	38.3	2.8	41.0	2.3	41.5	2.2	41.3	3.8	38.1	1.3
August	39.1	2.2	36.8	1.4	42.5	4.5	38.5	3.1	41.0	2.2	40.6	1.8	40.9	3.2	38.1	1.5
September	39.1	2.4	36.7	1.4	42.4	4.8	38.7	3.3	41.2	2.3	41.5	2.2	40.6	3.0	37.2	1.3
October	39.1	2.3	35.0	1.2	42.4	4.0	38.4	3.0	41.0	2.2	40.6	1.8	40.1	2.9	36.8	1.2
November	38.6	2.3	35.4	1.1	41.9	4.0	38.0	2.8	41.0	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.0	2.8	36.5	1.3
December	38.9	2.1	35.2	.9	41.9	3.8	38.6	3.1	41.3	2.1	40.8	1.5	40.0	2.2	37.4	1.2
1958: January	37.6	1.7	35.1	.8	41.4	3.6	37.7	2.4	40.8	1.9	40.4	1.4	38.2	1.5	37.3	1.1
February	37.8	1.7	35.1	1.0	41.1	3.5	37.7	2.3	40.6	1.9	39.9	1.2	37.3	1.3	36.9	1.2
March ³	37.5	1.6	34.7	.9	41.4	3.5	37.9	2.5	40.7	1.9	40.2	1.2	38.0	1.4	36.2	1.0

¹ Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A-2.

² Covers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend

and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1956.

³ Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing by State and selected areas¹

Year and month	Alabama									Arizona						Arkansas		
	State			Birmingham			Mobile			State			Phoenix			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1956: Average	\$64.15	39.6	\$1.62	\$82.82	40.4	\$2.05	\$76.95	40.5	\$1.90	\$90.09	42.1	\$2.14	\$87.78	41.6	\$2.11	\$56.30	40.5	\$1.39
1957: Average	69.21	39.1	1.77	89.60	40.0	2.24	86.07	40.6	2.12	90.54	40.6	2.23	87.82	40.1	2.19	58.11	39.8	1.46
1957: March	67.34	38.7	1.74	87.20	40.0	2.18	86.53	41.6	2.08	89.06	40.3	2.21	87.26	40.4	2.16	57.31	39.8	1.44
1957: April	67.34	38.7	1.74	88.40	40.0	2.21	85.28	41.4	2.06	89.69	40.4	2.22	86.22	40.1	2.15	57.31	39.8	1.44
1957: May	67.55	38.6	1.75	87.82	40.1	2.19	84.87	41.0	2.07	90.35	40.7	2.22	86.76	39.8	2.18	57.28	39.5	1.45
1957: June	68.85	38.9	1.77	88.84	40.2	2.21	84.19	39.9	2.11	89.20	40.0	2.23	86.46	39.3	2.20	57.38	39.3	1.46
1957: July	69.45	38.8	1.79	92.06	40.2	2.29	79.42	38.0	2.09	91.21	40.9	2.23	88.04	40.2	2.19	58.03	40.3	1.44
1957: August	71.82	39.9	1.80	91.53	40.5	2.26	91.65	41.1	2.23	91.30	40.4	2.26	88.98	39.9	2.23	58.15	40.1	1.45
1957: September	72.25	39.7	1.82	92.69	40.3	2.30	90.54	40.6	2.23	91.94	40.5	2.27	89.82	40.1	2.24	59.71	40.9	1.46
1957: October	70.35	39.3	1.79	88.43	39.3	2.25	93.21	41.8	2.23	90.90	40.4	2.25	88.70	39.6	2.24	59.54	40.5	1.47
1957: November	68.92	38.5	1.79	89.83	39.4	2.28	82.43	38.7	2.13	87.30	39.5	2.21	86.29	39.4	2.19	57.22	38.4	1.49
1957: December	69.84	38.8	1.80	90.00	39.3	2.29	83.28	39.1	2.13	90.94	40.6	2.24	88.00	40.0	2.20	58.41	39.2	1.49
1958: January	67.88	37.5	1.81	90.95	38.7	2.35	80.77	38.1	2.12	91.53	40.5	2.26	90.68	40.3	2.25	57.96	39.8	1.49
1958: February	65.68	36.9	1.78	88.32	38.4	2.30	77.65	36.8	2.11	89.60	40.0	2.24	90.00	40.0	2.25	58.26	39.1	1.49
1958: March	67.30	37.6	1.79	88.32	38.4	2.30	79.80	38.0	2.10	90.80	40.0	2.27	90.80	40.0	2.27	57.28	38.7	1.48
Arkansas—Con.									California									
Little Rock—North Little Rock			State			Fresno			Los Angeles—Long Beach			Sacramento			San Bernardino—Riverside—Ontario			
1956: Average	\$54.94	40.4	\$1.36	\$89.93	40.6	\$2.22	\$77.20	38.8	\$1.99	\$89.90	40.9	\$2.20	\$92.59	41.5	\$2.23	\$87.86	40.4	\$2.18
1957: Average	58.03	40.3	1.44	92.89	40.0	2.32	78.87	37.8	2.09	93.42	40.5	2.31	96.03	40.1	2.40	92.57	39.9	2.32
1957: March	57.92	40.5	1.43	92.90	40.4	2.30	83.09	38.8	2.14	93.86	41.0	2.29	95.22	39.4	2.41	90.66	39.9	2.27
1957: April	58.32	40.5	1.44	93.51	40.5	2.31	81.55	38.1	2.14	94.40	41.1	2.30	96.79	41.7	2.32	90.68	40.0	2.27
1957: May	58.58	40.4	1.45	91.82	39.8	2.31	78.66	37.4	2.10	92.54	40.3	2.30	94.32	40.2	2.35	90.66	39.7	2.28
1957: June	58.58	40.4	1.45	93.42	40.1	2.33	79.66	38.0	2.10	93.59	40.5	2.31	87.15	35.7	2.44	93.32	40.5	2.31
1957: July	58.87	40.6	1.45	92.38	39.8	2.32	77.64	37.1	2.09	93.32	40.4	2.31	95.26	38.7	2.46	93.30	40.2	2.32
1957: August	58.32	40.5	1.44	92.89	40.3	2.30	81.57	39.5	2.13	92.96	40.2	2.31	90.75	39.4	2.30	93.39	40.1	2.33
1957: September	58.61	40.7	1.44	93.14	40.1	2.32	78.81	38.1	2.07	92.68	39.9	2.32	105.28	44.9	2.35	92.96	39.7	2.34
1957: October	58.58	40.4	1.45	91.91	39.4	2.33	80.02	38.5	2.08	92.35	39.7	2.33	96.42	40.7	2.37	93.72	39.4	2.38
1957: November	56.84	39.2	1.45	93.14	39.3	2.37	72.90	35.1	2.08	93.30	39.7	2.35	99.08	39.8	2.51	93.35	39.4	2.37
1957: December	58.98	40.4	1.46	94.07	39.5	2.38	75.21	36.1	2.08	94.77	40.1	2.36	101.57	40.3	2.52	97.01	40.4	2.40
1958: January	58.07	39.5	1.47	92.84	38.8	2.39	73.89	34.9	2.12	93.88	39.6	2.37	104.90	41.9	2.51	94.56	39.4	2.40
1958: February	57.96	39.7	1.46	93.76	39.2	2.39	76.65	36.1	2.13	93.88	39.6	2.37	105.78	42.1	2.51	98.01	40.3	2.43
1958: March	56.65	38.8	1.46	94.03	39.2	2.40	74.03	34.8	2.13	94.36	39.7	2.38	102.06	40.7	2.51	94.74	39.6	2.39
California—Continued									Colorado									
San Diego			San Francisco—Oakland			San Jose			Stockton			State			Denver			
1956: Average	\$92.31	41.6	\$2.22	\$92.12	39.7	\$2.32	\$87.92	41.3	\$2.13	\$83.93	40.3	\$2.08	\$82.21	40.9	\$2.01	\$82.21	40.7	\$2.02
1957: Average	93.75	40.9	2.29	95.67	39.2	2.44	91.31	40.6	2.25	85.92	39.7	2.16	87.10	40.7	2.14	87.10	40.7	2.14
1957: March	93.56	41.4	2.26	94.49	39.0	2.42	90.22	39.7	2.27	85.40	38.7	2.20	84.61	40.1	2.11	84.63	40.3	2.10
1957: April	96.05	42.0	2.28	94.49	39.0	2.42	90.59	39.8	2.27	84.89	39.3	2.16	85.44	40.3	2.12	84.44	40.4	2.09
1957: May	90.65	40.1	2.26	94.45	39.1	2.42	91.13	39.6	2.30	84.45	39.2	2.15	86.50	40.8	2.12	85.46	40.5	2.11
1957: June	92.61	40.7	2.27	96.50	39.6	2.43	94.66	40.4	2.34	83.92	38.5	2.18	88.18	41.4	2.13	86.88	40.6	2.14
1957: July	92.38	40.4	2.29	96.01	39.1	2.46	88.22	40.5	2.18	87.44	40.5	2.16	88.80	41.3	2.15	88.56	41.0	2.16
1957: August	93.07	40.5	2.31	96.51	39.8	2.46	91.75	43.6	2.11	88.35	42.7	2.07	89.01	41.4	2.15	88.58	41.2	2.15
1957: September	94.10	40.5	2.32	97.99	40.2	2.44	91.09	42.8	2.13	86.86	40.7	2.13	89.13	40.7	2.19	90.20	41.0	2.20
1957: October	92.42	39.8	2.32	95.66	38.9	2.46	84.53	37.5	2.26	85.09	39.9	2.13	85.24	39.1	2.18	88.44	40.2	2.20
1957: November	92.41	39.5	2.34	96.10	38.3	2.51	96.32	40.4	2.39	87.12	38.9	2.24	88.78	41.1	2.16	90.20	41.0	2.20
1957: December	95.89	40.4	2.37	96.10	38.3	2.51	92.48	39.0	2.37	88.23	38.9	2.27	88.56	41.0	2.16	89.76	40.8	2.20
1958: January	98.76	41.3	2.39	95.91	38.2	2.51	90.17	37.7	2.39	86.21	37.5	2.30	86.98	39.9	2.18	87.52	39.6	2.21
1958: February	98.26	41.1	2.39	95.55	38.0	2.51	92.79	39.0	2.38	86.21	37.5	2.30	86.02	39.1	2.20	86.85	39.3	2.21
1958: March	101.36	41.8	2.43	96.80	38.1	2.54	92.40	38.5	2.40	87.90	38.2	2.30	88.09	39.5	2.23	87.42	39.2	2.23
Connecticut									Connecticut									
State			Bridgeport			Hartford			New Britain			New Haven			Stamford			
1956: Average	\$82.57	41.7	\$1.98	\$86.52	42.0	\$2.06	\$88.17	42.8	\$2.06	\$80.75	41.2	\$1.96	\$78.31	41.0	\$1.91	\$85.88	40.7	\$2.11
1957: Average	84.66	40.7	2.08	88.32	40.7	2.17	88.60	41.4	2.14	81.61	40.2	2.03	81.41	40.3	2.02	88.73	40.7	2.18
1957: March	85.91	41.5	2.07	89.64	41.5	2.16	93.31	43.2	2.16	82.82	41.0	2.02	82.41	41.0	2.01	88.15	41.0	2.15
1957: April	85.49	41.1	2.08	88.56	41.0	2.16	93.10	43.1	2.16	83.64	41.0	2.04	83.02	41.1	2.02	85.41	40.1	2.13
1957: May	83.84	40.7	2.06	87.29	40.6	2.15	88.61	41.6	2.13	84.45	41.4	2.04	81.20	40.4	2.01	84.99	39.9	2.13
1957: June	84.45	40.6	2.08	87.89	40.5	2.17	87.34	41.2	2.12	82.82	40.6	2.04	81.41	40.5	2.01	85.60	40.0	2.14
1957: July	84.45	40.6	2.08	87.89	40.5	2.17	87.76	41.2	2.13	82.01	40.2	2.04	80.60	40.1	2.01	87.67	40.4	2.17
1957: August	83.84	40.5	2.07	87.26	40.4	2.16	84.23	40.3	2.09	81.00	39.9	2.03	80.60	40.1	2.01	92.80	41.8	2.22
1957: September	84.24	40.5	2.08	88.54	40.8	2.17	85.44	40.3	2.12	80.99	39.7	2.04	80.80	40.0	2.02	92.35	41.6	2.22
1957: October	84.42	40.2	2.10	87.20	40.0	2.18	84.96	39.9	2.13	80.78	39.6	2.04	80.18	39.5	2.03	90.58	40.8	2.22
1957: November	83.79	39.9	2.10	86.72	39.6	2.19	85.39	39.9	2.14	79.13	38.6	2.05	80.78	39.6	2.04	91.39	40.8	2.24
1957: December	84.40	40.0	2.11	87.81	40.1													

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing by State and selected areas—Continued¹

Year and month	Connecticut—Con.			Delaware						District of Columbia			Florida					
	Waterbury			State			Wilmington			Washington			State			Jacksonville		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1956: Average	\$82.78	41.6	\$1.99	\$79.37	40.7	\$1.95	\$90.72	40.5	\$2.24	\$83.77	39.7	\$2.11	\$62.47	41.1	\$1.52	\$67.47	40.4	\$1.67
1957: Average	84.85	40.6	2.09	84.63	40.3	2.10	94.94	40.4	2.35	86.85	39.3	2.21	65.37	40.6	1.61	71.20	40.0	1.78
1957: March	84.46	40.8	2.07	81.56	39.4	2.07	91.25	39.5	2.31	86.11	39.5	2.18	64.53	41.1	1.57	69.60	40.0	1.74
April	83.63	40.4	2.07	85.08	41.1	2.07	95.35	41.1	2.32	85.02	39.0	2.18	63.44	39.9	1.59	68.06	39.8	1.71
May	83.21	40.2	2.07	83.44	40.7	2.05	93.03	40.1	2.32	86.98	39.9	2.18	64.96	40.6	1.60	71.17	40.9	1.74
June	84.04	40.6	2.07	84.67	41.3	2.05	95.71	40.9	2.34	87.74	39.7	2.21	65.20	40.5	1.61	72.57	41.0	1.77
July	84.45	40.6	2.08	85.27	40.8	2.09	96.59	41.1	2.35	85.02	39.0	2.18	64.55	39.6	1.63	71.42	39.9	1.79
August	85.48	40.9	2.09	82.58	39.7	2.08	93.60	40.0	2.34	86.29	39.4	2.19	65.60	40.0	1.64	71.89	39.5	1.82
September	85.89	40.9	2.10	80.94	39.1	2.07	91.96	38.8	2.37	87.30	39.5	2.21	66.73	40.2	1.66	74.74	40.4	1.85
October	86.69	40.8	2.13	85.60	40.0	2.14	96.00	40.0	2.40	89.04	39.4	2.26	65.67	39.8	1.65	71.71	39.4	1.82
November	87.72	40.8	2.15	85.60	40.0	2.21	101.02	41.4	2.44	87.69	38.8	2.26	66.82	40.5	1.65	70.56	39.2	1.80
December	87.48	40.5	2.16	88.66	40.3	2.20	98.01	40.5	2.42	89.54	39.1	2.29	68.39	41.2	1.66	72.25	39.7	1.82
1958: January	84.89	39.3	2.16	84.97	38.8	2.19	93.27	38.7	2.41	89.15	39.1	2.28	67.56	40.7	1.66	68.94	38.3	1.80
February	83.59	38.7	2.16	83.28	38.2	2.18	90.96	37.9	2.40	88.17	38.5	2.29	66.33	40.2	1.65	69.84	38.8	1.80
March	84.67	39.2	2.16	84.20	38.8	2.17	93.27	38.7	2.41	89.60	39.3	2.28	66.40	40.0	1.66	69.87	38.6	1.81
Florida—Continued									Georgia						Idaho			
Miami			Tampa-St. Petersburg			State			Atlanta			Savannah			State			
1956: Average	\$63.18	40.5	\$1.56	\$61.71	40.6	\$1.52	\$57.17	39.7	\$1.44	\$71.38	40.1	\$1.78	\$74.76	42.0	\$1.78	\$84.67	41.3	\$2.05
1957: Average	65.04	39.9	1.63	65.77	40.6	1.62	59.67	39.0	1.53	74.26	39.5	1.88	79.49	41.4	1.92	84.44	40.4	2.09
1957: March	65.45	40.4	1.62	65.57	41.5	1.58	58.44	38.7	1.51	71.97	38.9	1.85	77.98	41.7	1.87	79.40	39.9	1.99
April	64.96	40.1	1.62	63.52	40.2	1.58	58.59	38.8	1.51	72.13	39.2	1.84	77.98	41.7	1.87	79.20	39.8	1.99
May	63.08	38.7	1.63	63.60	40.0	1.59	58.59	38.8	1.51	71.92	39.3	1.83	78.66	41.4	1.90	85.24	40.4	2.11
June	63.47	38.7	1.64	65.04	40.4	1.61	59.13	38.9	1.52	74.80	40.0	1.87	81.25	42.1	1.93	87.78	41.8	2.10
July	63.80	38.9	1.64	63.18	39.0	1.62	58.82	38.7	1.52	72.54	39.0	1.86	79.54	41.0	1.94	86.71	40.9	2.12
August	65.67	39.8	1.65	65.45	40.4	1.62	60.34	39.7	1.52	74.03	39.8	1.86	82.17	41.5	1.98	86.03	40.2	2.14
September	66.97	40.1	1.67	67.16	40.7	1.65	59.98	39.2	1.53	74.66	39.5	1.89	80.75	41.2	1.96	86.71	40.9	2.12
October	66.17	40.1	1.65	66.40	40.0	1.66	59.21	38.7	1.53	72.01	38.1	1.89	79.77	40.7	1.96	82.35	39.4	2.09
November	65.60	40.0	1.64	67.73	40.8	1.66	61.70	39.3	1.57	81.41	40.5	2.01	79.56	40.8	1.95	86.18	39.9	2.16
December	66.90	40.3	1.66	69.81	41.8	1.67	60.92	39.3	1.55	78.38	40.4	1.94	79.76	40.9	1.95	82.60	39.1	2.11
1958: January	66.97	40.1	1.67	66.80	40.0	1.67	59.21	38.2	1.55	74.88	39.0	1.92	78.94	40.9	1.93	87.56	41.3	2.12
February	65.57	39.5	1.66	64.96	38.9	1.67	58.06	37.7	1.54	73.72	38.8	1.90	79.15	40.8	1.94	78.87	38.1	2.07
March	64.41	38.8	1.66	65.30	39.1	1.67	58.06	37.7	1.54	73.72	38.8	1.90	76.43	39.6	1.93	85.28	41.4	2.06
Illinois									Indiana						Iowa			
State			Chicago			Peoria			Rockford			State			State			
1956: Average	\$86.15	41.0	\$2.10	\$90.04	41.0	\$2.20	\$88.74	40.6	\$2.18	\$92.24	44.1	\$2.09	\$86.66	40.7	\$2.13	\$78.37	40.4	\$1.94
1957: Average	88.67	40.3	2.20	92.78	40.3	2.30	90.49	39.7	2.28	93.25	42.5	2.19	90.56	40.2	2.25	82.46	40.0	2.06
1957: March	88.71	40.7	2.18	92.87	40.8	2.28	89.80	39.8	2.26	94.19	43.4	2.17	89.67	40.4	2.22	82.41	40.2	2.05
April	88.07	40.4	2.18	92.01	40.4	2.28	89.43	39.7	2.25	92.86	42.9	2.16	88.43	39.9	2.22	80.65	39.7	2.03
May	87.72	40.2	2.18	91.66	40.2	2.23	89.82	39.9	2.25	93.04	42.8	2.17	89.87	40.3	2.23	81.62	40.0	2.04
June	88.81	40.5	2.19	93.07	40.5	2.30	90.32	39.8	2.27	93.30	42.7	2.19	91.23	40.4	2.26	81.57	39.8	2.05
July	88.03	40.1	2.20	92.24	40.0	2.31	90.20	39.7	2.27	90.94	41.5	2.19	89.97	39.9	2.25	81.41	39.7	2.05
August	88.20	40.2	2.19	93.11	40.2	2.32	90.93	39.8	2.28	92.61	42.2	2.19	91.45	40.2	2.27	81.90	40.0	2.05
September	89.88	40.5	2.22	94.51	40.5	2.33	92.23	39.7	2.32	95.68	42.8	2.24	92.14	40.4	2.28	84.37	40.3	2.09
October	88.68	39.8	2.23	92.18	39.5	2.33	91.42	39.5	2.31	94.23	42.0	2.24	91.74	40.1	2.29	84.15	40.1	2.10
November	89.07	39.9	2.23	92.67	39.7	2.33	90.61	38.9	2.33	91.95	41.4	2.22	91.56	39.7	2.31	83.99	39.8	2.11
December	89.09	39.8	2.24	92.75	39.6	2.34	90.40	38.8	2.33	92.44	41.6	2.22	90.43	39.4	2.30	82.65	39.4	2.10
1958: January	87.91	39.1	2.25	91.41	38.8	2.36	91.44	39.0	2.34	89.30	40.4	2.21	89.11	38.8	2.30	84.11	39.8	2.12
February	86.86	38.7	2.24	90.58	38.5	2.35	83.61	36.6	2.35	87.53	39.8	2.20	87.78	38.3	2.29	83.94	39.7	2.12
March	87.62	38.9	2.25	91.41	38.7	2.36	85.71	36.1	2.37	87.55	39.7	2.21	88.67	38.5	2.30	83.87	39.5	2.13
Iowa—Continued									Kansas						Kentucky			
Des Moines			State			Topeka			Wichita			State			Louisville			
1956: Average	\$83.37	39.5	\$2.11	\$84.42	41.8	\$2.02	\$80.12	41.0	\$1.96	\$88.02	41.8	\$2.10	\$74.29	40.2	\$1.85	\$83.14	40.7	\$2.04
1957: Average	88.37	39.3	2.25	88.29	41.6	2.12	84.75	40.7	2.05	93.02	42.1	2.21	78.03	39.9	1.95	88.20	40.7	2.17
1957: March	88.72	39.8	2.23	86.90	41.6	2.09	84.29	41.5	2.03	94.75	43.0	2.20	76.73	39.6	1.94	85.50	40.0	2.14
April	85.53	38.9	2.20	87.61	41.8	2.10	83.06	41.1	2.02	94.15	42.8	2.20	77.14	39.3	1.96	86.55	40.2	2.15
May	86.17	39.0	2.21	85.69	41.2	2.08	82.12	41.1	2.00	88.75	41.0	2.17	77.18	39.5	1.95	86.81	40.3	2.15
June	88.16	39.5	2.23	85.89	41.2	2.08	83.09	40.7	2.04	90.60	41.1	2.16	79.59	40.3	1.98	89.99	41.1	2.19
July	86.07	38.6	2.23	87.10	41.4	2.10	86.65	41.4	2.09	90.60	41.5	2.19	79.50	40.3	1.97	90.15	41.1	2.19
August	90.26	39.8	2.27	90.27	41.9	2.15	92.59	42.3	2.19	94.72	42.2	2.24	79.96	40.1	1.99	91.40	41.4	2.21
September	89.68	39.2	2.29	90.42	41.8	2.16	91.08	41.6	2.19	94.71	42.2	2.24	78.73	40.2	1.96	89.77	41.1	2.17
October	87.39	38.4	2.28	89.58	41.5	2.16	81.41	38.6	2.11	94.63	42.3	2.24	79.49	40.4	1.97	89.98	41.4	2.19
November	90.46	39.3	2.30	91.23	41.5	2.20	82.76	39.3	2.10	94.33	41.6	2.27	77.79	39.3	1.98	88.36	40.4	2.19
December	89.30	39.2	2.28	91.20	41.7	2.19	86.59	40.0	2.16	95.58	42.3	2.26	78.32	40.2	1.95	89.97	41.0	2.19
1958: January	89.75	39.1	2.29	9														

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing by State and selected areas—Continued ¹

Year and month	Louisiana									Maine								
	State			Baton Rouge			New Orleans ²			State			Lewiston			Portland		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1956: Average.....	\$74.98	41.2	\$1.82	\$103.79	40.7	\$2.55	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83	\$63.43	40.7	\$1.56	\$54.41	37.7	\$1.45	\$68.60	41.5	\$1.65
1957: Average.....	78.74	40.8	1.93	104.52	40.2	2.60	79.60	40.2	1.98	65.30	40.4	1.62	55.56	37.4	1.49	70.08	40.9	1.71
1957: March.....	76.97	40.3	1.91	99.79	39.6	2.52	78.60	39.9	1.97	65.76	41.0	1.60	56.87	38.2	1.49	71.57	41.7	1.72
April.....	77.36	40.5	1.91	101.56	40.3	2.52	78.99	40.3	1.96	64.85	40.1	1.62	54.96	36.8	1.50	71.57	41.5	1.73
May.....	78.36	40.6	1.93	102.26	40.1	2.55	79.39	40.3	1.97	63.40	39.7	1.60	52.97	35.4	1.50	68.64	40.5	1.70
June.....	78.55	40.7	1.93	103.42	40.4	2.56	80.38	40.8	1.97	63.85	40.0	1.60	55.00	37.5	1.47	69.06	40.6	1.70
July.....	80.16	40.9	1.96	103.74	39.0	2.66	81.19	40.8	1.99	65.74	41.0	1.60	56.24	38.5	1.46	69.70	40.9	1.71
August.....	79.76	40.9	1.95	104.55	41.0	2.55	82.01	40.6	2.02	66.34	41.2	1.61	56.98	38.7	1.47	70.54	41.6	1.70
September.....	79.37	40.7	1.95	107.59	40.6	2.65	79.20	39.8	1.99	66.17	40.8	1.62	56.45	37.8	1.49	72.32	42.0	1.72
October.....	80.36	41.0	1.96	107.07	40.1	2.67	80.00	40.0	2.00	66.40	40.7	1.63	55.60	37.0	1.50	69.46	40.5	1.72
November.....	80.12	41.3	1.94	110.16	40.5	2.72	78.79	39.2	2.01	61.91	38.0	1.63	53.06	35.6	1.49	67.32	39.1	1.72
December.....	81.34	41.5	1.96	110.84	40.9	2.71	79.20	39.8	1.99	65.99	39.9	1.65	54.79	36.8	1.49	69.66	39.9	1.74
1958: January.....	79.80	39.9	2.00	108.00	40.0	2.70	79.37	39.1	2.03	65.76	40.0	1.64	55.40	37.2	1.49	72.54	40.8	1.78
February.....	78.58	38.9	2.02	107.05	39.5	2.71	77.57	38.4	2.02	66.12	40.5	1.63	55.38	37.2	1.49	73.32	40.9	1.79
March.....	80.40	39.8	2.02	107.19	39.7	2.70	78.97	38.9	2.03	65.38	40.0	1.63	54.34	36.2	1.50	71.87	40.2	1.79
	Maryland									Massachusetts								
	State			Baltimore			State			Boston			Fall River			New Bedford		
1956: Average.....	\$79.15	40.8	\$1.94	\$83.82	41.1	\$2.04	\$72.21	40.1	\$1.80	\$75.41	40.0	\$1.88	\$54.16	37.1	\$1.46	\$57.71	37.8	\$1.53
1957: Average.....	82.03	39.9	2.06	86.47	40.1	2.16	74.28	39.4	1.88	78.99	39.5	2.00	55.18	36.3	1.52	60.26	38.2	1.58
1957: March.....	81.36	40.0	2.04	85.21	40.3	2.12	74.61	39.9	1.87	78.60	39.9	1.97	55.42	36.7	1.51	59.90	38.4	1.56
April.....	81.11	39.7	2.04	85.04	40.0	2.13	74.05	39.6	1.87	78.41	39.8	1.97	52.60	35.3	1.49	59.12	37.9	1.56
May.....	81.20	40.0	2.03	85.41	40.3	2.12	73.88	39.3	1.88	78.21	39.5	1.98	53.76	35.6	1.51	58.13	37.5	1.55
June.....	83.64	40.7	2.05	88.54	41.2	2.15	74.82	39.8	1.88	79.60	40.0	1.99	54.15	36.1	1.50	59.66	38.0	1.57
July.....	80.90	39.4	2.06	85.48	39.6	2.16	74.26	39.5	1.88	79.00	39.5	2.00	54.83	36.8	1.49	60.92	38.8	1.57
August.....	81.43	39.5	2.06	86.71	39.9	2.17	74.45	39.6	1.88	79.00	39.7	1.99	59.90	38.4	1.56	60.60	38.6	1.57
September.....	82.18	39.7	2.07	87.08	40.0	2.18	75.05	39.5	1.90	79.80	39.7	2.01	59.03	37.6	1.57	61.44	38.4	1.60
October.....	81.96	39.4	2.08	86.66	39.5	2.19	74.48	39.2	1.90	79.78	39.3	2.03	57.13	37.1	1.54	61.66	38.3	1.61
November.....	83.45	39.9	2.09	87.95	40.0	2.20	72.58	38.0	1.91	78.52	38.3	2.05	51.28	33.3	1.54	60.64	37.2	1.63
December.....	84.24	39.9	2.11	88.35	40.0	2.21	75.26	39.2	1.92	81.56	39.4	2.07	55.72	36.9	1.51	61.60	38.5	1.60
1958: January.....	83.25	39.4	2.12	87.08	39.4	2.21	73.92	38.5	1.92	79.54	38.8	2.05	56.06	36.4	1.54	59.84	37.4	1.60
February.....	80.54	38.4	2.10	84.18	38.2	2.20	74.30	38.7	1.92	79.54	38.8	2.05	55.90	36.3	1.54	60.00	37.5	1.60
March.....	82.43	39.1	2.11	86.50	39.2	2.21	73.73	38.4	1.92	79.72	38.7	2.06	54.82	35.6	1.54	58.19	36.6	1.59
	Massachusetts—Continued									Michigan								
	Springfield-Holyoke			Worcester			State			Detroit			Flint			Grand Rapids		
1956: Average.....	\$79.00	41.1	\$1.92	\$82.37	40.9	\$2.01	\$94.98	40.8	\$2.33	\$100.98	41.0	\$2.46	\$98.21	40.8	\$2.41	\$86.86	40.8	\$2.13
1957: Average.....	80.82	40.2	2.01	81.93	39.9	2.06	97.64	40.0	2.44	103.32	40.0	2.58	100.38	39.8	2.52	88.70	40.1	2.21
1957: March.....	80.79	40.6	1.99	83.03	40.5	2.05	97.16	40.4	2.41	102.55	40.5	2.53	91.91	37.9	2.43	88.06	40.3	2.19
April.....	80.20	40.3	1.99	81.80	39.9	2.05	94.84	39.6	2.40	98.90	39.2	2.52	93.86	38.8	2.42	88.08	40.2	2.19
May.....	80.20	40.1	2.00	80.99	39.7	2.04	95.64	39.7	2.41	101.29	39.8	2.55	90.86	37.3	2.44	88.72	40.4	2.20
June.....	80.40	40.2	2.00	83.23	41.0	2.03	97.56	39.9	2.45	103.02	39.7	2.60	98.63	39.2	2.52	88.76	40.0	2.22
July.....	81.20	40.4	2.01	81.41	40.3	2.02	96.97	39.5	2.46	100.33	38.5	2.61	101.46	39.6	2.56	88.45	39.7	2.23
August.....	81.00	40.3	2.01	82.82	40.4	2.05	98.57	40.3	2.45	103.06	39.7	2.60	102.56	40.3	2.55	89.20	40.2	2.22
September.....	81.20	40.4	2.01	81.99	39.8	2.06	100.25	40.1	2.50	105.58	39.5	2.67	111.94	40.9	2.74	91.55	40.6	2.26
October.....	80.80	40.2	2.01	82.59	39.9	2.07	98.45	39.6	2.49	103.49	39.2	2.64	107.53	40.7	2.64	90.27	40.1	2.25
November.....	79.58	39.2	2.03	77.58	37.3	2.08	100.25	40.1	2.50	106.43	40.3	2.64	113.91	43.0	2.65	87.90	39.4	2.23
December.....	81.00	39.9	2.03	82.29	39.0	2.11	99.32	39.1	2.48	102.27	39.2	2.61	104.90	40.8	2.57	90.53	40.2	2.25
1958: January.....	79.97	39.2	2.04	77.65	36.8	2.11	94.98	38.5	2.47	99.33	38.1	2.61	97.48	38.5	2.53	89.48	40.0	2.24
February.....	79.98	39.4	2.03	80.43	38.3	2.10	94.55	38.2	2.48	98.36	37.5	2.62	96.77	38.1	2.54	87.63	39.0	2.25
March.....	80.58	39.5	2.04	80.05	38.3	2.09	98.49	39.3	2.51	106.39	40.1	2.65	98.98	38.1	2.60	90.30	39.5	2.29
	Michigan—Continued									Minnesota								
	Lansing			Muskegon			Saginaw			State			Duluth			Minneapolis-St. Paul		
1956: Average.....	\$98.31	41.1	\$2.39	\$88.96	40.0	\$2.22	\$88.66	40.3	\$2.20	\$81.01	40.8	\$1.99	\$83.06	38.2	\$2.18	\$83.41	40.6	\$2.05
1957: Average.....	98.51	39.5	2.49	91.68	39.4	2.33	92.95	40.1	2.32	84.03	40.2	2.09	86.52	37.6	2.30	86.42	40.2	2.15
1957: March.....	97.04	40.1	2.42	92.50	40.2	2.30	90.56	40.0	2.26	84.20	40.2	2.09	88.40	39.3	2.25	86.54	40.4	2.14
April.....	96.15	39.7	2.42	91.16	39.6	2.30	88.82	39.3	2.26	84.01	40.2	2.09	90.63	39.1	2.32	85.76	40.3	2.13
May.....	88.40	36.5	2.42	89.19	39.0	2.29	90.65	39.9	2.27	84.05	40.2	2.09	89.93	38.8	2.32	85.39	40.1	2.13
June.....	96.30	38.8	2.48	88.67	38.5	2.30	93.19	40.1	2.32	84.37	40.4	2.09	88.70	38.5	2.31	86.20	40.3	2.14
July.....	99.07	39.5	2.51	90.90	39.3	2.31	92.74	39.7	2.34	83.31	41.0	2.03	88.44	38.3	2.31	86.21	39.9	2.16
August.....	101.22	40.2	2.52	91.72	39.4	2.33	93.22	40.2	2.32	82.74	40.2	2.06	82.23	35.5	2.32	86.49	40.1	2.16
September.....	103.01	39.3	2.62	94.37	39.8	2.37	93.61	39.8	2.35	82.59	40.0	2.07	80.92	35.4	2.28	87.87	40.5	2.17
October.....	99.07	38.4	2.59	91.99	38.8	2.37	98.36	40.9	2.41	84.46	39.9	2.12	80.14	35.0	2.29	86.00	39.5	2.18
November.....	108.50	41.3	2.63	86.96	36.8	2.36	94.21	39.7	2.37	84.14	39.5	2.13	83.20	35.7	2.33	86.73	39.5	2.19
December.....	101.59	39.7	2.56	94.20	39.3	2.40	94.99	40.2	2.36	85.95	39.9	2.15	83.71	35.8				

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing by State and selected areas—Continued¹

Year and month	Mississippi						Missouri									Montana		
	State			Jackson			State			Kansas City			St. Louis			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1956: Average.....	\$51.73	40.1	\$1.29	\$59.78	42.1	\$1.42	\$75.50	39.8	\$1.90	\$81.58	40.1	\$2.02	\$83.19	40.2	\$2.07	\$91.30	41.3	\$2.21
1957: Average.....	55.58	39.7	1.40	63.23	41.6	1.52	78.03	39.3	1.98	85.34	39.6	2.15	86.63	40.0	2.17	86.43	39.1	2.21
1957: March.....	54.25	39.6	1.37	60.49	40.6	1.49	78.14	39.8	1.96	82.39	39.3	2.10	87.21	40.6	2.15	86.91	39.5	2.20
April.....	54.49	39.2	1.39	62.01	41.9	1.48	77.39	39.5	1.96	82.75	39.2	2.11	86.27	40.2	2.15	88.87	40.3	2.21
May.....	55.18	39.7	1.39	61.98	41.6	1.49	77.12	39.2	1.97	84.22	39.7	2.12	85.81	39.8	2.16	85.36	38.6	2.21
June.....	55.46	39.9	1.39	61.76	40.9	1.51	78.39	39.5	1.98	85.25	39.9	2.14	87.29	40.0	2.18	88.09	39.2	2.25
July.....	56.52	39.8	1.42	62.93	41.4	1.52	77.43	39.3	1.97	84.30	39.2	2.16	86.17	39.7	2.17	83.21	37.3	2.23
August.....	57.51	40.5	1.42	64.48	41.6	1.55	78.00	39.4	1.98	85.63	39.4	2.17	85.72	39.6	2.17	86.66	39.1	2.22
September.....	57.23	40.3	1.42	64.41	42.1	1.53	78.57	39.3	2.00	86.79	39.7	2.19	87.20	39.8	2.19	86.43	38.7	2.23
October.....	56.66	39.9	1.42	65.21	41.8	1.56	77.75	38.9	2.00	87.54	39.6	2.21	86.79	39.4	2.20	85.39	39.3	2.17
November.....	56.45	39.2	1.44	65.36	41.9	1.59	79.44	39.1	2.03	88.54	39.9	2.22	88.64	39.8	2.23	86.83	39.6	2.19
December.....	57.28	39.5	1.45	67.26	42.3	1.58	80.44	39.5	2.04	89.21	40.0	2.23	88.87	40.0	2.22	85.39	38.5	2.22
1958: January.....	55.68	38.4	1.45	62.25	39.4	1.59	77.76	38.5	2.02	83.70	37.7	2.22	86.83	39.2	2.21	87.81	38.9	2.26
February.....	55.27	37.6	1.47	63.52	40.2	1.58	77.33	38.3	2.02	83.70	37.7	2.22	86.81	38.9	2.22	86.63	38.2	2.27
March.....	58.80	39.2	1.50	63.80	40.9	1.56	77.33	38.1	2.03	83.70	37.7	2.22	86.85	39.0	2.22	87.77	38.7	2.27
	Nebraska						Nevada			New Hampshire						New Jersey		
	State			Omaha			State			State			Manchester			State		
1956: Average.....	\$75.19	41.8	\$1.80	\$80.36	42.2	\$1.90	\$92.10	37.9	2.43	\$63.24	40.8	\$1.55	\$57.90	38.6	\$1.50	\$82.98	40.5	\$2.05
1957: Average.....	78.12	41.4	1.89	82.61	41.1	2.01	97.02	38.5	2.52	64.48	40.3	1.60	59.44	38.6	1.54	85.23	39.9	2.14
1957: March.....	76.36	40.6	1.88	80.16	40.6	1.97	94.46	38.4	2.46	64.94	41.1	1.58	61.20	40.0	1.53	85.28	40.4	2.11
April.....	76.09	40.6	1.87	80.73	41.0	1.97	94.74	38.2	2.48	63.44	39.9	1.59	58.14	38.0	1.53	84.51	39.9	2.12
May.....	77.32	41.3	1.87	82.26	41.4	1.99	98.78	39.2	2.52	63.84	39.9	1.60	57.07	37.3	1.53	84.26	39.8	2.12
June.....	79.55	42.6	1.86	84.35	42.1	2.01	96.01	38.1	2.52	65.44	40.9	1.60	59.98	39.2	1.53	85.61	40.1	2.14
July.....	78.17	42.0	1.86	83.19	41.4	2.01	95.76	37.7	2.54	63.92	40.2	1.59	59.52	38.9	1.53	85.08	39.7	2.14
August.....	78.01	42.0	1.86	81.24	40.7	2.00	101.52	39.5	2.57	64.32	40.2	1.60	58.45	38.2	1.53	85.40	40.0	2.13
September.....	78.33	41.5	1.89	83.16	40.8	2.04	101.25	39.4	2.57	65.37	40.6	1.61	59.68	38.5	1.55	86.05	40.1	2.15
October.....	77.92	41.4	1.88	82.52	40.4	2.04	99.58	38.3	2.60	64.08	39.8	1.61	58.90	38.0	1.55	84.65	39.3	2.15
November.....	79.59	41.4	1.92	83.75	40.6	2.06	98.94	38.5	2.55	63.67	39.3	1.62	59.85	37.8	1.57	85.85	39.6	2.17
December.....	79.63	41.6	1.91	83.27	40.5	2.05	96.64	37.9	2.59	64.15	39.6	1.62	58.81	37.7	1.56	86.01	39.4	2.18
1958: January.....	78.17	40.6	1.93	83.21	40.3	2.07	99.46	38.7	2.57	64.06	39.3	1.63	60.13	38.3	1.57	84.80	38.9	2.18
February.....	77.73	40.3	1.93	83.18	40.4	2.06	97.40	38.5	2.53	64.39	39.5	1.63	59.66	38.0	1.57	84.47	38.8	2.18
March.....	77.52	40.4	1.92	82.31	40.1	2.05	98.55	38.8	2.54	64.12	39.1	1.64	58.40	37.2	1.57	84.51	38.8	2.18
	New Jersey—Continued									New Mexico								
	Newark-Jersey City ²			Paterson ³			Perth Amboy ³			Trenton			State			Albuquerque		
1956: Average.....	\$84.33	40.6	\$2.08	\$83.31	41.1	\$2.03	\$84.85	40.5	\$2.10	\$81.41	40.3	\$2.02	\$85.70	41.2	\$2.08	\$83.84	41.3	\$2.03
1957: Average.....	86.46	39.9	2.17	85.37	40.5	2.11	87.26	39.9	2.19	84.18	39.8	2.12	89.98	40.9	2.20	90.67	41.4	2.19
1957: March.....	86.71	40.5	2.14	84.99	40.8	2.08	86.89	40.3	2.16	84.61	40.6	2.08	88.36	41.1	2.15	84.46	41.0	2.06
April.....	85.80	40.0	2.15	84.81	40.5	2.09	87.06	40.1	2.17	81.94	39.7	2.06	89.44	41.6	2.15	89.66	42.9	2.09
May.....	84.77	39.5	2.15	85.23	40.8	2.09	85.95	39.7	2.17	83.88	40.0	2.10	87.50	40.7	2.15	89.67	41.9	2.14
June.....	86.60	40.0	2.16	85.97	40.9	2.10	87.06	40.1	2.17	84.60	40.0	2.11	90.45	41.3	2.19	92.01	42.4	2.17
July.....	86.57	39.8	2.17	85.15	40.3	2.11	88.22	39.9	2.21	82.43	38.7	2.13	87.45	40.3	2.17	90.52	42.3	2.14
August.....	87.04	40.0	2.18	85.04	40.4	2.10	86.74	39.5	2.20	84.07	39.9	2.11	89.79	41.0	2.19	90.39	40.9	2.21
September.....	86.82	39.9	2.18	85.66	40.5	2.11	87.78	39.9	2.20	88.14	40.9	2.16	92.89	41.1	2.26	94.85	41.6	2.28
October.....	86.19	39.5	2.18	84.52	39.7	2.13	86.65	39.1	2.22	83.85	39.2	2.14	92.34	40.5	2.28	93.94	41.2	2.28
November.....	86.90	39.7	2.19	86.59	40.2	2.15	87.11	39.4	2.21	88.53	40.5	2.19	92.23	40.1	2.30	94.33	39.8	2.37
December.....	88.38	39.9	2.22	85.53	39.8	2.15	87.44	39.3	2.23	81.24	38.0	2.14	93.62	41.2	2.27	96.88	41.4	2.34
1958: January.....	86.80	39.1	2.22	82.66	38.7	2.14	87.57	39.2	2.23	85.65	39.6	2.16	88.04	40.2	2.19	96.28	41.5	2.32
February.....	86.40	38.9	2.22	84.61	39.5	2.14	86.41	38.8	2.23	82.25	38.4	2.14	85.72	39.5	2.17	88.84	40.2	2.21
March.....	86.15	39.0	2.21	84.71	39.4	2.15	87.70	39.1	2.24	84.46	39.1	2.16	88.62	40.1	2.21	94.16	41.3	2.28
	New York																	
	State			Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira			Nassau and Suffolk Counties ³		
1956: Average.....	\$78.96	39.6	\$1.99	\$86.95	40.6	\$2.14	\$73.98	39.7	\$1.86	\$93.84	41.1	\$2.28	\$78.43	40.6	\$1.94	\$90.07	41.7	\$2.16
1957: Average.....	81.57	39.2	2.08	90.91	40.4	2.25	75.96	39.5	1.92	96.70	40.3	2.40	79.99	39.6	2.02	89.16	40.4	2.21
1957: March.....	81.69	39.6	2.06	90.74	41.1	2.21	76.14	40.0	1.90	95.43	40.5	2.36	77.55	39.5	1.96	93.83	42.3	2.22
April.....	80.44	39.0	2.06	89.10	40.5	2.20	74.38	39.7	1.87	95.13	40.3	2.36	78.94	39.9	1.98	91.25	41.3	2.21
May.....	80.31	39.0	2.06	88.33	39.9	2.21	75.56	39.5	1.91	94.40	40.0	2.36	78.21	39.6	1.98	86.29	39.7	2.17
June.....	81.49	39.2	2.08	90.79	39.9	2.27	75.00	39.6	1.89	96.63	40.4	2.39	81.10	40.3	2.01	87.94	40.0	2.20
July.....	81.81	39.0	2.10	90.38	40.0	2.26	74.07	39.1	1.90	97.51	40.3	2.42	80.81	40.2	2.01	87.14	39.5	2.21
August.....	82.33	39.3	2.09	91.34	40.4	2.26	75.34	39.2	1.92	98.77	40.6	2.43	81.16	40.2	2.02	87.68	40.2	2.22
September.....	82.49	39.4	2.09	91.49	40.5	2.26	76.43	39.3	1.95	97.99	40.3	2.43	77.41	37.8	2.05	88.17	39.7	2.20
October.....	81.69	38.9	2.10	91.61	40.1	2.28	76.57	39.0	1.96	97.74	39.8	2.46	82.05	39.8	2.06	87.18	39.7	2.20
November.....	82.40	39.0	2.11	93.07	40.3	2.31	79.05	39.7	1.99	99.05	40.3	2.46	81.23	39.1	2.08	86.41	39.3	2.20
December.....	81.96	38.6	2.12	94.78	40.7	2.33	77.81	39.7	1.96	96.95	39.8	2.44	85.07</					

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing by State and selected areas—Continued ¹

Year and month	New York—Continued														
	New York-Northeastern New Jersey			New York City ²			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1956: Average	\$78.79	39.2	\$2.01	\$74.76	38.0	\$1.97	\$85.67	40.8	\$2.10	\$83.61	41.4	\$2.02	\$78.42	41.2	\$1.90
1957: Average	81.09	38.8	2.09	77.16	37.7	2.04	87.04	39.9	2.20	85.25	40.4	2.11	80.22	40.4	1.99
1957: March	81.74	39.3	2.08	77.72	38.2	2.03	87.58	40.2	2.18	85.64	41.1	2.08	78.22	40.3	1.94
April	80.50	38.7	2.08	76.06	37.4	2.03	86.07	39.6	2.17	84.36	40.6	2.08	79.32	40.6	1.95
May	79.90	38.6	2.07	76.02	37.6	2.02	86.74	39.9	2.17	82.55	39.9	2.07	79.30	40.5	1.96
June	81.51	39.0	2.09	76.80	37.8	2.03	87.07	40.0	2.18	84.52	40.5	2.09	80.64	40.6	1.99
July	81.45	38.6	2.11	77.52	37.5	2.07	87.34	40.2	2.18	84.58	40.0	2.12	81.83	40.6	2.01
August	82.08	38.9	2.11	78.34	38.0	2.06	86.63	39.8	2.18	86.23	40.5	2.13	79.91	40.4	1.98
September	82.11	39.1	2.10	78.68	38.3	2.05	88.98	40.0	2.22	86.80	40.6	2.14	80.71	40.4	2.00
October	80.85	38.5	2.10	77.45	37.7	2.05	87.53	39.1	2.24	86.40	40.1	2.16	80.84	40.0	2.02
November	81.66	38.7	2.11	77.53	37.7	2.05	89.88	40.1	2.24	86.61	40.1	2.16	81.96	40.3	2.04
December	81.37	38.2	2.13	76.86	36.9	2.08	88.87	39.5	2.25	85.92	39.9	2.15	81.40	40.0	2.04
1958: January	81.27	37.8	2.15	78.12	36.9	2.12	87.64	38.8	2.26	85.21	39.4	2.16	80.80	39.5	2.05
February	81.27	37.8	2.15	78.06	36.9	2.11	86.40	38.1	2.27	85.58	39.3	2.16	78.75	38.6	2.04
March	81.27	37.8	2.15	77.36	36.7	2.11	87.94	38.7	2.27	85.83	39.5	2.17	80.69	39.5	2.04
	New York—Con.			North Carolina						North Dakota					
	Westchester County ³			State			Charlotte			Greensboro—High Point			State		
1956: Average	\$79.92	40.4	\$1.98	\$54.26	39.9	\$1.36	\$58.61	40.7	\$1.44	\$53.24	38.3	\$1.39	\$75.53	43.7	\$1.73
1957: Average	82.44	39.8	2.07	55.91	39.1	1.43	61.51	40.2	1.53	55.25	38.1	1.45	80.89	42.8	1.89
1957: March	80.02	40.0	2.00	56.06	39.2	1.43	60.70	40.2	1.51	56.21	38.5	1.46	75.38	42.0	1.80
April	80.08	39.7	2.02	55.77	39.0	1.43	63.04	41.2	1.53	54.75	37.5	1.46	74.97	42.0	1.79
May	79.93	39.4	2.03	55.48	38.8	1.43	61.97	40.5	1.53	53.07	36.6	1.45	78.95	43.5	1.82
June	86.97	41.3	2.11	55.20	38.6	1.43	61.97	40.5	1.53	54.09	37.3	1.45	78.27	42.8	1.83
July	82.77	39.9	2.08	55.34	38.7	1.43	60.89	39.8	1.53	53.57	37.2	1.44	82.16	44.8	1.83
August	82.93	40.3	2.06	55.95	39.4	1.42	60.74	39.7	1.53	56.55	39.0	1.45	79.00	43.0	1.84
September	82.52	39.6	2.08	55.95	39.4	1.42	62.22	40.4	1.54	54.96	37.9	1.45	79.83	43.0	1.86
October	82.28	39.2	2.10	56.91	39.8	1.43	62.68	40.7	1.54	56.26	38.8	1.45	84.89	44.1	1.93
November	87.90	40.4	2.18	56.02	39.9	1.44	61.45	39.9	1.54	55.68	38.4	1.45	79.04	41.5	1.90
December	82.14	38.2	2.15	56.16	39.0	1.44	62.22	40.4	1.54	55.92	38.3	1.46	77.58	41.6	1.87
1958: January	76.90	36.8	2.09	53.71	37.3	1.44	61.38	39.6	1.55	52.35	36.1	1.45	78.62	41.5	1.90
February	81.87	38.5	2.13	54.14	37.6	1.44	62.09	39.8	1.56	53.73	36.8	1.46	78.74	41.8	1.89
March	81.17	37.9	2.14	54.81	37.8	1.45	63.02	40.4	1.56	53.44	36.6	1.46	78.50	41.5	1.89
	North Dakota—Con.			Ohio											
	Fargo			State			Akron			Canton			Cincinnati		
1956: Average	\$80.94	43.3	\$1.87	\$90.81	41.0	\$2.21	\$91.73	38.9	\$2.36	\$90.81	40.3	\$2.25	\$84.62	41.6	\$2.03
1957: Average	82.10	42.1	1.95	93.36	40.2	2.32	97.24	39.4	2.47	91.93	38.7	2.38	86.20	40.4	2.13
1957: March	79.83	41.6	1.92	92.26	40.5	2.28	92.33	38.5	2.40	91.79	39.1	2.35	86.48	41.0	2.11
April	78.53	41.7	1.88	91.80	40.0	2.28	95.22	39.5	2.41	89.66	38.4	2.33	85.52	40.4	2.12
May	84.60	43.8	1.93	91.59	40.0	2.29	97.42	39.8	2.45	89.06	37.8	2.36	85.55	40.4	2.12
June	82.07	42.3	1.94	93.05	40.1	2.32	98.62	40.2	2.45	92.27	39.2	2.35	85.28	39.9	2.14
July	87.42	45.6	1.92	93.98	40.2	2.34	100.44	40.5	2.48	90.35	38.1	2.37	84.70	39.5	2.14
August	82.94	42.6	1.95	93.31	40.0	2.33	97.98	39.4	2.49	93.00	39.1	2.40	85.82	40.1	2.14
September	81.73	41.9	1.95	95.44	40.4	2.36	99.64	39.8	2.50	94.04	39.1	2.43	86.30	40.2	2.15
October	83.42	41.4	2.01	95.30	40.2	2.37	98.67	38.6	2.56	90.95	37.8	2.41	86.50	40.1	2.16
November	80.77	39.5	2.04	94.14	39.6	2.38	97.66	38.7	2.52	90.20	37.4	2.41	86.50	40.0	2.16
December	81.06	40.7	1.99	92.95	39.3	2.37	96.77	38.6	2.51	91.80	37.9	2.42	87.04	40.2	2.17
1958: January	81.17	40.6	2.00	90.44	38.4	2.36	91.31	36.5	2.50	86.70	36.0	2.41	85.01	39.5	2.15
February	79.49	39.5	2.01	88.79	37.8	2.35	86.55	34.9	2.48	85.15	35.5	2.40	84.21	39.1	2.15
March	81.09	40.4	2.01	89.08	37.9	2.35	87.50	35.2	2.49	86.36	36.0	2.40	84.37	39.1	2.16
	Ohio—Continued														
	Cleveland			Columbus			Dayton			Toledo			Youngstown		
1956: Average	\$95.13	41.7	\$2.28	\$85.03	40.7	\$2.09	\$97.14	41.3	\$2.35	\$92.04	40.1	\$2.30	\$101.19	40.8	\$2.48
1957: Average	96.88	40.8	2.37	89.54	40.7	2.20	99.33	40.2	2.47	95.72	39.7	2.41	104.40	39.6	2.64
1957: March	95.69	41.0	2.33	88.82	40.9	2.17	98.65	40.7	2.42	93.46	39.6	2.36	104.74	40.6	2.58
April	95.54	40.8	2.34	86.95	40.1	2.17	94.93	39.0	2.43	94.98	39.7	2.39	103.44	40.2	2.57
May	95.61	40.8	2.34	87.42	40.3	2.17	96.02	39.3	2.44	94.32	39.7	2.38	99.26	38.7	2.56
June	95.35	40.3	2.37	88.75	40.6	2.19	100.01	40.2	2.49	96.26	40.0	2.41	102.18	39.0	2.62
July	97.57	40.9	2.39	90.49	41.2	2.20	101.47	40.6	2.50	95.13	39.4	2.41	108.62	41.1	2.64
August	96.65	40.5	2.39	90.12	40.9	2.20	100.39	40.5	2.48	96.58	39.8	2.43	104.24	39.1	2.67
September	98.05	40.6	2.42	93.87	41.8	2.23	101.35	40.4	2.51	99.63	40.7	2.45	109.51	40.2	2.72
October	99.87	40.9	2.44	93.52	41.4	2.26	101.14	40.2	2.52	100.26	40.6	2.47	104.81	38.8	2.70
November	98.98	40.6	2.44	91.87	40.6	2.26	100.57	39.9	2.52	98.25	39.8	2.47	101.48	37.7	2.69
December	94.30	39.4	2.39	90.75	40.5	2.24	100.05	39.9	2.51	97.08	39.8	2.44	100.63	37.2	2.71
1958: January	92.37	38.6	2.39	87.48	39.2	2.23	98.63	39.4	2.50	95.95	39.4	2.44	97.13	36.1	2.69
February	90.90	38.0	2.39	85.98	38.4	2.24	96.90	38.7	2.50	93.68	38.6	2.43	95.28	35.5	2.68
March	90.83	37.9	2.40	87.78	39.2	2.24	100.37	39.6	2.53	94.67	38.9	2.43	96.67	35.8	2.70

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing by State and selected areas—Continued¹

Year and month	Oklahoma									Oregon					
	State			Oklahoma City			Tulsa			State			Portland		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1956: Average	\$78.66	41.4	\$1.90	\$74.98	42.6	\$1.76	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08	\$89.98	38.9	\$2.31	\$86.07	39.0	\$2.21
1957: Average	80.59	40.7	1.98	78.31	42.1	1.86	88.48	40.4	2.19	89.20	38.3	2.33	86.56	38.0	2.28
1957: March	78.38	40.4	1.94	76.08	41.8	1.82	87.51	40.7	2.15	86.75	37.8	2.30	85.23	38.1	2.24
April	78.98	40.5	1.95	76.86	42.0	1.83	88.51	40.6	2.18	88.43	38.0	2.33	84.22	37.2	2.26
May	78.60	40.1	1.96	77.10	41.9	1.84	86.62	40.1	2.16	92.71	39.2	2.37	88.55	38.5	2.30
June	80.98	40.9	1.98	79.85	42.7	1.87	87.60	40.0	2.19	92.04	39.4	2.34	88.34	38.9	2.27
July	81.39	40.9	1.99	78.54	42.0	1.87	87.85	40.3	2.18	87.85	37.8	2.32	87.02	37.9	2.30
August	81.30	40.9	2.00	79.71	42.4	1.88	88.22	40.1	2.20	90.48	39.1	2.31	88.55	38.5	2.30
September	83.02	41.1	2.02	79.80	42.0	1.90	89.47	40.3	2.22	85.35	36.9	2.31	86.94	38.1	2.28
October	80.80	40.4	2.00	79.42	41.8	1.90	87.47	39.4	2.22	89.66	38.3	2.34	86.44	37.6	2.28
November	79.40	39.7	2.00	78.62	41.6	1.89	87.64	39.3	2.23	89.63	37.9	2.37	85.74	37.1	2.31
December	81.20	40.2	2.02	77.75	41.8	1.86	91.48	40.3	2.27	91.75	38.6	2.38	88.39	38.0	2.33
1958: January	80.19	39.7	2.02	78.81	41.7	1.89	86.75	38.9	2.23	90.06	38.0	2.37	88.41	37.8	2.34
February	79.40	39.5	2.01	74.64	39.7	1.88	85.12	38.0	2.24	90.69	38.3	2.37	88.36	37.6	2.35
March	78.20	39.1	2.00	74.45	39.6	1.88	85.95	38.2	2.25	90.34	38.1	2.37	89.34	38.0	2.35
Pennsylvania															
	State			Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			Erie			Harrisburg			Lancaster		
1956: Average	\$80.20	40.1	\$2.00	\$78.41	39.4	\$1.99	\$86.51	42.2	\$2.05	\$72.47	39.6	\$1.83	\$70.35	40.9	\$1.72
1957: Average	83.16	39.6	2.10	80.70	38.8	2.08	87.72	40.8	2.15	75.65	39.4	1.92	72.60	40.5	1.79
1957: March	83.60	40.0	2.09	80.17	39.3	2.04	88.17	41.2	2.14	74.84	39.6	1.89	72.80	40.9	1.78
April	82.97	39.7	2.09	83.56	40.4	2.07	86.69	40.7	2.13	78.34	40.8	1.92	72.62	40.8	1.78
May	82.37	39.6	2.08	82.80	40.0	2.07	87.33	41.0	2.13	75.65	39.4	1.92	71.91	40.4	1.78
June	83.18	39.8	2.09	79.13	38.6	2.05	87.54	41.1	2.13	75.83	39.7	1.91	71.91	40.4	1.78
July	83.98	39.8	2.11	78.07	37.9	2.06	86.80	40.0	2.17	77.81	39.9	1.95	71.20	40.0	1.78
August	83.56	39.6	2.11	82.63	39.3	2.10	88.56	41.0	2.16	78.00	40.0	1.95	71.33	40.3	1.77
September	84.14	39.5	2.13	82.14	39.3	2.09	90.69	41.6	2.18	76.63	39.5	1.94	73.62	40.9	1.80
October	82.29	39.0	2.11	79.21	37.9	2.09	87.67	40.4	2.17	75.46	39.1	1.93	73.62	40.9	1.80
November	82.86	38.9	2.13	80.01	38.1	2.10	87.20	40.0	2.18	73.14	38.7	1.89	74.48	40.7	1.83
December	82.22	38.6	2.13	78.75	37.5	2.10	86.68	39.4	2.20	71.05	37.2	1.91	72.98	40.1	1.82
1958: January	80.94	38.0	2.13	76.91	36.8	2.09	87.52	39.6	2.21	71.63	37.7	1.90	71.68	39.6	1.81
February	79.92	37.7	2.12	76.86	36.6	2.10	85.75	38.8	2.21	70.11	36.9	1.90	71.34	39.2	1.82
March	80.30	37.7	2.13	76.86	36.6	2.10	86.24	39.2	2.20	69.36	36.7	1.89	71.50	39.5	1.81
Pennsylvania—Continued															
	Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton		
1956: Average	\$83.22	40.4	\$2.06	\$95.99	40.5	\$2.37	\$72.94	40.3	\$1.81	\$60.14	38.8	\$1.55	\$55.58	37.3	\$1.49
1957: Average	85.57	39.8	2.15	101.09	39.8	2.54	73.84	39.7	1.86	61.28	38.3	1.60	57.66	37.2	1.55
1957: March	84.80	40.0	2.12	99.94	40.3	2.48	73.82	39.9	1.85	61.46	38.9	1.58	58.59	37.8	1.55
April	84.74	39.6	2.14	100.75	40.3	2.50	73.28	39.4	1.86	61.50	38.2	1.61	57.04	36.8	1.55
May	85.39	39.9	2.14	98.95	39.9	2.48	74.24	39.7	1.87	61.44	38.4	1.60	57.13	37.1	1.54
June	86.00	40.0	2.15	101.05	40.1	2.52	74.21	39.9	1.86	61.66	38.3	1.61	58.13	37.5	1.55
July	85.97	39.8	2.16	102.11	40.2	2.54	72.89	39.4	1.85	61.50	38.2	1.61	59.09	37.4	1.58
August	86.18	39.9	2.16	102.54	39.9	2.57	73.47	39.5	1.86	61.28	38.3	1.60	58.44	37.7	1.55
September	86.58	39.9	2.17	103.74	39.9	2.60	74.61	39.9	1.87	60.91	37.6	1.62	57.20	36.9	1.55
October	84.41	38.9	2.17	101.79	39.0	2.61	73.84	39.7	1.86	61.34	38.1	1.61	56.52	36.7	1.54
November	86.33	39.6	2.18	101.01	39.0	2.59	75.36	40.3	1.87	61.50	38.2	1.61	56.94	36.5	1.56
December	86.90	39.5	2.20	99.72	38.5	2.59	71.80	38.6	1.86	60.59	37.4	1.62	55.13	35.8	1.54
1958: January	84.97	38.8	2.19	96.23	37.3	2.58	72.57	38.6	1.88	60.91	37.6	1.62	55.96	36.1	1.55
February	83.88	38.3	2.19	95.86	37.3	2.57	68.63	36.7	1.87	60.10	37.1	1.62	55.65	35.9	1.55
March	84.26	38.3	2.20	96.00	37.5	2.56	68.26	36.5	1.87	61.46	36.8	1.67	59.15	37.2	1.59
Pennsylvania—Con.															
	York			State			Providence			State			Charleston		
1956: Average	\$68.88	41.0	\$1.68	\$66.00	39.7	\$1.66	\$66.17	40.1	\$1.65	\$55.61	40.3	\$1.38	\$60.95	40.1	\$1.52
1957: Average	70.30	40.4	1.74	67.25	39.1	1.72	68.63	39.9	1.72	56.74	39.4	1.44	64.96	40.1	1.62
1957: March	70.12	40.3	1.74	67.16	39.1	1.72	68.23	39.9	1.71	56.59	39.3	1.44	63.92	40.2	1.59
April	68.85	39.8	1.73	66.63	39.1	1.70	68.06	39.8	1.71	56.59	39.3	1.44	64.24	39.9	1.61
May	70.24	40.6	1.73	67.26	39.4	1.71	67.66	39.8	1.70	55.77	39.0	1.43	65.04	40.4	1.61
June	69.03	39.7	1.73	68.51	40.0	1.71	68.80	40.0	1.72	56.45	39.2	1.44	62.41	39.5	1.58
July	68.57	40.1	1.71	67.51	39.2	1.72	67.55	39.5	1.71	56.16	39.0	1.44	66.91	40.8	1.64
August	70.52	41.0	1.72	66.11	38.4	1.72	67.64	39.1	1.73	56.06	39.2	1.43	68.47	41.0	1.67
September	70.58	40.8	1.73	67.91	39.5	1.72	68.80	40.0	1.72	56.88	39.5	1.44	66.74	41.2	1.62
October	72.09	40.5	1.78	68.87	39.6	1.74	69.08	39.7	1.74	56.59	39.3	1.44	65.27	39.8	1.64
November	72.45	40.7	1.78	67.05	37.7	1.78	67.79	38.3	1.77	56.98	39.3	1.45	66.13	39.6	1.67
December	72.00	40.0	1.80	68.54	39.1	1.75	69.77	40.1	1.74	57.31	39.8	1.44	68.85	40.5	1.70
1958: January	71.56	40.2	1.78	67.74	38.9	1.74	68.00	39.2	1.75	56.84	39.2	1.45	69.94	40.9	1.71
February	72.32	40.4	1.79	67.81	38.9	1.73	67.94	39.5	1.72	55.15	38.3	1.44	65.57	39.5	1.66
March	72.00	40.0	1.80	67.26	38.7	1.74	60.37	39.2	1.72	55.68	38.4	1.45	66.02	40.5	1.63

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing by State and selected areas—Continued ¹

Year and month	South Dakota						Tennessee								
	State			Sioux Falls			State			Chattanooga			Knoxville		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1956: Average.....	\$76.64	44.8	\$1.71	\$84.59	47.3	\$1.79	\$63.20	40.0	\$1.58	\$65.20	40.0	\$1.63	\$73.66	39.6	\$1.86
1957: Average.....	80.02	44.0	1.82	87.42	45.5	1.92	66.07	39.8	1.66	68.80	40.0	1.72	78.21	39.3	1.99
1957: March.....	76.62	42.6	1.80	83.52	44.1	1.89	65.67	39.8	1.65	68.97	40.1	1.72	77.42	39.5	1.96
April.....	73.75	41.3	1.81	78.93	41.9	1.88	65.34	39.6	1.65	69.14	40.2	1.72	77.22	39.4	1.96
May.....	80.16	44.8	1.79	89.09	47.1	1.89	65.34	39.6	1.65	68.23	39.9	1.71	77.03	39.3	1.96
June.....	80.20	44.9	1.79	87.43	46.1	1.90	65.76	40.1	1.64	68.17	40.1	1.70	77.22	39.2	1.97
July.....	80.05	45.1	1.77	86.72	45.8	1.89	66.33	40.2	1.65	68.23	39.9	1.71	77.42	39.1	1.98
August.....	78.77	43.8	1.80	85.06	44.3	1.92	65.93	40.2	1.64	69.43	40.6	1.71	79.20	39.6	2.00
September.....	78.97	42.3	1.87	87.27	44.1	1.98	66.80	40.0	1.67	69.32	40.3	1.72	79.39	39.3	2.02
October.....	84.50	45.4	1.86	93.12	47.2	1.97	66.97	40.1	1.67	70.18	40.1	1.75	79.39	39.3	2.02
November.....	83.71	44.9	1.86	93.55	46.9	1.99	66.25	39.2	1.69	69.52	39.5	1.76	78.92	38.5	2.05
December.....	82.62	43.7	1.89	90.71	45.6	1.99	66.42	39.3	1.69	71.66	40.2	1.78	79.95	39.0	2.05
1958: January.....	81.55	43.4	1.88	90.89	45.0	2.02	63.71	37.7	1.69	68.71	38.6	1.78	79.49	38.4	2.07
February.....	77.23	41.2	1.87	84.60	42.4	2.00	64.51	38.4	1.68	66.88	38.0	1.76	79.49	38.4	2.07
March.....	78.70	41.8	1.88	88.50	43.9	2.02	65.79	38.7	1.70	67.61	38.2	1.77	80.29	38.6	2.08
	Tennessee—Continued						Texas								
	Memphis			Nashville			State			Dallas			Fort Worth		
1956: Average.....	\$70.69	41.1	\$1.72	\$65.37	40.6	\$1.61	\$80.32	41.4	\$1.94	\$75.58	41.3	\$1.83	\$89.67	42.1	\$2.13
1957: Average.....	73.35	40.3	1.82	67.20	40.0	1.68	84.46	41.2	2.05	77.49	41.0	1.89	92.29	41.2	2.24
1957: March.....	72.54	40.3	1.80	67.13	40.2	1.67	82.81	41.2	2.01	78.02	41.5	1.88	88.91	40.6	2.19
April.....	72.36	40.2	1.80	66.63	39.9	1.67	82.82	41.0	2.02	77.27	41.1	1.88	89.13	40.7	2.19
May.....	72.36	40.2	1.80	66.30	39.7	1.67	82.01	40.6	2.02	76.54	40.5	1.89	88.66	40.3	2.20
June.....	72.58	40.1	1.81	67.03	39.9	1.68	85.28	41.6	2.05	77.93	40.8	1.91	94.75	42.3	2.24
July.....	73.57	40.2	1.83	67.54	40.2	1.68	86.11	41.4	2.08	76.89	40.9	1.88	92.51	41.3	2.24
August.....	71.38	40.1	1.78	67.77	40.1	1.69	85.28	41.4	2.06	77.04	41.2	1.87	95.15	42.1	2.26
September.....	75.21	41.1	1.83	67.32	39.6	1.70	86.53	41.8	2.07	78.09	41.1	1.90	94.28	41.9	2.25
October.....	74.90	40.6	1.83	68.23	39.9	1.71	84.25	40.7	2.07	77.16	40.4	1.91	93.02	40.8	2.28
November.....	76.52	40.7	1.88	68.28	39.7	1.72	84.65	40.5	2.09	77.18	40.2	1.92	95.65	40.7	2.35
December.....	74.43	39.8	1.87	69.20	40.0	1.73	85.90	41.1	2.09	79.13	41.0	1.93	94.60	40.6	2.33
1958: January.....	72.56	38.8	1.87	67.77	39.4	1.72	84.45	40.6	2.08	77.95	40.6	1.92	92.63	40.1	2.31
February.....	66.25	36.6	1.81	67.30	38.9	1.73	83.01	40.1	2.07	76.78	40.2	1.91	91.03	38.9	2.34
March.....	73.68	39.4	1.87	67.55	38.6	1.75	83.63	40.4	2.07	78.36	40.6	1.93	93.13	39.8	2.34
	Texas—Continued						Utah			Vermont					
	Houston			San Antonio			State ²			Salt Lake City ²			State		
1956: Average.....	\$91.53	41.8	\$2.19	\$58.46	40.6	\$1.44	\$83.01	40.1	\$2.07	\$83.23	41.0	\$2.03	\$67.36	42.1	\$1.60
1957: Average.....	96.23	41.3	2.33	61.86	40.7	1.52	88.36	39.8	2.22	86.48	40.6	2.13	68.14	40.8	1.67
1957: March.....	92.93	41.3	2.25	60.45	40.3	1.50	87.52	39.6	2.21	84.21	40.1	2.10	68.14	41.2	1.66
April.....	94.21	41.5	2.27	60.59	39.6	1.53	89.44	39.4	2.27	85.86	40.5	2.12	67.58	40.9	1.65
May.....	92.57	40.6	2.28	60.40	40.0	1.51	88.93	39.7	2.24	86.28	40.7	2.12	67.88	40.7	1.67
June.....	97.86	42.0	2.33	60.79	40.8	1.49	90.85	40.2	2.26	87.54	41.1	2.13	69.02	41.3	1.67
July.....	98.36	41.5	2.37	62.36	41.3	1.51	89.84	41.4	2.17	86.51	41.0	2.11	67.53	40.5	1.67
August.....	97.70	41.4	2.36	63.38	41.7	1.52	90.76	40.7	2.23	88.38	41.3	2.14	67.97	40.7	1.67
September.....	101.46	42.1	2.41	64.37	41.8	1.54	87.42	40.1	2.18	88.97	41.0	2.17	68.36	41.1	1.67
October.....	96.08	40.2	2.39	63.29	41.1	1.54	84.64	38.3	2.21	84.96	39.7	2.14	68.21	40.8	1.67
November.....	96.08	40.2	2.39	62.33	39.7	1.57	86.19	39.0	2.21	85.97	39.8	2.16	66.41	39.4	1.69
December.....	99.53	41.3	2.41	62.99	40.9	1.54	88.62	38.7	2.29	88.22	40.1	2.20	67.44	39.8	1.70
1958: January.....	98.57	40.9	2.41	62.71	40.2	1.56	90.79	38.8	2.34	85.75	39.7	2.16	67.10	39.5	1.70
February.....	96.88	40.2	2.41	60.68	38.9	1.56	89.47	38.9	2.30	86.98	39.9	2.18	66.93	39.6	1.69
March.....	96.80	40.5	2.39	61.23	39.5	1.55	89.31	39.0	2.29	87.38	39.9	2.19	66.24	39.4	1.68
	Vermont—Continued						Virginia								
	Burlington			Springfield			State			Norfolk-Portsmouth			Richmond		
1956: Average.....	\$60.79	40.8	\$1.49	\$84.20	43.4	\$1.94	\$61.81	40.4	\$1.53	\$67.47	40.4	\$1.67	\$68.47	41.0	\$1.67
1957: Average.....	66.09	40.3	1.64	79.60	40.0	1.99	64.40	40.0	1.61	71.46	40.6	1.76	71.86	40.6	1.77
1957: March.....	64.87	40.9	1.59	80.54	40.9	1.97	64.00	40.0	1.60	70.76	40.9	1.73	69.77	40.1	1.74
April.....	64.57	40.2	1.61	78.83	40.2	1.96	64.64	40.4	1.60	72.49	41.9	1.73	70.35	40.2	1.75
May.....	64.23	40.0	1.61	80.22	40.1	2.00	64.40	40.0	1.61	69.03	39.9	1.73	72.92	41.2	1.77
June.....	64.65	39.7	1.63	81.20	40.5	2.00	64.88	40.3	1.61	71.05	40.6	1.75	73.21	40.9	1.79
July.....	64.49	39.9	1.62	76.28	38.6	1.97	65.61	40.5	1.62	68.85	39.8	1.73	74.40	41.8	1.78
August.....	67.51	40.2	1.68	76.40	38.4	1.99	64.48	40.3	1.60	70.75	40.2	1.76	72.22	40.8	1.77
September.....	66.25	40.5	1.64	77.77	39.1	1.99	64.80	40.0	1.62	71.33	40.3	1.77	71.51	40.4	1.77
October.....	68.04	40.3	1.69	78.38	39.2	2.00	64.88	40.3	1.61	73.85	40.8	1.81	71.60	40.0	1.79
November.....	69.04	39.8	1.73	78.06	38.6	2.03	64.87	39.8	1.63	78.17	41.8	1.87	74.52	40.5	1.84
December.....	70.77	40.2	1.76	78.72	39.0	2.02	65.01	39.4	1.65	73.93	40.4	1.83	73.71	40.5	1.82
1958: January.....	69.40	40.2	1.73	76.95	38.3	2.01	64.18	38.9	1.65	71.50	39.5	1.81	73.89	40.6	1.82
February.....	68.84	39.9	1.73	76.33	38.5	1.98	63.20	38.3	1.65	68.76	38.2	1.80	71.10	39.5	1.80
March.....	67.88	40.1	1.69	75.71	38.4	1.97	63.69	38.6	1.65	69.24	38.9	1.78	72.83	39.8	1.83

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-6. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing by State and selected areas—Continued ¹

Year and month	Washington												West Virginia		
	State			Seattle			Spokane			Tacoma			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1956: Average	\$88.77	39.1	\$2.27	\$86.87	38.9	\$2.23	\$91.82	39.9	\$2.30	\$84.89	38.3	\$2.22	\$80.18	39.5	\$2.03
1957: Average	90.25	38.6	2.34	89.39	38.5	2.32	94.53	38.9	2.43	87.86	38.2	2.30	83.07	39.0	2.13
1957: March	91.31	39.0	2.34	92.41	39.8	2.32	90.94	38.0	2.39	85.55	37.8	2.27	82.55	39.5	2.09
April	91.88	39.2	2.34	91.50	39.5	2.32	93.54	38.9	2.40	88.66	38.5	2.30	81.69	38.9	2.10
May	89.81	38.5	2.33	86.24	37.6	2.29	93.79	38.7	2.42	88.65	38.1	2.33	82.32	39.2	2.10
June	90.54	38.8	2.33	87.50	37.8	2.32	94.52	39.5	2.39	89.86	39.2	2.29	81.90	39.0	2.10
July	89.34	38.4	2.33	88.07	38.0	2.32	94.76	39.4	2.41	87.32	38.0	2.30	84.71	39.4	2.15
August	91.35	39.1	2.34	89.24	38.6	2.31	95.07	38.9	2.48	88.07	38.5	2.29	84.67	39.2	2.16
September	88.06	37.9	2.33	87.00	37.8	2.32	98.65	39.1	2.52	89.28	38.5	2.32	84.67	39.2	2.16
October	89.17	38.2	2.33	88.81	38.2	2.33	94.79	38.7	2.45	87.19	37.7	2.31	84.06	39.1	2.15
November	89.19	37.7	2.37	87.41	37.4	2.34	94.74	38.3	2.48	86.45	37.3	2.32	83.37	38.6	2.16
December	92.72	38.9	2.39	91.94	38.9	2.36	94.79	38.2	2.48	89.75	38.3	2.34	83.49	38.3	2.18
1958: January	91.76	38.6	2.38	90.92	38.5	2.36	95.24	38.5	2.47	88.09	37.8	2.33	83.28	38.2	2.18
February	90.92	38.3	2.38	89.91	38.4	2.34	96.22	38.9	2.47	88.59	38.0	2.33	82.72	37.6	2.20
March	91.73	38.5	2.38	90.92	38.7	2.35	99.97	39.8	2.51	88.59	38.1	2.33	82.94	37.7	2.20
	West Virginia—Continued						Wisconsin								
	Charleston			Wheeling-Steubenville			State			Kenosha			La Crosse		
1956: Average	\$97.85	40.6	\$2.41	\$87.24	38.6	\$2.26	\$84.25	41.7	\$2.02	\$82.19	37.8	\$2.17	\$80.80	40.3	\$2.00
1957: Average	102.06	40.5	2.52	90.00	37.5	2.40	86.10	40.9	2.10	88.47	39.0	2.27	86.56	39.8	2.18
1957: March	99.14	40.3	2.46	88.83	37.8	2.35	86.64	41.1	2.11	86.84	38.9	2.23	85.56	40.3	2.12
April	99.63	40.5	2.46	89.86	38.4	2.34	85.90	40.8	2.11	86.74	38.9	2.23	84.44	39.3	2.15
May	100.37	40.8	2.46	87.61	37.6	2.33	85.59	40.7	2.10	85.41	38.4	2.23	84.81	39.5	2.15
June	99.88	40.6	2.47	87.18	37.1	2.35	86.53	41.1	2.11	88.77	39.1	2.27	89.24	40.8	2.19
July	102.34	41.1	2.49	91.14	36.9	2.47	85.49	42.1	2.03	86.25	38.1	2.26	85.37	39.3	2.18
August	104.19	40.7	2.56	92.61	37.8	2.45	84.64	40.8	2.08	90.04	39.3	2.29	89.20	40.4	2.21
September	104.19	40.7	2.56	93.12	37.7	2.47	85.50	40.9	2.09	89.41	38.8	2.31	88.83	39.8	2.23
October	104.23	40.4	2.58	92.12	37.6	2.45	86.02	40.4	2.13	90.55	39.1	2.32	87.74	39.2	2.24
November	104.66	40.1	2.61	89.67	36.9	2.43	85.85	40.0	2.14	90.44	39.1	2.31	87.26	39.0	2.24
December	105.18	40.3	2.61	87.36	36.1	2.42	87.34	40.5	2.15	91.44	39.4	2.32	86.21	38.6	2.24
1958: January	104.78	40.3	2.60	86.62	35.5	2.44	86.01	39.7	2.17	90.59	38.8	2.34	85.68	38.6	2.22
February	102.44	39.4	2.60	87.82	35.7	2.46	85.22	39.5	2.16	90.20	38.5	2.34	89.69	40.1	2.24
March	102.44	39.4	2.60	89.75	35.9	2.50	85.88	39.7	2.16	91.52	38.9	2.36	89.46	39.8	2.25
	Wisconsin—Continued						Wyoming								
	Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			State			Casper		
1956: Average	\$91.63	41.2	\$2.22	\$92.81	41.4	\$2.24	\$85.77	40.4	\$2.12	\$89.73	40.6	\$2.21	\$106.52	40.5	\$2.63
1957: Average	93.93	40.4	2.33	94.37	40.4	2.34	88.96	39.9	2.23	92.17	39.9	2.31	112.18	40.5	2.77
1957: March	93.82	40.5	2.32	94.53	40.8	2.32	89.70	40.4	2.22	91.37	39.9	2.29	102.70	39.5	2.60
April	94.38	41.0	2.30	93.88	40.5	2.32	89.62	40.2	2.23	91.98	40.7	2.26	107.45	40.7	2.64
May	93.16	40.3	2.31	93.65	40.3	2.32	88.49	39.8	2.22	93.03	40.1	2.32	105.34	39.6	2.66
June	94.25	40.8	2.31	94.87	40.7	2.33	88.24	39.6	2.23	93.12	38.8	2.40	115.42	40.5	2.85
July	92.35	40.9	2.26	94.95	40.8	2.33	87.14	39.3	2.22	90.52	39.7	2.28	119.56	42.7	2.80
August	92.00	39.8	2.31	95.32	40.7	2.34	88.09	39.7	2.22	90.80	40.9	2.22	112.03	40.3	2.78
September	93.59	39.7	2.36	95.50	40.4	2.37	89.96	40.0	2.25	94.09	39.7	2.37	117.70	41.3	2.85
October	95.16	40.0	2.38	93.13	39.4	2.36	89.26	39.6	2.25	88.24	38.7	2.28	113.14	39.7	2.85
November	94.37	40.0	2.36	92.56	39.5	2.35	90.44	39.8	2.27	93.90	40.3	2.33	115.24	39.6	2.91
December	91.26	38.8	2.37	93.80	39.9	2.35	89.58	39.7	2.25	97.88	41.3	2.37	121.76	41.7	2.92
1958: January	91.26	38.8	2.35	93.26	39.3	2.37	90.59	39.5	2.30	95.80	40.0	2.47	115.49	40.1	2.88
February	90.43	38.5	2.35	92.12	39.0	2.36	91.19	39.5	2.31	93.07	38.3	2.43	111.33	39.2	2.84
March	90.68	38.5	2.36	92.96	39.3	2.37	92.31	40.0	2.31	93.80	38.6	2.43	114.69	40.1	2.86

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. See table A-7 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

² Revised series, not strictly comparable with data previously published.
³ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	95.0	97.1	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	101.7	103.5	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	103.3	99.4	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	106.1	98.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	112.4	106.9	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average	113.5	114.6	114.6	105.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average	114.4	112.8	117.7	104.8	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average	114.8	112.6	119.1	104.3	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average	114.5	110.9	120.0	103.7	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1956: Average	116.2	111.7	121.7	105.5	128.7	132.6	120.0	108.1	122.0
1957: Average	120.2	115.4	125.6	106.0	136.0	138.0	124.4	112.2	125.5
1953: January	113.0	113.1	116.4	104.6	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February	113.4	111.5	116.6	104.6	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March	113.6	111.7	116.8	104.7	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April	113.7	111.5	117.0	104.6	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May	114.0	112.1	117.1	104.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June	114.5	113.7	117.4	104.6	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July	114.7	113.8	117.8	104.4	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August	115.0	114.1	118.0	104.3	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September	115.2	113.8	118.4	105.3	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October	115.4	118.6	118.7	105.5	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November	115.0	112.0	118.9	105.5	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December	114.9	112.3	118.9	105.3	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January	115.2	118.1	118.8	104.9	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February	115.0	112.6	118.9	104.7	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March	114.8	112.1	119.0	104.3	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April	114.6	112.4	118.5	104.1	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May	115.0	113.3	118.9	104.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June	115.1	113.8	118.9	104.2	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July	115.2	114.6	119.0	104.0	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August	115.0	113.9	119.2	103.7	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September	114.7	112.4	119.5	104.3	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October	114.5	111.8	119.5	104.6	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November	114.6	111.1	119.5	104.6	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December	114.3	110.4	119.7	104.3	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January	114.3	110.6	119.6	103.3	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February	114.2	110.8	119.6	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.2	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April	114.2	111.2	119.5	103.1	127.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May	114.2	111.1	119.4	103.3	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June	114.4	111.3	119.7	103.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July	114.7	112.1	119.9	103.2	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August	114.5	111.2	120.0	103.4	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September	114.9	111.6	120.4	104.0	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October	114.9	110.8	120.8	104.6	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November	115.0	109.8	120.9	104.7	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December	114.7	109.5	120.8	104.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.3	120.6
1956: January	114.6	109.2	120.6	104.1	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February	114.6	108.3	120.7	104.6	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March	114.7	109.0	120.7	104.8	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April	114.9	109.6	120.8	104.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May	115.4	111.0	120.9	104.8	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June	116.2	113.2	121.4	104.8	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July	117.0	114.8	121.8	105.3	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August	116.8	113.1	122.2	105.5	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September	117.1	113.1	122.5	106.5	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October	117.7	113.1	122.8	106.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November	117.8	112.9	123.0	107.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2
December	118.0	112.9	123.5	107.0	133.1	134.7	121.8	109.3	123.3
1957: January	118.2	112.8	123.8	106.4	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.8
February	118.7	113.6	124.5	106.1	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
March	118.9	113.2	124.9	106.8	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
April	119.3	113.8	125.2	106.5	135.5	136.9	123.3	111.8	124.2
May	119.6	114.6	125.3	106.5	135.3	137.3	123.4	111.4	124.3
June	120.2	116.2	125.5	106.6	135.3	137.9	124.2	111.8	124.6
July	120.8	117.4	125.5	106.5	135.8	138.4	124.7	112.4	126.6
August	121.0	117.9	125.7	106.6	135.9	138.6	124.9	112.6	126.7
September	121.1	117.0	126.3	107.3	135.9	139.0	125.1	113.3	126.7
October	121.1	116.4	126.6	107.7	135.8	139.7	126.2	113.4	126.8
November	121.6	116.0	126.8	107.9	140.0	140.3	126.7	114.4	126.8
December	121.6	116.1	127.0	107.6	138.9	140.8	127.0	114.6	126.8
1958: January	122.3	118.2	127.1	106.9	138.7	141.7	127.8	116.6	127.0
February	122.5	118.7	127.3	106.8	138.5	141.9	128.0	116.6	127.0
March	123.3	120.8	127.5	106.8	138.7	142.3	128.3	117.0	127.2
April	123.5	121.6	127.7	106.7	138.3	142.7	128.5	117.0	127.2

¹ The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1163 (1964).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-2. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups

Group	1958												1957												Annual average	
	1958				1957				1957				1957				1957	1956								
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.													
Food ²	121.6	120.8	118.7	118.2	116.1	116.0	116.4	117.0	117.9	117.4	116.2	114.6	113.8	115.4	111.7											
Food at home	120.5	119.6	117.2	116.7	114.3	114.1	114.7	115.5	116.6	116.1	114.7	113.0	112.1	113.8	110.2											
Cereals and bakery products	132.7	132.7	132.6	132.5	131.8	131.6	131.4	131.2	131.0	130.8	130.6	130.4	130.1	130.5	125.6											
Meats, poultry, and fish	115.9	114.4	112.0	110.2	106.0	104.6	106.3	110.3	111.9	109.5	106.9	103.7	102.0	105.2	97.1											
Dairy products	112.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.2	113.1	111.5	110.5	110.0	110.0	110.5	111.8	108.7											
Fruits and vegetables	136.6	130.7	124.4	121.9	113.9	114.6	114.5	114.8	121.3	126.9	126.8	122.5	118.7	118.6	119.0											
Other foods at home ³	112.4	113.8	111.3	113.1	114.9	115.6	116.2	115.0	113.8	111.7	109.5	109.9	111.0	112.9	112.8											
Housing ⁴	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.1	127.0	126.8	126.6	126.3	125.7	125.5	125.5	125.3	125.2	125.6	121.7											
Rent	137.3	137.1	137.0	136.8	136.7	136.3	136.0	135.7	135.4	135.2	135.0	134.7	134.5	135.2	132.7											
Gas and electricity	116.0	115.9	115.9	115.7	114.3	114.3	113.8	113.7	113.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.4	113.0	111.8											
Solid fuels and fuel oil	134.2	136.7	137.2	138.4	138.3	138.0	137.6	136.8	135.7	135.9	135.3	135.4	138.1	137.4	130.7											
Housefurnishings	104.0	103.9	104.9	104.2	104.9	104.5	104.8	104.8	103.9	104.1	104.6	104.2	105.1	104.6	103.0											
Household operation	130.9	130.7	129.9	129.7	129.6	129.4	128.3	128.3	128.0	127.9	127.6	127.3	126.4	127.5	122.9											
Apparel	106.7	106.8	106.8	106.9	107.6	107.9	107.7	107.3	106.6	106.5	106.6	106.5	106.5	106.9	105.5											
Men's and boys'	109.1	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.5	109.4	109.4	109.3	108.8	108.8	109.1	109.0	108.8	109.0	107.4											
Women's and girls'	98.2	98.8	98.6	98.8	100.1	100.8	100.6	99.8	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.6	98.7	99.2	98.7											
Footwear	129.8	129.5	129.5	129.3	129.1	129.0	128.3	128.1	128.3	128.1	127.8	127.8	127.3	127.9	123.9											
Other apparel ⁵	91.9	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.3	92.6	92.5	92.3	92.0	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.0	91.4												
Transportation	138.3	138.7	138.5	138.7	138.9	140.0	135.8	135.9	135.9	135.8	135.3	135.3	135.5	136.0	128.7											
Private	127.6	128.0	127.9	128.4	128.6	129.7	125.4	125.5	125.6	125.6	125.4	125.4	125.5	118.8												
Public	186.1	185.9	185.4	182.4	182.4	182.8	181.6	181.1	180.6	180.2	176.8	176.8	176.8	172.2												

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home.³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.⁴ In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.⁵ Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-3. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Special groups of items

Year and month	[1947-49=100]							
	All items less food	All items less shelter	All commodities	All commodities less food	Durable commodities ²	Nondurable commodities less food ³	All services ⁴	All services less rent ⁵
1947: Average	95.1	95.6	96.3	95.7	94.9	95.7	94.5	94.7
1948: Average	101.9	103.1	103.2	102.9	101.8	103.1	100.4	100.1
1949: Average	103.0	101.3	100.6	101.5	103.3	101.1	105.1	105.2
1950: Average	104.2	102.0	101.2	101.3	104.4	100.9	108.5	109.1
1951: Average	110.8	110.5	110.3	108.9	112.4	108.5	114.1	114.6
1952: Average	113.5	112.7	111.7	109.8	113.8	109.1	119.3	120.1
1953: Average	115.7	113.1	111.3	110.0	112.6	110.1	124.2	124.6
1954: Average	116.4	113.0	110.2	108.6	108.3	110.6	127.5	127.7
1955: Average	116.7	112.4	109.0	107.5	105.1	110.6	129.8	130.1
1956: Average	118.8	114.0	110.1	108.9	105.1	113.0	132.6	133.0
1957: Average	122.8	117.8	113.6	112.3	108.8	116.1	137.7	138.6
1957: April	122.3	116.9	112.8	112.1	108.8	115.8	136.7	137.6
May	122.3	117.1	113.0	111.8	108.3	115.6	137.2	138.1
June	122.5	117.8	113.7	111.9	108.4	115.8	137.5	138.4
July	122.8	118.5	114.4	112.2	108.2	116.3	137.9	138.0
August	123.0	118.7	114.6	112.1	108.4	116.0	138.3	139.3
September	123.4	118.7	114.5	112.6	108.6	116.7	138.8	139.8
October	123.7	118.6	114.3	112.8	108.6	117.0	139.2	140.3
November	124.6	119.2	114.7	113.8	110.9	117.4	139.8	140.9
December	124.5	119.2	114.7	113.6	110.3	117.3	140.0	141.1
1958: January	124.7	120.0	115.4	113.5	110.5	117.0	140.5	141.7
February	124.8	120.2	115.5	113.2	110.3	116.7	141.0	142.3
March	125.0	121.0	116.4	113.1	109.6	116.9	141.7	143.1
April	125.0	121.2	116.6	112.8	109.6	116.6	142.1	143.5

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.² Includes household appliances, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, dinnerware, automobiles, tires, radio and television sets, durable toys, sporting goods, and from 1953 forward, water heaters, kitchen sinks, sink faucets, and porch flooring.³ Includes solid fuels, fuel oil, textile housefurnishings, household paper, electric light bulbs, laundry soap and detergents, apparel (except shoe repairs), gasoline, motor oil, prescriptions and drugs, toilet goods, nondurable toys, newspapers, cigarettes, cigars, beer, whiskey, and from 1953 forward, house paint and paint brush.⁴ Includes rent, gas, electricity, dry cleaning, laundry service, domestic service, telephone, water, postage, shoe repairs, auto repairs, auto insurance,

auto registration, transit fares, railroad fares, professional medical services, hospital services, group hospitalization, barber and beauty shop services, television repairs, motion picture admissions, and from 1953 forward, home purchase, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, property insurance, repainting garage, repainting rooms, reshingling roof, and refinishing floors.

⁵ Formerly all services less shelter for 1953 and later years; for definition of services, see footnote 4.

NOTE: Indexes from 1953 forward have been revised to reflect the distribution of shelter items, formerly included in "all services and shelter" now entitled "all services," among the appropriate commodity and service classifications.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average price, Apr. 1958	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)													Annual average	
		1958					1957								1957	1956
		Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.†	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
Cereals and bakery products: Unit																
Flour, wheat.....5 lb.	55.6	115.4	115.1	114.7	114.4	113.8	113.8	114.1	114.0	113.9	113.7	113.6	113.3	113.4	110.7	
Biscuit mix ²20 oz.	26.8	95.9	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.9	95.6	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.4
Corn meal.....lb.	12.8	115.4	115.3	115.2	114.1	114.1	114.1	114.0	114.1	113.4	113.4	113.7	113.6	113.0	113.3	111.0
Rice.....lb.	18.1	96.3	95.9	95.8	95.6	95.3	95.2	94.6	94.4	93.7	93.3	93.1	92.9	92.7	93.5	92.8
Rolled oats ⁴18 oz.	20.3	137.9	137.7	137.5	137.2	137.2	136.7	136.5	136.3	136.4	136.0	135.7	135.4	134.7	134.9	119.1
Corn flakes.....12 oz.	25.4	149.0	148.5	147.6	146.5	143.0	138.5	136.4	136.2	136.0	135.4	135.0	135.1	135.1	136.1	128.9
Bread.....lb.	19.1	143.8	143.7	143.7	143.7	142.7	142.5	142.2	142.0	141.8	141.5	141.0	140.6	140.3	141.0	134.7
Soda crackers ⁵lb.	29.2	113.6	113.4	113.6	113.3	113.4	113.4	112.9	113.2	113.1	113.2	113.1	112.9	112.4	112.4	107.3
Vanilla cookies.....7 oz.	24.5	126.8	127.7	127.6	128.1	127.9	127.9	127.8	127.4	127.2	127.7	127.5	127.2	127.5	127.3	124.0
Meats, poultry, and fish:																
Meats:																
Beef and veal.....lb.	121.5	118.8	116.7	115.1	110.5	108.9	111.1	115.2	116.3	113.2	110.5	106.7	104.5	108.7	97.9	
Round steak.....lb.	105.8	128.4	125.2	122.7	122.1	117.8	116.3	117.1	119.1	119.2	117.8	114.1	112.4	110.2	113.7	107.1
Chuck roast.....lb.	65.7	118.5	115.4	110.2	106.6	102.1	98.5	98.4	99.9	97.9	96.1	94.4	94.0	92.1	95.0	87.2
Rib roast.....lb.	82.6	123.9	121.5	120.4	120.6	114.9	112.9	113.7	115.2	114.4	113.5	111.8	110.2	107.1	111.0	104.7
Hamburger.....lb.	53.1	109.1	103.3	100.7	98.3	91.8	90.1	89.7	90.6	91.2	89.7	87.0	84.2	82.5	86.6	79.3
Veal cutlets.....lb.	131.8	143.1	142.4	140.4	135.9	130.4	128.7	128.8	129.5	128.8	128.0	128.8	127.2	127.3	127.9	120.8
Pork.....lb.	114.7	112.6	111.3	110.1	105.2	103.7	108.2	116.0	119.2	114.3	110.9	105.2	102.3	107.3	93.1	
Pork chops, center cut.....lb.	91.2	125.3	123.0	121.7	120.8	117.1	117.3	120.9	124.7	127.6	127.3	127.5	117.0	114.2	119.1	107.6
Bacon, sliced.....lb.	79.5	109.2	105.8	105.9	103.7	96.8	96.0	103.7	117.4	120.3	111.0	103.0	98.3	94.3	101.5	79.0
Ham, whole.....lb.	68.6	105.5	105.5	102.3	102.1	99.0	94.7	95.3	99.1	102.6	99.1	98.4	96.9	95.8	97.4	92.4
Lamb, leg.....lb.	78.1	113.4	112.4	113.2	110.5	105.1	104.3	104.5	105.7	105.5	105.5	107.2	105.6	104.1	103.5	99.8
Other meats:																
Frankfurters ⁸lb.	64.0	105.2	102.9	100.2	99.0	97.3	97.2	98.1	98.8	97.7	95.0	93.0	89.7	88.4	93.1	85.4
Luncheon meat ⁹12-oz. can.	48.2	99.7	98.4	98.1	97.7	96.8	96.2	95.2	94.6	94.2	93.8	93.5	92.7	91.8	93.1	84.4
Poultry, frying chickens.....lb.	80.1	83.5	79.7	77.0	74.2	73.1	73.8	78.5	83.3	83.3	80.9	78.9	79.1	78.4	80.4	
Ready-to-cook.....lb.	48.1															
Fish:																
Fish, fresh or frozen.....lb.	117.6	117.1	115.4	113.8	112.2	111.4	110.5	110.0	110.2	109.6	109.0	109.7	108.8	108.8	109.9	108.5
Ocean perch fillet, frozen.....lb.	120.4	119.7	116.6	113.9	111.5	110.1	108.5	107.6	107.8	106.8	106.0	107.2	106.0	106.0	109.9	108.5
Haddock, fillet, frozen.....lb.	45.5															
Salmon, pink.....16-oz. can.	56.5															
Tuna fish, chunk ¹⁰6-6 1/4-oz. can.	63.1	131.2	131.1	131.0	130.8	130.8	130.7	130.4	130.1	130.2	130.1	129.9	129.9	129.7	130.1	125.5
Dairy products:	32.9	95.3	95.0	94.9	94.4	93.7	93.4	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.4	93.2	92.9	93.3	94.6
Milk, fresh, grocery.....qt.	118.3	120.5	121.2	121.5	121.9	121.8	121.0	119.5	116.9	115.0	114.2	114.7	116.0	117.6	113.6	
Homogenized, with vitamin D added.....qt.	23.6															
Milk, fresh, delivered.....qt.	122.4	125.2	125.8	126.0	126.2	126.1	125.5	123.8	121.5	120.1	119.3	119.3	120.0	122.1	118.4	
added.....qt.	24.9															
Ice cream ¹¹pt.	29.7	98.4	98.2	98.4	98.4	97.8	98.0	98.1	97.9	97.7	97.7	97.3	97.0	97.4	95.5	
Butter.....lb.	73.9	93.5	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.9	95.4	94.4	93.2	93.2	93.4	93.7	93.6	94.0	91.3	
Cheese American process.....lb.	58.2	109.9	110.0	109.8	109.9	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.5	109.3	109.4	109.0	109.0	109.3	108.4	
Milk evaporated.....14 1/2-oz. can.	105.1	111.1	110.8	110.5	110.1	109.0	108.4	108.5	108.3	108.0	107.2	106.8	106.0	107.2	103.4	
All fruits and vegetables:																
Frozen fruits and vegetables ¹²lb.	115.5	112.7	110.3	107.6	97.7	97.8	97.6	97.0	96.3	95.8	95.9	97.2	98.7	97.8	103.1	
Strawberries ¹³10 oz.	26.5	82.5	82.6	81.9	80.3	79.4	79.4	79.6	79.5	79.0	79.5	82.2	85.1	82.1	91.2	
Orange juice concentrate ¹⁴6 oz.	25.9	141.5	134.8	129.4	123.4	99.2	99.4	98.9	97.8	96.4	95.0	95.6	98.7	101.7	99.4	107.0
Peas, green ¹⁵10 oz.	19.4	99.5	99.7	100.4	100.5	99.8	100.3	100.3	100.8	100.3	100.6	100.4	100.2	100.1	100.9	107.5
Beans, green ¹⁶9 oz.	23.2	149.3	105.2	103.1	102.6	101.9	101.6	101.5	99.8	100.3	100.2	99.8	98.6	93.3	99.2	95.9
Fresh fruits and vegetables.....lb.	149.3	140.9	131.4	128.0	116.5	117.6	117.4	118.0	123.5	137.4	137.1	137.1	129.8	123.5	123.7	122.8
Apples.....lb.	15.3	133.3	121.8	117.6	114.1	110.9	104.6	104.8	123.8	(*)	194.8	195.2	171.9	150.1	140.8	128.9
Bananas.....lb.	15.9	98.3	104.8	106.9	104.9	99.3	109.7	114.6	110.9	115.6	112.2	112.4	103.6	100.8	107.7	104.4
Oranges.....dow.	77.8	169.0	147.7	142.2	137.3	124.6	133.2	141.9	139.3	133.6	126.8	121.2	118.1	119.4	126.2	126.7
Lemons ¹⁷lb.	18.8	101.8	102.6	101.8	104.2	105.3	104.9	96.7	97.5	98.1	96.5	98.2	104.0	102.5	103.0	101.9
Grapefruit ¹⁸each.	13.1	130.5	118.2	116.4	122.4	110.0	113.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	113.0	110.1	111.3	104.0	
Peaches ¹⁹lb.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	106.7	99.6	123.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	97.4	
Strawberries ²⁰pt.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	80.0	81.4	(*)	99.7	
Grapes, seedless ²¹lb.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	82.6	77.6	75.1	88.0	129.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	90.6	80.9
Watermelons ²²lb.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	72.8	86.4	103.4	(*)	(*)	87.5	79.5
Potatoes.....10 lb.	82.5	155.9	138.4	115.7	112.6	109.3	107.1	105.9	106.2	111.0	114.3	111.1	108.1	105.3	107.9	127.8
Sweet potatoes.....lb.	17.1	152.9	147.6	138.3	134.2	120.3	109.2	112.7	118.2	155.8	166.3	155.1	143.8	128.6	131.0	114.9
Onions.....lb.	13.6	159.7	128.7	105.5	101.2	98.9	97.0	95.9	96.7	110.2	135.9	153.4	145.1	116.8	111.9	112.4
Carrots.....lb.	13.5	106.2	119.3	123.7	135.2	132.7	131.6	125.5	131.1	125.7	117.2	115.9	110.8	99.9	117.1	108.1
Lettuce.....head.	19.4	135.5	140.7	113.0	118.3	104.7	128.7	133.3	127.9	153.4	130.7	125.6	107.7	109.5	121.9	114.4
Celery.....lb.	19.0	132.4	109.7	108.4	102.2	93.2	91.3	92.7	98.5	97.6	115.9	112.0	106.7	101.0	104.1	92.7
Cabbage.....lb.	11.1	160.9	174.1	165.5	151.7	120.4	113.5	114.1	120.8	121.2	124.6	125.6	132.5	153.1	125.9	114.5
Tomatoes ²³lb.	46.1	163.8	148.6	145.8	138.7	115.4	95.1	83.3	70.9	77.2	95.7	121.1	143.4	129.4	105.1	105.4
Beans, green.....lb.	28.8	136.3	(*)	(*)	171.0	110.5	113.4	104.5	93.2	98.8	109.7	99.9	128.0	124.1	117.7	119.5
Canned fruits and vegetables.....lb.	108.6	107.4	106.5	106.0	105.3	105.5	105.7	105.6	105.6	106.0	106.3	106.6	106.7	106.3	107.9	
Orange juice ²⁴46-oz. can.	35.9	114.4	111.9	111.1	109.4	108.0	108.0	108.5	108.1	108.9	110.3	113.3	115.4	116.5	113.2	120.0
Peaches.....#2 1/2 can.	34.0	108.4	109.5	109.1	109.3	108.4	109.8	110.5	110.8	110.8	111.3	110.8	110.7	110.7	110.4	111.0
Pineapple.....																

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average price, Apr. 1958	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)													Annual average		
		1958				1957								1957	1956		
		Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.†	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.			
Other foods at home:																	
Partially prepared foods: <i>Unit</i>	<i>Cents</i>																
Soup, tomato ²11-oz. can..	12.5	100.3	100.1	100.0	99.1	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.7	99.6	99.9	99.5	99.6	99.0	99.0	98.3	
Beans with pork ²16-oz. can..	15.1	106.6	106.3	105.9	104.9	104.6	104.4	104.1	103.6	104.2	104.1	104.3	103.3	103.5	103.9	103.0	
Condiments and sauces:																	
Pickles, sweet ²7½ oz.	27.1	100.6	100.8	100.4	100.1	99.8	100.7	100.5	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.0	99.6	99.5	100.0	98.8	
Catsup, tomato ²14 oz.	21.9	96.4	96.3	97.4	98.2	97.4	96.9	96.3	95.7	96.0	97.2	97.8	102.7	102.6	99.2	101.6	
Beverages:																	
Coffee.....	(¹⁵)	171.6	172.9	175.0	175.2	173.9	174.2	175.4	180.1	186.5	186.9	190.3	190.3	193.3	187.4	192.0	
Tea bags ²package of 16.	24.0	124.2	124.2	124.0	123.8	123.2	122.7	123.3	123.5	123.2	123.3	123.0	122.9	122.7	122.9	121.2	
Cola drink ²carton, 36 oz.	27.4	120.8	120.7	120.3	120.4	120.2	120.1	119.8	119.4	119.1	118.7	117.8	117.5	117.1	118.1	113.0	
Fats and oils:																	
Shortening, hydrogenated		86.2	86.1	85.8	86.3	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.5	86.6	86.5	86.7	87.1	87.4	86.8	83.1	
Margarine, colored.....3-lb. can..	95.8	91.0	90.5	90.1	91.5	91.3	90.9	90.9	92.0	92.7	92.8	93.6	94.0	94.3	93.1	90.5	
Lard.....lb.	29.8	78.0	78.0	77.7	78.1	78.0	77.7	78.0	77.9	77.7	77.1	78.1	78.5	79.2	78.5	75.6	
Salad dressing.....pt.	37.7	100.6	101.0	100.8	100.7	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.3	99.5	99.3	99.2	94.3	
Peanut butter ²lb.	54.3	111.0	110.9	110.5	110.5	110.2	109.9	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.5	109.7	109.7	109.8	116.0	
Sugar and sweets:																	
Sugar.....5 lbs.	55.7	115.9	115.6	115.6	115.3	115.6	115.5	115.4	115.5	115.5	114.9	114.2	114.2	114.0	114.6	109.8	
Corn syrup ²24 oz.	25.7	109.7	108.7	107.9	107.3	106.9	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.3	106.3	106.2	105.8	105.7	106.0	101.5	
Grape jelly ²12 oz.	27.7	115.9	115.9	115.3	115.4	115.0	115.0	114.7	115.1	114.7	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.5	111.4	
Chocolate bar.....1 oz.	4.9	109.6	100.7	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.0	
Eggs, grade A, large.....doz.	59.0	84.5	90.6	81.4	87.6	95.5	98.1	96.6	93.0	85.4	77.5	68.8	69.9	72.3	82.2	86.3	
Miscellaneous foods:																	
Gelatin, flavored ²3-4 oz.	8.9	104.1	104.0	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.9	103.5	102.8	103.4	103.1	103.0	103.0	102.7	103.0	99.5	

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.² Based on prices in the 46 cities used in compiling the Consumer Price Index. Average prices for each of the 20 large cities listed in table D-5 are available upon request. Not strictly comparable with prices published for months prior to January 1958 because of revision of outlet weights. For explanation, see Retail Food Prices by Cities, January 1958.³ December 1952=100.⁴ Specification changed from 20 oz. to 18 oz. effective January 1958.⁵ Specification changed from 10 oz. to 9 oz. effective January 1958.⁶ 11 months' average.⁷ May 1953=100.⁸ Priced only in season.⁹ January 1953=100.¹⁰ 7 months' average.¹¹ July 1953=100.¹² 3 months' average.¹³ April 1953=100.¹⁴ 2 months' average.¹⁵ 5 months' average.¹⁶ 4 months' average.¹⁷ June 1953=100.¹⁸ Price of 1-lb. can 92.8 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag 77.2 (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).

*Not available.

†Prices collected the 9th, 10th, and 11th instead of the week containing the 15th as usual.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-5. Consumer Price Index ¹—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1957	Nov. 1957	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	July 1957	June 1957	May 1957	Apr. 1957	Annual average	
														1957	1956
United States city average ¹	123.5	123.3	122.5	122.3	121.6	121.6	121.1	121.1	121.0	120.8	120.2	119.6	119.3	120.2	116.2
Atlanta, Ga.....	(⁸)	124.9	(⁸)	(⁸)	122.4	(⁸)	(⁸)	122.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	121.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	121.4	118.1
Baltimore, Md.....	(⁸)	124.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	122.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	121.7	(⁸)	(⁸)	121.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	121.0	116.9
Boston, Mass.....	124.5	(⁸)	(⁸)	123.4	(⁸)	(⁸)	122.0	(⁸)	(⁸)	122.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	120.2	121.2	117.1
Chicago, Ill.....	127.0	126.8	126.2	126.1	125.6	125.6	124.7	124.3	124.1	124.1	122.9	122.2	122.0	123.3	119.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	(⁸)	122.3	(⁸)	(⁸)	120.8	(⁸)	(⁸)	120.9	(⁸)	(⁸)	119.7	(⁸)	(⁸)	119.6	116.0
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(⁸)	(⁸)	124.5	(⁸)	(⁸)	123.3	(⁸)	(⁸)	122.8	(⁸)	(⁸)	121.7	(⁸)	122.1	118.0
Detroit, Mich.....	124.4	124.2	123.7	123.7	123.3	123.5	122.7	122.8	123.0	123.1	122.5	121.9	121.4	122.2	118.7
Houston, Tex.....	(⁸)	(⁸)	122.3	(⁸)	(⁸)	122.4	(⁸)	(⁸)	122.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	121.1	(⁸)	121.5	117.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	123.7	(⁸)	(⁸)	122.4	(⁸)	(⁸)	121.8	(⁸)	(⁸)	121.7	(⁸)	(⁸)	120.4	121.1	117.5
Los Angeles, Calif.....	125.6	125.0	124.1	123.7	122.9	122.9	122.2	122.0	121.2	121.1	121.0	120.8	120.6	121.2	117.4
Minneapolis, Minn.....	124.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	123.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	122.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	121.6	(⁸)	(⁸)	119.8	121.1	117.0
New York, N. Y.....	121.2	121.2	120.3	120.0	118.7	118.6	118.4	118.3	118.7	118.4	117.9	117.2	116.9	117.6	113.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	122.9	123.1	122.3	122.2	122.1	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.6	121.2	120.1	119.8	119.7	120.8	117.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	123.8	(⁸)	(⁸)	122.6	(⁸)	(⁸)	121.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	120.7	(⁸)	(⁸)	118.8	120.2	116.5
Portland, Ore.....	125.0	(⁸)	(⁸)	123.3	(⁸)	(⁸)	121.9	(⁸)	(⁸)	122.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	121.6	121.7	118.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	(⁸)	124.5	(⁸)	(⁸)	122.5	(⁸)	(⁸)	122.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	121.3	(⁸)	(⁸)	121.2	117.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	(⁸)	126.7	(⁸)	(⁸)	124.8	(⁸)	(⁸)	123.5	(⁸)	(⁸)	122.8	(⁸)	(⁸)	123.1	118.4
Scranton, Pa.....	(⁸)	(⁸)	119.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	117.8	(⁸)	(⁸)	117.8	(⁸)	(⁸)	116.4	(⁸)	116.9	112.9
Seattle, Wash.....	(⁸)	(⁸)	125.0	(⁸)	(⁸)	123.9	(⁸)	(⁸)	123.7	(⁸)	(⁸)	122.8	(⁸)	123.1	118.1
Washington, D. C.....	(⁸)	(⁸)	120.3	(⁸)	(⁸)	119.4	(⁸)	(⁸)	119.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	117.2	(⁸)	118.3	114.9

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.² Average of 46 cities.³ Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for the 15 remaining cities.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-6. Consumer Price Index¹—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Apr. 1957	Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
				Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Apr. 1957	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Apr. 1957	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Apr. 1957
United States city average ³	121.6	120.8	113.8	120.5	119.6	112.1	132.7	132.7	130.1	115.9	114.4	102.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	119.4	119.3	112.1	119.2	119.1	110.8	126.3	126.8	124.7	119.3	117.4	104.3
Baltimore, Md.....	122.5	121.5	115.1	120.0	118.8	111.8	128.4	128.4	127.2	115.2	112.7	103.1
Boston, Mass.....	120.4	120.0	113.4	119.0	118.5	111.1	131.0	131.3	128.3	114.2	113.2	101.8
Chicago, Ill.....	118.4	117.9	111.6	116.5	115.9	109.4	124.4	124.4	122.6	108.3	107.7	94.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	123.3	122.6	115.4	122.0	121.2	113.7	132.5	132.0	131.1	117.2	115.6	103.9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	118.5	118.1	111.2	117.0	116.5	109.0	130.1	130.1	122.4	110.9	109.5	98.6
Detroit, Mich.....	123.1	122.2	115.9	121.6	120.6	114.1	125.6	125.7	124.5	113.1	110.9	99.4
Houston, Tex.....	118.2	117.0	112.1	116.8	115.5	109.8	126.6	126.3	121.2	110.7	110.2	97.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	115.5	116.1	109.7	114.1	114.6	107.3	127.6	127.7	126.5	112.3	111.1	96.5
Los Angeles, Calif.....	125.2	123.3	116.9	122.3	120.1	113.7	141.3	140.4	133.8	116.4	115.3	103.5
Minneapolis, Minn.....	120.0	119.1	112.6	119.1	118.4	110.9	134.3	134.6	130.2	109.3	107.8	97.0
New York, N. Y.....	122.1	122.0	112.8	120.5	120.5	111.0	137.7	137.7	134.8	116.6	115.5	103.1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	123.4	123.4	116.4	121.4	121.3	114.1	133.8	134.1	132.4	116.5	115.7	103.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	122.7	122.4	114.8	121.7	121.6	112.8	130.7	131.0	128.5	114.1	113.4	99.4
Portland, Ore.....	121.2	119.2	116.0	120.4	118.2	113.8	135.3	135.2	131.7	117.0	115.6	103.9
St. Louis, Mo.....	122.1	121.8	114.2	118.9	118.5	110.1	125.5	125.5	125.4	113.2	111.4	98.3
San Francisco, Calif.....	124.1	122.9	117.4	123.1	121.6	115.9	141.0	141.0	140.0	120.4	119.0	108.0
Scranton, Pa.....	119.7	119.0	111.1	120.1	119.3	110.5	135.3	134.6	126.2	116.8	114.9	102.3
Seattle, Wash.....	122.5	120.3	116.3	122.6	119.9	115.3	142.0	141.8	137.7	116.7	113.8	103.6
Washington, D. C.....	123.2	122.9	115.2	122.0	121.6	112.7	132.1	132.9	129.4	115.5	115.0	101.8

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Apr. 1957	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Apr. 1957	Apr. 1958	Mar. 1958	Apr. 1957
United States city average ³	112.5	114.1	110.5	136.6	130.7	118.7	112.4	113.8	111.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	113.9	114.2	113.1	137.7	136.1	117.4	105.7	108.3	104.5
Baltimore, Md.....	117.3	117.4	112.6	132.0	127.3	113.2	113.2	114.5	111.3
Boston, Mass.....	113.9	116.6	112.2	133.5	127.1	115.1	107.9	109.6	106.6
Chicago, Ill.....	111.1	111.4	110.3	132.0	127.0	119.3	117.6	119.8	117.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	116.0	117.6	114.6	136.7	131.4	115.4	116.3	118.4	116.2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	107.7	110.7	105.3	127.3	122.9	113.2	115.9	116.8	114.6
Detroit, Mich.....	110.2	111.7	109.8	148.6	142.8	132.8	114.3	115.8	113.1
Houston, Tex.....	112.6	112.4	109.2	131.7	124.7	121.3	110.5	110.8	110.2
Kansas City, Mo.....	98.7	111.6	107.9	129.0	121.5	113.0	106.4	107.3	104.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	108.5	110.1	105.3	142.2	132.0	125.4	112.8	111.8	111.5
Minneapolis, Minn.....	104.7	105.7	104.6	141.9	136.3	121.0	119.5	121.7	118.0
New York, N. Y.....	114.0	115.2	108.9	132.0	129.9	111.4	111.8	114.2	110.5
Philadelphia, Pa.....	115.6	119.8	113.9	135.4	129.3	121.2	111.9	113.6	110.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.5	117.4	111.9	136.2	129.4	117.8	121.8	124.9	119.4
Portland, Ore.....	117.0	117.2	116.5	128.2	120.2	115.4	113.5	112.0	112.7
St. Louis, Mo.....	101.6	103.0	110.3	140.3	136.7	120.2	119.5	121.8	117.8
San Francisco, Calif.....	113.9	118.9	113.5	139.9	130.2	122.9	110.8	111.4	109.7
Scranton, Pa.....	110.8	113.7	110.3	133.4	126.2	122.7	110.7	113.0	108.6
Seattle, Wash.....	118.5	118.7	116.4	140.1	129.4	124.6	109.4	109.4	110.0
Washington, D. C.....	118.0	119.9	115.7	136.2	130.9	114.4	114.3	115.4	111.7

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² See footnote 2, table D-2.³ Average of 46 cities.⁴ See footnote 3, table D-2.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups ¹

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Nonmetallic minerals—structural	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947.....	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	99.0	93.7	98.6	91.3	92.5	95.6	93.9	97.2	100.9
1948.....	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949.....	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	98.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950.....	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951.....	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952.....	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953.....	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	109.5	105.7	125.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.8
1954.....	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.5	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.5
1955.....	110.7	88.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	106.6	143.8	123.6	119.3	136.6	128.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1956.....	114.3	89.4	101.7	122.2	95.3	99.3	111.2	107.2	145.8	125.4	127.2	148.4	137.8	117.1	129.6	122.3	91.0
1957.....	117.6	90.9	105.6	125.6	95.4	99.4	117.2	109.5	145.2	119.0	129.6	151.2	146.1	122.2	134.6	126.1	89.6
1954:																	
January...	110.9	97.8	106.2	114.6	96.1	95.3	110.8	107.2	124.8	117.0	117.0	127.2	124.4	115.2	120.9	118.2	101.1
February...	110.5	97.7	104.8	114.4	95.3	94.9	110.5	107.5	124.6	116.8	117.1	126.2	124.5	115.1	121.0	118.0	102.0
March.....	110.5	98.4	105.3	114.2	95.0	94.7	109.2	107.4	124.9	116.7	116.6	126.3	124.5	115.0	121.0	117.9	104.9
April.....	111.0	99.4	105.9	114.5	94.7	94.6	108.6	107.2	125.0	116.2	116.3	126.8	124.4	115.6	120.8	121.5	110.3
May.....	110.9	97.9	106.8	114.5	94.8	96.0	108.2	107.1	125.1	116.1	115.8	127.1	124.4	115.5	119.3	121.4	109.3
June.....	110.0	94.8	105.0	114.2	94.9	95.6	107.8	106.8	126.1	116.3	115.8	127.1	124.3	115.4	119.1	121.4	105.1
July.....	110.4	96.2	106.5	114.3	95.1	94.9	106.2	106.7	126.8	119.1	116.2	128.0	124.3	115.3	120.4	121.4	103.0
August.....	110.5	95.8	106.4	114.4	95.3	94.0	106.9	106.8	126.4	119.1	116.3	128.6	124.3	115.3	120.5	121.5	102.3
September...	110.0	93.6	105.5	114.4	95.3	93.0	106.9	106.8	126.9	119.3	116.3	129.1	124.4	115.3	121.7	121.5	99.1
October....	109.7	93.1	103.7	114.5	95.4	92.4	106.9	106.9	128.5	119.8	116.3	129.7	124.3	115.6	121.9	121.5	96.7
November...	110.0	93.2	103.8	114.8	95.2	92.8	107.4	107.0	131.4	119.9	116.0	129.9	125.3	115.6	121.8	121.4	97.0
December..	109.5	89.9	103.5	114.9	95.2	91.8	107.5	107.0	132.0	120.0	115.9	129.8	125.7	115.7	121.8	121.4	98.0
1955:																	
January...	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February...	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.5	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March.....	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April.....	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May.....	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June.....	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July.....	110.5	89.5	103.1	115.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	90.8
August.....	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September...	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	106.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October....	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November...	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December..	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	125.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1956:																	
January...	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	119.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February...	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March.....	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April.....	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May.....	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June.....	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July.....	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.3	126.6	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	130.6	121.7	91.3
August.....	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.3	146.9	125.2	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.5	91.1
September...	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.7	123.6	127.9	151.9	139.7	119.7	131.1	122.8	89.9
October....	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	99.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	122.0	128.1	152.2	141.1	121.0	131.5	123.1	89.2
November...	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	99.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	121.5	127.8	152.1	143.4	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December..	116.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	99.2	114.0	108.3	147.9	121.0	128.0	152.3	143.6	121.2	131.3	123.6	91.7
1957:																	
January...	116.9	89.3	104.3	125.2	95.8	98.4	116.3	108.7	145.0	121.3	128.6	152.2	143.9	121.9	132.0	124.0	93.2
February...	117.0	88.8	103.9	125.5	95.7	98.0	119.6	108.8	143.9	120.7	128.5	151.4	144.5	121.9	132.7	124.1	92.4
March.....	116.9	88.8	103.7	125.4	95.4	98.4	119.2	108.8	144.3	120.1	128.7	151.0	144.8	121.9	133.2	124.1	92.0
April.....	117.2	90.6	104.3	125.4	95.3	*98.6	119.5	109.1	144.5	120.2	128.6	150.1	145.0	121.5	134.6	124.5	91.4
May.....	117.1	89.5	104.9	125.2	95.4	*98.9	118.5	109.1	144.7	119.7	128.9	150.0	145.1	121.6	135.0	124.5	89.4
June.....	117.4	90.9	106.1	125.2	95.5	*99.8	117.2	109.3	145.1	119.7	128.9	150.6	145.2	121.7	135.1	124.7	87.3
July.....	118.2	92.8	107.2	125.7	95.4	*100.6	116.4	109.5	144.9	119.3	129.5	152.4	145.8	122.2	135.2	127.7	88.9
August.....	118.4	93.0	106.8	126.0	95.4	*100.3	116.3	109.8	146.9	118.6	129.9	153.2	146.2	122.4	135.3	127.7	90.1
September...	118.0	91.0	106.5	126.0	95.4	*100.0	116.1	110.2	146.5	117.8	130.1	152.2	146.9	122.3	135.2	127.7	89.4
October....	117.8	91.5	105.5	125.8	95.1	*100.1	115.8	110.4	146.2	117.3	130.9	150.8	147.7	122.6	135.3	127.7	87.7
November...	118.1	91.9	106.5	125.9	95.0	*100.0	115.7	110.3	144.7	116.9	130.9	150.4	149.2	122.7	135.4	127.8	86.8
December..	118.5	92.6	107.4	126.1	94.9	99.5	116.2	110.6	145.7	116.3	131.0	150.5	149.4	123.5	135.7	128.0	87.2
1958:																	
January....	118.9	93.7	109.5	126.1	94.6	99.5	116.1	110.8	145.1	116.3	130.8	150.0	149.4	123.8	136.4	128.1	88.3
February...	119.0	96.1	109.9	125.7	94.1	99.6	113.6	110.6	144.6	115.8	130.8	*150.1	149.3	123.6	136.5	128.1	89.3
March.....	119.7	100.5	110.7	125.7	*94.0	*99.5	*112.4	*110.7	144.6	*115.5	130.5	*149.8	*149.2	123.5	*135.3	*128.0	*94.3
April ²	119.4	97.9	111.4	125.6	93.7	99.7	111.0	110.9	144.4	115.7	130.5	148.9	149.4	123.4	135.3	128.0	97.9

¹ As of January 1958, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.

² Preliminary.

* Corrected. * Revised.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities ^{1 2}

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958				1957									Annual Average	
	Apr. 3	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.4	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	118.2	117.4	117.1	117.2	117.6	114.3
Farm products.....	97.9	100.5	96.1	93.7	92.6	91.9	91.5	91.0	93.0	92.8	90.9	89.5	90.6	90.9	88.4
Cereal and bakery products.....	130.5	*143.1	127.9	121.2	108.3	106.3	107.7	98.9	106.3	108.0	105.4	109.0	103.0	103.6	104.2
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables.....	85.7	82.2	79.9	79.0	80.5	80.9	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.7	83.9	85.4	87.3	84.1	87.0
Grains.....	94.5	95.8	91.1	86.2	82.6	79.3	78.4	81.5	86.7	86.5	83.5	78.7	79.3	80.2	71.3
Livestock and live poultry.....	101.4	101.7	102.8	103.4	103.7	104.7	103.3	102.9	104.0	105.0	104.8	104.3	104.3	104.0	102.8
Plant and animal fibers.....	92.8	*95.7	*98.0	*98.3	99.0	99.4	98.8	96.9	94.9	93.1	92.0	92.2	95.0	96.0	94.5
Fluid milk.....	77.1	93.6	74.2	73.9	93.4	100.1	103.5	91.2	79.7	76.2	61.0	57.5	68.5	77.2	81.9
Eggs.....	79.9	79.4	79.0	79.2	78.6	77.6	77.3	78.0	81.3	82.4	83.3	84.4	85.2	82.0	82.6
Hay, hayseeds, and oil seeds.....	142.3	143.4	142.2	143.7	142.5	144.1	141.5	143.2	142.9	142.9	145.7	144.1	144.7	144.6	146.9
Other farm products.....	111.4	110.7	109.9	109.5	107.4	106.5	105.5	106.5	106.8	107.2	106.1	104.9	104.3	105.6	101.7
Processed foods.....	118.4	117.8	118.1	118.0	118.3	117.6	117.3	116.7	116.7	117.7	117.0	116.5	116.8	116.9	115.2
Cereal and bakery products.....	108.5	105.9	102.7	101.7	95.5	93.6	91.6	95.7	97.7	99.2	96.6	91.5	88.2	91.9	81.6
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	111.4	113.4	114.2	114.2	114.7	114.5	113.7	112.4	110.3	108.2	108.1	110.7	111.4	111.7	108.6
Dairy products and ice cream.....	107.0	106.8	105.7	105.6	104.6	103.8	103.6	102.5	102.1	102.3	101.9	103.5	104.9	103.9	107.9
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.....	115.7	114.4	115.6	115.2	114.3	114.4	113.8	113.9	113.8	114.3	113.5	112.8	112.1	113.4	109.8
Sugar and confectionery.....	168.4	168.4	173.3	173.3	173.3	172.9	172.9	178.3	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.1	192.7
Packaged beverage materials.....	72.4	*73.7	70.4	68.5	70.4	71.1	74.0	73.3	74.4	76.2	72.1	70.3	73.3	75.6	69.8
Animal fats and oils.....	64.1	*63.6	66.4	67.7	67.1	65.2	61.5	61.3	62.3	65.3	63.8	62.9	65.4	65.7	68.5
Crude vegetable oils.....	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	68.5	68.5	64.5	66.1	66.9	65.5	65.4	70.1	70.1	73.4
Refined vegetable oils.....	85.1	85.8	86.3	86.4	85.5	84.7	84.7	84.1	84.1	84.3	84.9	85.2	86.1	86.1	85.3
Vegetable oil end products.....	97.1	96.4	95.2	95.5	96.3	96.6	96.0	96.0	95.1	94.8	95.4	95.3	95.2	95.5	96.8
Other processed foods.....	125.6	125.7	125.7	126.1	126.1	125.9	125.8	126.0	126.0	125.7	125.2	125.2	125.4	125.6	122.2
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	93.7	*94.0	94.1	94.6	94.9	95.0	95.1	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.4	95.3
Textile products and apparel.....	88.5	89.0	89.3	90.2	90.2	89.8	89.9	90.0	90.2	90.5	90.7	90.7	90.8	90.7	93.0
Cotton products.....	101.6	102.8	103.8	105.1	105.8	107.4	108.3	110.3	111.2	111.3	111.5	110.9	109.9	109.5	103.7
Wool products.....	80.5	81.0	81.2	81.3	82.1	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.1	81.9	81.9	81.8	81.5	82.0	81.4
Manmade fiber textile products.....	116.5	116.1	117.5	119.5	119.5	119.6	120.0	121.1	122.0	121.5	122.4	124.7	124.8	122.1	121.9
Apparel.....	99.2	*99.3	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6
Other textile products.....	75.0	73.8	74.2	74.7	75.8	76.7	77.2	77.2	75.7	75.8	76.8	76.9	75.9	76.4	72.8
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products.....	53.3	*51.2	51.2	50.5	50.3	53.8	56.8	58.2	61.5	62.1	59.4	55.8	51.8	55.2	59.2
Hides and skins.....	91.1	91.0	90.6	90.7	90.8	91.2	91.2	91.6	91.6	92.2	91.1	88.8	88.6	90.2	91.2
Leather.....	122.1	122.1	122.2	122.1	122.0	122.0	121.8	121.0	121.0	121.0	120.8	121.0	121.1	121.1	119.3
Footwear.....	97.3	*97.5	98.5	98.5	*98.4	*98.7	98.4	98.4	98.2	98.5	97.3	97.5	97.8	98.0	98.6
Other leather products.....	111.0	*112.4	113.6	116.1	116.2	115.7	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.4	117.2	118.5	119.5	117.2	111.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	120.1	126.2	126.2	126.1	126.3	125.8	125.6	124.8	124.4	124.0	123.3	123.3	123.2	124.4	114.5
Coal.....	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.7	149.7
Coke.....	98.1	*101.1	101.5	100.0	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Gas fuels.....	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Electric power.....	115.8	117.0	118.9	123.0	123.5	123.5	124.6	125.6	125.5	126.4	128.4	129.8	130.4	127.0	118.2
Petroleum and products.....	110.9	*110.7	110.6	110.8	110.6	110.3	110.4	110.2	109.8	109.5	109.3	109.1	109.1	109.5	107.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	124.3	*123.7	123.6	123.9	123.9	123.6	123.6	123.5	123.6	123.5	124.0	123.6	123.6	123.5	121.4
Industrial chemicals.....	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	125.5	124.7	124.1	125.3
Prepared paint.....	104.2	104.4	104.7	104.8	101.7	101.6	102.2	101.5	100.5	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.5	99.6
Paint materials.....	93.9	*94.0	93.6	93.6	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.3	93.5	93.3	92.1
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	62.2	64.2	62.9	63.1	65.4	65.2	64.8	64.5	63.4	61.0	60.2	59.2	58.2	61.4	56.2
Fats and oils, inedible.....	111.5	111.6	111.9	112.2	112.1	112.3	112.1	112.0	110.5	108.3	108.3	108.4	108.6	110.0	108.7
Mixed fertilizer.....	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.7	107.8	107.7	107.6	106.4	106.5	106.3	106.3	107.2	107.5	106.8	108.4
Fertilizer materials.....	106.9	106.8	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.6	106.8	106.8	105.5	105.4	105.0	105.2	105.2	105.7	103.2
Other chemicals and allied products.....	144.4	144.6	144.6	145.1	145.7	144.7	146.2	146.5	146.9	144.9	145.1	144.7	144.5	145.2	145.8
Rubber and rubber products.....	131.2	131.3	131.2	133.7	135.7	131.6	138.1	140.3	144.3	145.0	145.9	144.0	143.2	141.3	146.7
Crude rubber.....	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	153.5	153.5	153.5	153.5	153.5	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	150.9	152.2
Tires and tubes.....	142.9	143.3	143.3	143.3	142.7	142.3	142.5	142.2	140.8	140.0	139.9	139.9	140.0	140.9	138.0
Other rubber products.....	115.7	*115.5	115.8	116.3	116.3	116.9	117.3	117.8	118.6	119.3	119.7	119.7	120.2	119.0	125.4
Lumber and wood products.....	115.9	*115.9	116.2	116.5	116.4	117.1	117.5	118.3	119.4	120.0	120.4	120.6	121.2	119.7	127.2
Lumber.....	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.7	127.7	128.0	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	129.1
Millwork.....	94.4	*92.9	93.6	95.6	95.6	96.4	96.9	94.7	95.2	96.9	97.7	96.8	96.7	96.4	101.7
Plywood.....	130.5	130.5	130.8	130.8	131.0	130.9	130.9	130.1	129.9	129.5	128.9	128.9	128.6	129.6	127.2
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.8	117.7
Woodpulp.....	75.3	75.3	83.6	83.6	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	74.7	68.0	66.1	66.1	68.6	77.2	112.3
Wastepaper.....	142.9	*143.0	143.1	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	142.8	142.4	142.4	140.7	141.9	137.3
Paper.....	136.1	*136.2	136.3	136.3	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.3	134.8
Paperboard.....	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.0	127.0	126.5	126.5	126.1	125.3	125.3	125.2	126.1	123.1
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	144.1	142.5	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.5	136.9
Building paper and board.....	148.9	*149.8	*150.1	*150.0	*150.5	150.4	150.8	152.2	153.2	152.4	150.6	150.0	150.1	151.2	148.4
Metals and metal products.....	166.4	167.3	167.6	166.6	166.5	166.5	167.8	170.2	171.2	170.3	165.4	162.9	161.9	166.2	154.7
Iron and steel.....	124.2	127.0	127.8	128.7	130.6	130.8	129.9	131.7	134.6	134.1	138.1	139.9	142.5	137.4	156.1
Nonferrous metals.....	155.7														

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities^{1,2}—Continued

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958				1957										Annual average	
	Apr. ³	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956	
Machinery and motive products.....	149.4	*149.2	149.3	149.4	149.4	149.2	147.7	146.9	146.2	145.8	145.2	145.1	145.0	146.1	137.8	
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	138.3	138.3	138.3	138.4	*138.3	*137.3	136.2	133.4	132.5	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.1	133.6	127.6	
Construction machinery and equipment.....	165.4	165.4	165.6	165.6	165.3	165.2	164.9	162.9	161.4	157.9	157.6	157.6	157.5	160.0	148.6	
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	170.7	*170.7	*170.7	171.2	171.3	171.3	170.6	168.9	167.0	166.1	165.6	165.6	165.3	167.0	156.4	
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	159.7	159.4	159.8	160.8	160.8	160.8	159.5	158.5	158.0	157.4	156.5	156.0	156.2	157.6	147.5	
Miscellaneous machinery.....	148.9	*148.9	148.8	148.8	*148.4	*148.1	*147.5	147.3	146.3	144.5	143.9	143.8	143.7	145.2	137.0	
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	151.7	151.3	151.3	151.2	*151.1	151.2	151.0	151.1	149.6	149.5	148.2	148.2	147.8	149.0	138.4	
Motor vehicles.....	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	138.7	135.5	134.8	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	135.4	129.8	
Furniture and other household durables.....	123.4	123.5	123.6	123.8	123.5	122.7	122.6	122.3	122.4	122.2	121.7	121.6	121.5	122.2	119.1	
Household furniture.....	122.8	122.8	123.3	123.1	122.8	122.8	122.6	122.5	122.9	122.8	122.4	122.4	122.4	122.5	119.0	
Commercial furniture.....	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.1	154.1	153.8	153.6	153.6	153.6	153.6	147.3	147.3	147.3	150.4	141.8	
Floor covering.....	129.4	*129.8	130.1	131.9	132.6	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.4	131.1	
Household appliances.....	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.1	105.4	104.6	104.7	104.9	105.2	105.1	105.4	105.5	105.5	
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs.....	94.7	94.7	94.7	95.4	*95.8	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	94.8	93.4	93.1	93.1	94.4	93.1	
Other household durable goods.....	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	153.1	149.5	148.8	148.3	148.2	147.9	147.9	147.7	147.0	148.3	140.9	
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	135.3	*135.3	136.5	136.4	135.7	135.4	135.3	135.2	135.3	135.2	135.1	135.0	134.6	134.6	129.6	
Flat glass.....	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	133.4	
Concrete ingredients.....	138.9	138.7	139.0	138.9	136.9	136.9	136.7	136.5	136.5	136.4	135.8	135.7	135.7	136.0	130.6	
Concrete products.....	127.8	128.0	127.9	127.8	127.2	126.7	126.5	126.3	126.4	126.4	126.7	126.7	126.6	128.4	123.0	
Structural clay products.....	155.5	*155.5	*155.5	*155.5	*155.3	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	154.0	148.0	
Gypsum products.....	133.1	133.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	105.6	*105.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	121.6	111.7	
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	128.5	128.5	128.6	128.4	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.0	123.4	
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	128.0	*128.0	128.1	128.1	128.0	127.8	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	124.7	124.5	124.5	126.1	122.3	
Cigarettes.....	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	124.0	124.0	124.0	129.4	124.0	
Cigars.....	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.0	104.2	
Other tobacco manufactures.....	139.7	*139.7	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	143.8	143.8	143.8	134.9	127.7	126.9	136.0	122.8	
Alcoholic beverages.....	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	119.8	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.5	115.8	
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.2	148.3	
Miscellaneous products.....	97.9	*94.3	89.3	88.3	87.2	86.8	87.7	89.4	90.1	88.8	87.3	89.4	91.4	89.6	91.0	
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	119.5	*119.1	119.5	119.4	118.0	117.9	117.9	118.2	117.8	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.7	116.1	
Manufactured animal feeds.....	80.9	74.6	65.7	64.0	62.1	61.4	63.2	66.4	68.2	66.0	63.4	67.2	71.0	67.3	72.0	
Notions and accessories.....	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.4	98.5	97.8	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.3	95.3	
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	107.3	*107.4	107.3	107.1	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.6	107.2	106.8	106.8	107.6	107.6	107.5	104.9	
Other miscellaneous products.....	132.4	131.9	131.7	131.5	130.9	130.9	130.7	130.1	129.4	128.8	127.2	126.8	126.8	128.4	124.1	

¹ See Note, table D-7.² As of January 1958, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.³ Preliminary.⁴ January 1958=100.⁵ Not available.

* Revised.

° Corrected.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958				1957								Annual average		
	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.4	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	118.2	117.4	117.1	117.2	117.6	114.8
Crude materials for further processing.....	100.4	101.5	99.5	97.5	96.4	95.3	95.3	97.0	99.6	99.7	98.8	96.5	97.1	97.2	95.0
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	95.6	96.7	93.2	90.3	88.5	86.8	86.1	87.3	90.3	90.4	89.1	86.9	88.0	87.7	84.0
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	106.3	107.1	107.9	107.6	107.7	108.1	109.9	112.6	115.0	115.2	115.0	112.0	111.6	112.5	114.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	104.5	105.3	106.3	105.9	106.2	106.6	108.5	111.5	114.1	114.3	114.2	110.9	110.5	111.5	113.6
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	138.9	138.7	139.0	138.9	136.9	136.9	136.9	136.7	136.5	136.4	135.8	135.7	135.6	136.0	130.6
Crude fuel.....	118.2	123.4	123.5	123.0	122.4	120.5	119.0	118.6	118.0	118.1	119.3	119.3	120.0	119.7	118.3
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	118.0	123.0	123.1	122.6	122.1	120.2	118.7	118.4	117.8	117.9	119.2	119.2	119.8	119.4	113.0
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	118.6	124.1	124.2	123.6	123.0	121.0	119.4	118.9	118.2	118.3	118.3	119.6	120.2	120.1	113.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	125.2	125.0	125.0	125.4	125.4	125.3	125.2	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.5	124.7	125.0	125.1	122.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	126.9	127.1	127.3	127.5	127.6	127.5	127.3	127.4	127.1	127.1	126.2	126.2	126.3	126.9	123.7
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	103.1	102.4	102.5	102.4	101.6	100.8	99.6	99.6	99.5	100.1	99.2	98.5	99.0	99.9	98.0
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	105.0	105.2	105.4	105.7	105.8	105.8	106.0	106.0	105.9	105.8	105.9	105.6	105.4	105.7	104.3
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	152.9	153.5	153.6	153.8	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.3	154.7	153.8	151.6	152.0	152.5	153.2	148.5
Components for manufacturing.....	148.6	148.8	149.1	149.3	149.3	149.2	148.9	149.4	148.8	148.3	147.7	148.0	147.9	148.3	142.9
Materials and components for construction.....	132.0	131.9	132.6	133.0	132.9	133.0	133.0	133.1	133.4	133.3	132.6	132.6	132.8	132.9	132.0
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	105.4	106.7	107.7	111.1	111.4	111.1	111.5	112.0	112.6	112.7	113.3	114.3	115.2	115.2	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	105.6	105.7	107.2	109.9	110.2	109.9	110.0	110.3	111.0	110.9	111.3	112.3	113.2	111.2	105.3
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	106.2	107.0	108.7	113.1	113.5	113.3	114.1	114.9	115.4	115.7	116.8	117.9	118.6	116.0	109.1
Containers, nonreturnable.....	137.1	137.0	136.3	136.4	136.6	135.5	135.3	134.9	134.8	134.5	134.1	134.1	132.8	134.3	128.5
Supplies.....	117.3	115.5	113.2	112.7	112.4	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.5	111.7	110.9	112.0	113.1	112.5	111.3
Supplies for manufacturing.....	140.5	140.4	140.7	140.6	140.6	140.6	140.2	138.5	136.9	137.0	136.7	136.7	136.8	137.6	132.9
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	106.1	103.7	100.5	99.9	99.5	99.2	99.7	100.9	101.5	100.2	99.1	100.8	102.4	101.1	101.6
Manufactured animal feeds.....	79.8	73.4	65.1	63.5	62.0	61.2	62.6	66.0	67.9	65.6	63.6	67.8	71.7	67.6	72.9
Other supplies.....	121.5	121.5	121.3	121.3	121.6	121.5	121.4	121.3	121.1	120.4	119.9	120.0	120.2	120.7	118.2
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	120.9	121.4	120.6	120.6	119.9	119.6	119.0	118.8	118.6	118.5	117.6	117.4	117.4	117.4	114.0
Consumer finished goods.....	113.7	114.4	113.3	113.3	112.5	112.2	111.8	111.6	111.6	111.6	110.7	110.5	110.5	111.1	108.0
Consumer foods.....	111.9	113.1	110.1	109.2	107.2	106.8	106.2	106.0	106.2	106.2	104.2	103.1	102.7	104.5	101.0
Consumer crude foods.....	105.9	117.3	105.8	102.8	104.0	105.4	106.9	98.6	96.1	94.9	88.1	88.4	88.4	95.0	96.2
Consumer processed foods.....	113.2	112.4	111.1	110.6	108.0	107.3	106.3	107.6	108.2	108.4	107.2	105.9	105.0	106.4	102.1
Consumer other nondurable goods.....	111.1	111.5	111.8	112.5	112.6	112.3	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.2	112.0	112.5	112.8	112.4	109.9
Consumer durable goods.....	124.9	124.9	124.9	125.1	124.9	124.7	123.5	123.0	123.1	122.9	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.3	119.7
Producer finished goods.....	150.1	150.0	150.1	150.1	150.1	149.8	148.4	147.8	147.2	146.4	145.5	145.5	145.3	145.3	138.1
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	154.6	154.5	154.6	154.6	154.5	154.1	152.7	152.3	151.9	151.1	150.1	150.1	150.1	151.2	142.2
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.1	144.9	144.1	143.2	142.6	141.6	141.6	141.4	142.9	134.9

¹ As of January 1958, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.

² Preliminary. *Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958				1957								Annual average		
	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1957	1956
All foods.....	111.2	112.4	109.5	108.6	106.7	106.1	105.4	105.2	105.4	105.7	103.7	102.8	102.4	104.0	100.8
All fish.....	122.4	124.8	126.9	123.7	126.6	121.2	119.3	120.0	116.0	119.9	117.2	117.0	119.4	119.4	114.1
Special metals and metal products.....	146.3	146.9	147.1	147.0	147.4	147.3	146.7	147.4	148.1	147.5	147.2	145.8	145.9	146.9	143.3
Metalworking machinery.....	178.0	*178.0	*178.0	*178.0	178.7	178.7	178.3	177.9	177.8	176.0	175.0	174.9	174.5	176.1	165.0
Machinery and equipment.....	165.0	154.8	154.9	155.0	154.9	154.9	154.3	153.5	152.4	151.7	150.9	150.9	150.6	151.9	142.1
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	138.6	138.7	138.7	138.7	*138.7	137.8	136.5	133.4	132.6	132.4	132.5	132.5	132.3	133.7	127.4
Total tractors.....	147.0	147.3	147.5	147.5	*147.4	*146.4	145.1	142.7	141.5	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.2	141.3	132.5
Steel-mill products.....	183.1	183.1	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.0	183.0	182.9	175.6	175.7	175.3	178.9	163.2
Building materials.....	129.3	*129.4	130.1	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.2	130.9	131.2	131.4	130.7	130.7	130.7	130.6	130.6
Soaps.....	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.0	103.8	103.8	103.6	103.6	103.6	104.5	99.7
Synthetic detergents.....	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	98.2	98.2	97.9	97.9	97.9	99.0	95.1
Refined petroleum products.....	112.5	113.9	116.1	121.0	121.5	121.6	123.0	124.1	124.0	125.0	127.3	129.0	129.7	125.8	117.5
East Coast petroleum.....	111.0	112.3	114.1	116.7	116.7	117.2	117.2	117.2	118.6	121.2	123.7	125.0	128.8	122.0	114.6
Mid-continent petroleum.....	110.8	110.7	114.3	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	121.8	121.2	121.7	126.2	128.4	131.0	124.3	118.3
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	114.3	117.2	117.4	123.5	123.0	123.0	126.7	126.7	126.7	127.9	129.2	131.0	133.6	128.3	118.8
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	117.7	120.4	124.1	127.7	130.5	130.5	130.5	135.9	135.9	135.9	135.2	135.2	135.2	128.3	127.0
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	130.2	130.2	130.6	130.6	130.8	130.7	130.6	129.9	129.6	129.2	119.1	117.2	116.1	116.5	115.4
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	118.2	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.6	125.0	124.0	123.2	121.2	118.0	118.4	118.5	119.0	117.7	124.9
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	114.0	*113.7	114.1	114.7	114.7	115.4	115.7	116.3	117.2	118.0	118.4	118.5	119.0	117.7	124.9
All commodities except farm products.....	123.0	123.0	122.9	123.1	122.8	122.8	122.2	122.5	122.6	122.4	121.8	121.7	121.7	122.1	118.6

¹ As of January 1958, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.

² Preliminary. *Revised. *Corrected.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

E.—Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862	-----	1,130,000	-----	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573	-----	2,380,000	-----	39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750	-----	3,470,000	-----	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	-----	4,600,000	-----	116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693	-----	2,170,000	-----	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	-----	1,960,000	-----	34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606	-----	3,030,000	-----	50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843	-----	2,410,000	-----	38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737	-----	2,220,000	-----	22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117	-----	3,540,000	-----	59,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,091	-----	2,400,000	-----	28,300,000	.26
1954.....	3,468	-----	1,530,000	-----	22,600,000	.21
1955.....	4,320	-----	2,650,000	-----	28,200,000	.26
1956.....	3,825	-----	1,900,000	-----	33,100,000	.29
1957.....	3,673	-----	1,390,000	-----	16,500,000	.14
1957: January.....	240	341	57,000	73,000	618,000	.06
February.....	229	361	59,000	121,000	925,000	.10
March.....	276	402	77,000	107,000	802,000	.09
April.....	339	522	165,000	203,000	1,610,000	.16
May.....	446	634	179,000	243,000	1,990,000	.20
June.....	388	577	154,000	238,000	2,050,000	.23
July.....	415	603	129,000	228,000	2,480,000	.25
August.....	370	601	136,000	226,000	1,690,000	.17
September.....	335	518	243,000	279,000	1,730,000	.19
October.....	293	471	95,000	159,000	1,410,000	.13
November.....	184	340	63,000	109,000	765,000	.08
December.....	108	220	31,000	54,000	404,000	.04
1958: January ²	200	300	90,000	110,000	750,000	.07
February ²	150	275	45,000	70,000	500,000	.06
March ²	200	300	165,000	200,000	1,200,000	.13
April ²	275	375	110,000	160,000	1,250,000	.13

¹ The data include all known work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer. Figures on workers involved and man-days idle cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

F.—Building and Construction

TABLE F-1. Expenditures for new construction¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)														1957*	1956
	1958					1957*										
	May ²	Apr.*	Mar.*	Feb.*	Jan.*	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total		
Total new construction ¹	4,066	3,703	3,400	3,153	3,380	3,791	4,208	4,609	4,682	4,667	4,477	4,425	4,127	48,492	46,060	
Private construction	2,770	2,583	2,442	2,301	2,435	2,750	3,020	3,143	3,185	3,196	3,124	3,060	2,882	34,138	33,242	
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	1,403	1,288	1,177	1,083	1,165	1,365	1,524	1,586	1,611	1,611	1,586	1,545	1,436	17,019	17,632	
New dwelling units.....	1,000	945	890	815	895	1,050	1,140	1,180	1,190	1,180	1,155	1,105	1,020	12,615	13,490	
Additions and alterations ³	352	295	239	219	220	265	333	357	374	387	392	400	379	3,903	3,695	
Nonhousekeeping.....	51	48	48	49	50	50	51	49	47	44	39	40	37	501	447	
Nonresidential buildings ⁴	698	677	689	705	746	799	842	844	842	814	824	814	783	9,556	8,817	
Industrial.....	204	218	235	252	274	277	287	289	293	301	297	308	306	3,557	3,084	
Commercial.....	285	263	262	258	270	306	332	330	322	319	310	308	286	3,564	3,631	
Office buildings and ware- houses.....	165	163	161	161	167	178	183	179	173	172	159	155	147	1,893	1,684	
Stores, restaurants, and ga- rages.....	120	100	101	97	103	128	149	151	149	147	151	153	139	1,671	1,947	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	209	196	192	195	202	216	223	225	222	207	208	208	191	2,435	2,102	
Religious.....	65	61	61	64	68	74	78	80	81	80	75	73	68	868	768	
Educational.....	43	42	41	42	43	46	47	48	48	47	42	43	40	525	536	
Hospital and institutional ⁵	51	50	50	50	51	51	52	52	51	49	43	44	41	525	328	
Social and recreational.....	32	28	26	25	25	27	28	28	29	29	27	26	24	311	275	
Miscellaneous.....	18	15	14	14	15	18	18	17	16	17	20	22	18	206	195	
Farm construction.....	147	127	114	105	101	100	114	133	159	173	169	159	146	1,590	1,560	
Public utilities.....	505	478	450	397	411	472	525	564	556	549	536	511	497	5,774	5,113	
Railroad.....	29	27	27	21	26	32	36	37	37	34	42	33	34	406	427	
Telephone and telegraph.....	82	82	80	71	74	78	84	96	87	89	95	90	101	1,068	1,066	
Other public utilities.....	394	369	343	305	311	362	405	431	432	426	399	388	362	4,300	3,620	
All other private.....	17	13	12	11	12	14	15	16	19	21	19	21	20	199	120	
Public construction	1,296	1,120	958	852	945	1,041	1,188	1,466	1,497	1,471	1,353	1,365	1,245	14,354	12,818	
Residential buildings ⁶	63	62	60	56	59	54	56	54	52	49	40	40	38	506	292	
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities).....	379	370	347	308	340	342	367	409	416	416	390	406	382	4,486	4,072	
Industrial.....	33	31	29	28	29	31	36	38	36	41	38	44	43	473	453	
Educational.....	239	237	222	201	226	226	235	262	261	258	248	254	232	2,825	2,549	
Hospital and institutional.....	28	28	26	21	22	24	25	27	30	30	28	32	32	333	298	
Administrative and service.....	41	39	36	29	30	31	34	41	46	44	39	39	39	439	362	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	38	35	34	29	33	30	37	41	43	43	37	37	36	416	410	
Military facilities ⁷	88	80	77	73	87	97	108	132	138	142	121	112	108	1,322	1,395	
Highways.....	515	375	265	240	260	350	425	604	607	577	539	548	470	5,215	4,470	
Sewer and water systems.....	117	111	105	91	99	99	107	117	126	128	120	120	117	1,344	1,275	
Sewer.....	68	65	62	54	59	62	67	72	76	76	68	66	64	781	701	
Water.....	49	46	43	37	40	37	40	45	50	52	52	54	53	563	574	
Public service enterprises.....	37	33	28	21	27	25	31	38	44	43	38	38	35	393	384	
Conservation and development.....	86	78	67	56	65	67	86	101	103	104	94	89	83	971	826	
All other public.....	11	11	9	7	8	7	8	11	11	12	11	12	12	117	104	

¹ Estimated monetary value of new construction put in place during the periods shown, including major additions and alterations but excluding maintenance and repair. These figures differ from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards (table F-2).

² Preliminary.

³ Includes revisions in the series on residential additions and alterations, and data are not comparable with those published in issues preceding June 1957. See Technical Note on Revised Estimates of Residential Additions and Alterations, 1945-56, on page 973 of the August 1957 issue.

⁴ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential buildings are included under "Public utilities."

⁵ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁶ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as house-keeping units.

⁷ Covers all building and nonbuilding construction, except production facilities (which are included in public industrial building), and Armed Forces housing under the Capehart program (which is included in public residential building).

*Includes revisions made annually in May.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1163 (1954).

SOURCE: Joint estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-2. Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction ¹

Ownership and type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)														
	1958			1957*										1957*	1956*
	Mar.	Feb.*	Jan.*	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Total	Total
Total public construction.....	941.5	822.6	696.5	718.9	871.1	891.5	745.7	869.6	1,134.4	1,324.3	1,125.9	975.5	1,114.0	11,473.8	10,423.1
Federally owned.....	189.7	121.9	120.2	58.4	125.9	141.3	63.4	57.6	146.7	394.3	225.1	313.6	352.0	2,317.3	2,088.3
Residential buildings.....	33.0	52.0	47.5	3.2	.2	56.5	3.5	1.4	59.8	30.6	64.5	21.6	115.4	406.2	136.0
Nonresidential buildings.....	79.0	22.2	42.8	28.7	41.2	46.8	22.1	17.1	32.2	211.5	75.6	61.0	75.1	776.5	924.3
Educational.....	5.8	3.2	.8	.4	2.0	.3	.2	.2	2.1	7.7	1.0	8.7	4.0	48.4	27.1
Hospital and institutional.....	14.7	.3	.8	.2	20.0	3.7	.7	.1	.3	29.1	1.4	.7	4.6	78.9	43.9
Administrative and service.....	16.2	6.4	10.5	9.9	2.9	23.7	1.7	4.8	10.2	65.2	12.4	7.8	3.5	148.3	87.3
Other nonresidential buildings.....	42.3	12.3	30.7	18.2	16.3	19.1	19.5	12.2	19.6	109.5	60.8	43.8	63.0	500.9	76.2
Airfield buildings.....	13.9	1.9	1.8	1.2	.6	3.9	2.3	.8	14.0	23.6	12.0	8.3	11.9	98.9	76.2
Troop housing.....	4.0	.5	(2)	.4	1.0	(2)	1.1	(2)	.2	10.7	8.0	9.8	7.7	60.9	123.2
Warehouses.....	4.4	1.0	.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	.3	.4	1.0	11.4	5.9	2.7	4.0	35.0	63.3
All other.....	20.0	8.9	28.1	16.6	14.7	15.2	15.8	11.0	4.4	63.8	34.9	23.0	39.4	306.1	503.3
Airfields.....	18.0	17.5	8.3	1.4	.3	3.5	3.7	1.8	.3	26.9	24.9	34.8	49.7	182.2	155.9
Conservation and development.....	28.5	12.7	8.0	14.3	21.2	22.7	14.8	14.4	42.1	73.6	31.4	143.0	83.5	563.8	539.0
Highways.....	3.6	5.4	4.8	3.7	2.2	7.6	9.2	7.5	9.1	12.6	6.8	15.8	4.3	91.5	91.8
Electric power.....	16.6	4.0	1.5	3.7	59.7	.8	1.0	2.4	1.1	6.0	5.7	23.4	3.1	140.3	177.4
All other federally owned.....	11.0	8.1	7.3	3.4	1.1	3.4	9.1	13.0	2.1	33.1	16.2	14.0	20.9	156.8	63.9
State and locally owned.....	751.8	700.7	576.3	660.5	745.2	750.2	682.3	812.0	987.7	930.0	900.8	661.9	762.0	9,156.5	8,334.8
Residential buildings.....	30.9	30.7	21.8	20.2	23.3	55.2	20.4	44.3	38.8	27.5	21.7	14.7	7.4	326.7	253.2
Nonresidential buildings.....	311.0	279.2	239.5	238.7	267.7	303.5	278.1	305.5	267.0	337.8	345.2	256.2	300.8	3,409.4	3,202.8
Educational.....	213.2	188.3	169.5	163.7	207.4	215.4	201.0	223.2	183.0	231.9	237.6	191.6	234.9	2,450.5	2,289.0
Hospital and institutional.....	37.3	17.9	15.0	19.8	15.8	41.6	15.5	19.6	22.2	35.8	43.6	17.4	15.8	287.1	278.9
Administrative and service.....	31.6	48.4	30.7	18.8	24.6	19.7	31.7	36.8	28.7	34.2	23.3	20.1	25.0	315.4	320.8
Other nonresidential buildings.....	28.9	24.6	24.3	36.4	19.9	26.8	29.9	25.9	33.1	35.9	40.7	27.1	25.1	356.4	314.1
Highways.....	291.4	213.2	207.2	272.1	334.6	248.0	272.3	293.5	540.8	414.7	306.7	289.5	349.6	3,825.1	3,211.6
Sewer and water systems.....	80.4	56.9	75.2	94.5	93.4	77.0	69.8	75.1	80.7	103.7	172.6	67.7	75.4	1,034.2	1,100.0
Sewer.....	48.9	37.9	55.8	65.1	44.4	42.7	47.8	53.5	55.5	74.4	94.4	44.1	43.6	619.4	658.9
Water.....	31.5	19.0	19.4	29.4	49.0	34.3	22.0	21.6	25.2	29.3	78.2	23.6	31.8	414.8	441.1
Public service enterprises.....	24.4	108.2	16.0	19.4	15.0	48.2	26.6	74.7	38.7	33.3	27.3	18.8	17.4	364.2	336.5
Electric power.....	6.1	102.9	7.0	9.4	5.3	24.3	10.1	61.6	14.7	23.7	9.0	9.0	7.7	200.1	227.2
Other.....	18.3	5.3	9.0	10.0	9.7	23.9	16.5	13.1	24.0	9.6	18.3	9.8	9.7	164.1	109.3
Conservation and development.....	3.4	7.5	10.8	11.2	6.9	8.4	7.8	10.8	12.3	4.8	20.3	8.6	4.5	112.7	139.3
All other State and locally owned.....	10.3	5.0	5.8	4.4	4.3	9.9	7.3	8.1	9.4	8.2	7.0	6.4	6.9	84.2	91.4

¹ Includes major force account projects started (construction done directly by a government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own property).

* Less than \$50,000.

* Includes revisions in federally owned components. Revised statistics for months not shown here are available upon request.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-3. Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building¹

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														1957	1956	
	1958			1957										Total			Total
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.*	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.*				
All building construction	1,515.3	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,626.1	1,693.4	1,748.7	1,829.7	1,714.4	1,546.8	18,142.3	18,787.8		
Private	1,324.8	939.5	995.1	958.2	1,061.9	1,453.5	1,417.3	1,462.7	1,518.9	1,484.9	1,643.8	1,530.4	1,373.6	15,997.0	16,903.4		
Public	190.6	170.7	157.9	139.0	168.7	189.2	134.4	163.4	174.5	263.7	185.9	184.0	173.1	2,145.3	1,884.4		
New residential building	778.3	537.6	578.4	556.9	649.0	895.7	813.2	885.9	847.6	893.7	954.1	909.6	831.9	9,404.2	10,291.9		
Dwelling units (housekeeping only)	759.2	525.7	563.1	535.4	635.8	870.3	796.9	871.8	832.4	881.9	935.9	896.3	815.5	9,220.0	10,149.6		
Privately owned	728.7	492.5	548.2	525.2	604.5	825.6	784.8	852.0	807.6	823.2	918.5	884.0	801.5	8,937.6	9,971.9		
1-family	623.1	419.1	464.4	451.6	536.4	730.8	696.7	748.8	724.6	734.1	818.6	794.8	710.5	7,922.0	9,221.8		
2-family	20.9	15.8	16.9	17.1	17.8	22.2	20.1	18.8	19.6	20.3	20.3	21.5	29.2	228.7	215.0		
3- and 4-family	11.0	8.4	8.9	6.5	8.7	9.9	9.2	8.7	9.3	10.0	11.9	11.4	10.4	111.6	87.9		
5-or-more family	73.6	49.2	58.0	50.0	41.6	62.8	58.8	75.6	54.1	58.8	67.7	56.3	60.5	675.3	447.2		
Publicly owned	30.5	33.2	14.9	10.2	31.3	44.7	12.2	19.8	24.8	58.7	17.4	12.3	14.0	282.4	177.7		
Nonhousekeeping buildings	19.1	11.9	15.2	21.5	13.2	25.4	16.3	14.1	15.1	11.8	18.2	13.3	16.4	184.2	142.3		
New nonresidential buildings	586.8	451.9	435.6	433.9	459.1	592.1	569.2	557.2	656.5	663.4	676.8	624.6	556.6	6,834.1	6,664.5		
Commercial buildings	230.8	150.2	140.6	151.4	147.4	203.9	203.4	167.3	203.3	183.5	231.7	197.6	167.3	2,224.0	2,184.7		
Amusement buildings	13.3	14.7	10.2	11.6	18.2	11.6	10.5	8.8	11.9	13.8	13.4	15.5	11.0	139.8	116.1		
Commercial garages	5.0	3.4	4.2	2.1	2.9	5.1	4.9	4.0	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.3	3.7	57.5	60.6		
Gasoline and service stations	11.3	9.1	10.2	9.9	10.3	13.0	14.2	13.9	14.8	13.8	15.5	15.0	14.0	159.1	165.5		
Office buildings	119.8	64.8	56.0	67.4	60.3	92.2	102.1	69.1	76.2	66.8	106.1	73.6	56.7	975.7	828.3		
Stores and other mercantile buildings	81.3	58.1	60.0	60.3	55.7	82.1	71.7	71.4	95.1	82.2	89.6	86.2	81.9	891.8	1,014.3		
Community buildings	234.4	171.9	168.7	163.3	194.2	219.5	204.2	213.1	224.4	253.5	241.6	218.5	215.9	2,478.6	2,263.1		
Educational buildings	158.0	118.4	108.9	108.6	98.8	132.0	134.3	119.7	123.5	123.1	155.7	139.9	138.2	1,491.8	1,431.4		
Institutional buildings	40.8	26.2	33.7	27.3	61.0	46.9	32.0	50.9	60.4	83.2	36.4	31.8	37.2	522.6	380.3		
Religious buildings	35.7	27.4	26.1	27.3	34.4	40.6	37.9	42.6	40.5	47.2	49.5	46.8	40.5	464.2	451.4		
Garages, private residential	10.2	4.8	5.9	6.3	12.2	21.9	24.2	23.3	21.6	22.7	23.1	19.8	14.5	200.4	201.9		
Industrial buildings	58.4	44.9	62.8	63.8	59.8	92.0	81.7	87.2	124.9	101.9	90.5	109.0	99.0	1,085.9	1,273.3		
Public utilities buildings	21.1	47.0	28.4	22.1	24.7	25.3	34.2	37.0	49.5	37.7	45.8	37.8	22.5	423.5	328.4		
All other nonresidential buildings	31.8	33.1	29.2	26.9	20.8	29.7	21.5	29.4	32.7	64.1	44.0	41.9	37.5	421.7	413.0		
Additions and alterations	150.2	120.7	139.0	106.4	122.5	154.8	169.2	183.0	189.3	191.6	198.9	180.2	158.3	1,904.0	1,831.4		

¹ Data relate to building construction authorized by local building permits in all localities (over 7,000) having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. Because permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of

construction and because of lapsed permits and the lag between permit issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction, these data do not represent the volume of building construction started.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

*Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-4. Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														1957	1956	
	1958			1957										Total			Total
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.*	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.*				
All building construction ²	1,515.3	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,626.1	1,693.4	1,748.7	1,829.7	1,714.4	1,546.8	18,142.3	18,787.8		
Northeast	266.5	190.4	215.7	219.4	272.9	352.8	350.8	371.8	344.1	338.4	439.2	353.0	339.0	3,878.8	4,056.2		
North Central	399.6	224.2	231.2	319.0	324.9	489.3	480.0	504.5	516.8	558.5	542.1	536.5	446.5	5,821.1	5,681.0		
South	417.4	369.9	375.7	288.2	324.3	400.2	381.1	387.3	439.6	465.6	425.7	404.6	360.4	4,614.8	4,467.0		
West	431.8	325.7	330.4	270.6	308.6	400.3	339.8	362.5	393.0	386.2	422.7	420.3	400.8	4,366.6	4,583.5		
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	759.2	525.7	563.1	535.4	635.8	870.3	796.9	871.8	832.4	881.9	935.9	896.3	815.5	9,220.0	10,149.6		
Northeast	129.7	60.7	79.7	102.1	139.0	178.2	158.4	199.8	162.3	183.7	195.5	190.4	160.4	1,864.4	2,200.4		
North Central	205.8	102.7	109.1	131.4	165.0	253.1	247.7	267.3	257.7	277.6	283.0	266.7	240.0	2,644.3	3,144.7		
South	218.8	197.7	195.6	155.9	169.3	210.0	199.5	203.6	223.4	220.3	232.2	210.6	191.0	2,361.9	2,346.0		
West	205.0	164.5	178.7	146.0	162.6	229.0	191.3	201.1	189.0	200.3	225.2	228.7	224.2	2,849.3	2,458.5		
New nonresidential buildings	586.8	451.9	435.6	433.9	459.1	592.1	569.2	557.2	656.5	663.4	676.8	624.6	556.6	6,834.1	6,664.5		
Northeast	108.1	107.7	107.5	89.8	100.8	126.0	147.8	129.4	139.8	112.3	189.2	124.1	141.0	1,650.0	1,435.8		
North Central	162.2	92.1	89.3	156.9	128.5	193.5	177.6	181.7	202.2	230.6	202.1	216.5	164.8	2,104.0	1,993.5		
South	153.4	130.1	131.3	91.8	119.0	144.5	137.1	129.8	155.8	183.1	136.1	139.6	118.0	1,664.3	1,596.9		
West	173.1	122.1	107.5	95.4	110.7	128.1	106.8	116.4	158.7	137.4	149.4	144.5	132.8	1,515.7	1,638.3		
Additions and alterations	150.2	120.7	139.0	106.4	122.5	154.8	169.2	183.0	189.3	191.6	198.9	180.2	158.3	1,904.0	1,831.4		
Northeast	27.4	20.8	24.7	23.5	29.4	35.1	42.5	40.5	39.8	40.3	61.6	36.8	35.0	424.6	394.5		
North Central	39.6	28.1	32.2	25.5	29.6	38.9	47.4	52.5	54.6	48.0	55.0	51.1	39.6	499.9	510.7		
South	41.8	37.8	43.3	30.4	32.2	41.5	40.6	49.1	52.2	67.4	48.6	50.1	43.3	520.6	481.9		
West	41.4	33.9	38.8	27.1	31.3	39.3	38.7	40.9	42.7	45.9	43.7	42.2	40.3	458.8	444.3		

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.

² Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

*Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-5. Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State¹

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														
	1958		1957										1957	1956	
	Feb.	Jan.*	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.*	Feb.	Total	Total
All States.....	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,626.1	1,693.4	1,748.7	1,829.7	1,714.4	1,546.8	1,220.0	18,142.3	18,787.8
Metropolitan areas ²	881.2	918.2	860.2	957.8	1,273.2	1,202.5	1,261.8	1,302.5	1,350.6	1,423.9	1,322.4	1,209.4	965.1	14,104.1	14,688.9
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	228.9	234.8	237.0	272.8	369.5	349.2	364.4	390.9	398.1	405.8	392.0	337.4	254.9	4,038.2	4,098.9
Alabama.....	16.6	15.3	16.5	15.6	13.0	14.1	13.8	18.7	15.4	19.9	20.0	14.1	15.2	190.6	173.3
Arizona.....	19.9	13.2	13.0	15.1	17.6	19.4	20.1	19.3	20.3	18.4	22.8	18.1	13.6	224.5	189.7
Arkansas.....	4.6	4.3	3.3	4.4	5.7	5.7	5.4	8.4	4.7	6.2	6.2	6.4	9.0	70.6	57.4
California.....	208.0	247.2	195.1	216.1	287.6	229.5	250.7	273.4	263.8	301.4	301.1	279.7	212.7	3,048.0	3,163.3
Colorado.....	24.3	15.8	16.0	17.6	24.0	21.2	18.1	25.3	24.0	21.0	22.1	28.8	22.5	263.8	282.0
Connecticut.....	18.7	18.7	18.4	27.9	25.2	36.3	40.5	43.7	33.2	41.2	35.8	42.0	22.3	390.3	375.1
Delaware.....	6.9	7.0	2.3	4.5	6.1	5.9	7.4	8.5	9.3	4.9	5.2	3.2	5.4	68.9	66.0
District of Columbia.....	9.3	12.9	3.1	13.7	9.1	13.2	2.9	13.0	14.4	6.3	8.4	3.9	2.8	133.8	66.8
Florida.....	83.5	70.9	77.0	73.4	77.7	74.5	81.4	88.9	86.6	88.3	79.4	76.0	72.2	946.3	834.8
Georgia.....	19.2	28.3	17.1	15.3	22.9	24.4	18.9	21.9	16.7	19.3	27.5	26.1	22.1	247.0	250.1
Idaho.....	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.5	4.7	3.0	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.5	3.5	1.3	38.2	39.6
Illinois.....	53.8	55.8	93.8	73.6	108.9	105.7	108.9	109.0	120.1	115.9	142.0	111.7	93.2	1,239.5	1,334.3
Indiana.....	21.3	22.5	20.0	19.3	44.1	43.9	49.0	37.8	42.2	34.9	33.0	51.3	20.7	419.5	432.0
Iowa.....	3.9	6.5	7.9	12.5	16.6	17.1	14.7	18.2	18.5	16.4	17.3	11.2	6.0	160.5	181.9
Kansas.....	10.0	11.5	10.9	7.1	10.8	12.6	17.9	15.8	10.6	12.3	9.9	10.8	10.0	134.5	151.9
Kentucky.....	6.3	13.5	5.0	10.5	12.2	16.5	14.5	16.1	18.8	22.4	16.1	16.8	13.6	169.1	168.2
Louisiana.....	17.3	32.3	19.6	16.8	23.0	20.1	20.9	23.2	27.2	24.6	17.9	17.4	20.4	250.5	273.1
Maine.....	.3	.7	.8	1.3	2.7	3.2	1.8	3.3	3.4	4.9	3.7	2.5	1.0	29.2	33.9
Maryland.....	28.0	27.2	24.0	33.4	55.3	29.9	32.5	40.7	53.2	44.6	36.0	30.9	38.0	446.7	430.4
Massachusetts.....	14.0	24.0	24.2	26.6	38.4	31.5	42.6	50.9	45.5	42.3	39.0	51.2	28.4	440.5	470.4
Michigan.....	27.7	38.8	43.9	73.5	82.1	82.6	87.9	91.1	107.8	97.6	99.4	74.2	48.2	933.4	1,090.8
Minnesota.....	14.1	10.1	18.1	27.0	35.2	40.1	35.2	42.1	47.4	53.7	43.1	20.1	18.3	390.7	376.1
Mississippi.....	7.5	2.2	3.0	4.5	5.8	6.3	4.4	4.4	7.8	3.2	6.0	2.8	3.6	54.2	53.5
Missouri.....	18.7	17.8	29.0	15.5	33.5	27.7	29.4	35.0	29.1	16.8	25.8	24.7	18.6	302.0	306.7
Montana.....	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.4	4.0	3.9	5.1	3.0	2.3	35.1	42.7
Nebraska.....	2.5	3.1	6.3	3.1	7.5	5.7	8.3	7.0	6.6	15.2	6.1	5.6	4.7	78.5	82.0
Nevada.....	4.7	2.0	3.1	7.8	3.2	4.0	4.7	3.5	3.9	3.6	7.2	4.3	3.0	60.2	45.5
New Hampshire.....	2.0	.6	4.6	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.1	3.0	2.6	3.0	4.5	2.1	1.5	30.1	37.8
New Jersey.....	27.1	51.4	42.9	49.9	70.1	65.0	71.8	60.3	68.4	71.8	72.3	58.9	50.4	723.2	811.8
New Mexico.....	7.5	11.0	6.3	8.9	6.1	7.6	5.5	6.7	10.4	7.9	7.0	6.7	5.4	88.4	77.2
New York.....	91.3	80.1	90.1	108.8	139.5	147.4	114.1	101.2	105.6	198.0	117.8	114.1	80.7	1,450.6	1,476.0
North Carolina.....	18.0	16.1	10.5	13.4	14.5	16.9	17.6	16.9	15.5	18.5	21.5	16.2	15.2	194.3	221.6
North Dakota.....	.4	.3	.6	1.5	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.7	4.1	5.4	2.9	1.6	.5	37.2	40.5
Ohio.....	51.5	44.9	60.5	57.2	101.2	93.3	108.1	101.3	125.7	123.9	99.1	94.7	73.6	1,093.9	1,205.5
Oklahoma.....	15.9	10.3	7.4	9.3	10.5	9.3	13.2	13.8	8.5	10.6	10.9	10.3	9.2	121.3	143.2
Oregon.....	9.8	8.5	7.6	7.2	12.1	12.3	13.7	14.6	13.2	14.0	12.1	11.4	7.9	138.9	182.0
Pennsylvania.....	35.3	37.1	36.1	51.1	66.8	53.4	93.0	75.8	74.1	72.0	74.3	64.1	49.6	749.3	781.4
Rhode Island.....	1.6	2.9	2.1	4.3	6.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	3.9	5.2	4.3	2.9	1.8	48.8	59.6
South Carolina.....	4.8	5.1	3.7	2.7	5.0	5.3	6.2	7.3	5.9	5.1	8.2	4.4	4.7	63.4	75.8
South Dakota.....	.6	.8	1.4	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.5	4.6	2.5	4.1	6.0	2.0	1.0	36.0	37.4
Tennessee.....	22.7	13.6	8.8	12.4	14.5	14.2	15.8	16.9	22.0	21.6	18.3	15.4	10.5	179.3	213.8
Texas.....	77.4	83.9	64.0	68.0	89.2	88.0	83.6	101.5	91.3	87.0	83.2	82.4	77.1	1,013.4	916.9
Utah.....	12.4	6.4	6.9	5.9	11.6	10.2	9.8	9.4	12.2	14.2	8.1	13.3	7.6	113.5	145.3
Vermont.....	.2	.2	.2	.9	1.8	7.0	.6	.6	.5	.9	1.3	1.2	.2	15.6	10.1
Virginia.....	26.5	28.4	18.5	23.4	30.6	32.2	34.0	32.4	51.5	36.4	33.8	29.6	36.4	384.3	457.5
Washington.....	34.3	22.5	17.9	24.3	29.1	26.4	31.3	31.8	28.9	32.5	28.5	30.5	25.7	335.3	390.6
West Virginia.....	5.5	4.3	4.4	3.0	5.2	4.5	14.8	6.9	16.4	6.8	6.0	4.6	5.2	80.8	64.4
Wisconsin.....	19.8	19.1	26.8	32.2	41.1	42.7	41.0	49.3	44.9	45.9	51.8	38.7	26.0	457.3	442.0
Wyoming.....	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	.8	21.1	25.6

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.² Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

* Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-6. Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost ¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost ¹ (in thousands)		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location						Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	North-east	North Central	South	West			
1950.....	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951.....	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952.....	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953.....	1,103,800	1,068,800	35,000	803,500	300,300	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954.....	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,900	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,300,200	169,037
1954.....	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,000	310,800	14,544,647	14,345,829	198,818
1955.....	1,118,100	1,093,900	24,200	779,800	338,300	228,800	303,100	334,200	252,000	*13,077,027	12,814,776	*262,251
1957.....	1,041,900	992,800	49,100	699,700	342,200	195,500	258,400	346,300	241,700	12,693,995	12,126,800	567,195
1954: First quarter.....	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
Second quarter.....	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,671	3,398,898	55,673
Third quarter.....	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,560,366	3,528,471	61,895
Fourth quarter.....	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	99,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,182,385	10,467
1955: First quarter.....	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
January.....	87,600	87,300	300	68,100	19,500	16,000	15,600	20,600	25,400	892,794	890,092	2,702
February.....	89,900	87,900	2,000	66,900	23,000	13,500	19,700	32,400	24,300	954,570	954,585	19,985
March.....	113,800	112,800	1,000	86,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	29,200	1,228,834	1,219,282	9,552
Second quarter.....	404,100	397,000	7,100	294,800	109,300	89,100	116,600	109,700	88,700	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
April.....	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,086
May.....	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	29,900	1,502,901	1,479,773	23,128
June.....	134,500	131,400	3,100	98,300	36,200	30,200	39,300	36,600	28,400	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter.....	362,300	357,800	4,500	263,400	98,900	75,400	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
July.....	122,700	121,900	800	88,400	34,300	27,100	35,600	32,700	27,300	1,372,150	1,363,092	9,058
August.....	124,700	122,300	2,400	91,500	33,200	24,900	38,000	34,800	27,000	1,369,948	1,346,848	23,100
September.....	114,900	113,600	1,300	83,500	31,400	23,400	34,400	31,900	25,200	1,283,343	1,271,242	12,101
Fourth quarter.....	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
October.....	105,800	104,800	1,000	76,500	29,300	23,500	29,400	28,500	24,400	1,178,809	1,168,229	10,580
November.....	89,200	88,400	800	64,600	24,600	17,700	23,000	27,800	20,700	993,986	985,891	8,095
December.....	76,200	73,500	2,700	54,700	21,500	14,300	15,600	27,700	18,600	853,228	817,409	36,519
1956: First quarter.....	252,100	244,600	7,500	183,800	68,300	45,700	58,200	83,200	65,000	*2,846,008	2,761,446	*84,562
January.....	75,100	73,700	1,400	54,300	20,800	12,400	15,700	27,200	19,800	814,448	800,665	13,783
February.....	78,400	77,000	1,400	57,600	20,800	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,800	887,138	871,700	15,438
March.....	98,600	93,900	4,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	24,400	*1,144,422	1,089,081	*55,341
Second quarter.....	332,500	325,300	7,200	228,300	104,200	72,800	98,100	93,200	68,900	*3,923,607	3,844,192	*79,415
April.....	111,400	109,900	1,500	76,200	35,200	23,400	33,600	31,100	23,300	1,309,175	1,293,488	15,687
May.....	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,600	36,100	24,700	33,300	32,800	22,900	*1,346,587	1,312,890	*33,697
June.....	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	22,700	*1,267,845	1,237,814	*30,031
Third quarter.....	298,900	292,900	6,000	202,900	96,000	61,800	87,200	86,500	63,400	*3,532,193	3,471,787	*60,406
July.....	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	29,900	27,700	21,700	*1,201,139	1,179,266	*21,873
August.....	103,900	103,200	700	70,900	33,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	23,200	1,227,269	1,222,281	4,988
September.....	93,900	90,700	3,200	62,300	31,600	19,200	28,100	28,100	18,500	*1,103,785	1,070,240	*33,545
Fourth quarter.....	234,600	231,100	3,500	164,800	69,800	49,000	59,600	71,300	54,700	*2,775,219	2,737,351	*37,868
October.....	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	27,500	19,800	*1,103,963	1,078,142	*25,821
November.....	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,500	19,200	22,700	19,000	*930,642	925,991	*4,651
December.....	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	*740,614	733,218	*7,396
1957: First quarter.....	*217,000	202,500	*14,500	149,100	*67,900	33,800	46,800	*80,000	56,400	*2,609,458	*2,432,406	*177,052
January.....	*64,200	60,100	*4,100	44,000	*20,200	9,300	10,700	*26,000	18,200	*752,234	*704,917	*47,317
February.....	65,800	63,100	2,700	46,600	19,200	9,700	14,000	24,600	17,500	*784,019	*761,813	*32,206
March.....	87,000	79,300	7,700	58,500	28,500	14,800	22,100	29,400	20,700	*1,073,205	*975,676	*97,529
Second quarter.....	296,600	282,800	13,800	200,300	96,300	60,700	77,200	82,800	65,900	*3,645,531	*3,479,262	*166,269
April.....	93,700	91,400	2,300	63,500	30,200	19,900	23,700	28,100	22,000	*1,152,166	*1,123,385	*28,781
May.....	103,000	96,900	6,100	68,200	34,800	20,900	25,700	33,700	22,700	*1,264,385	*1,191,789	*72,596
June.....	99,900	94,500	5,400	68,600	31,300	19,900	27,800	31,000	21,200	*1,228,980	*1,164,088	*64,892
Third quarter.....	*289,700	280,900	*8,800	192,600	*97,100	57,900	79,300	*91,200	*61,800	*3,535,278	*3,443,443	*91,835
July.....	*97,800	93,900	*3,900	63,400	*34,400	19,200	27,000	*31,500	*20,100	*1,198,141	*1,154,771	*43,370
August.....	100,000	96,800	3,200	67,700	32,300	21,800	27,300	31,000	19,900	*1,207,763	*1,176,600	*31,163
September.....	91,900	90,200	1,700	61,500	30,400	16,900	25,000	28,700	21,300	*1,129,374	*1,112,072	*17,302
Fourth quarter.....	238,600	226,600	12,000	157,700	80,900	43,100	55,100	82,300	58,100	2,903,728	2,771,659	132,069
October.....	*97,000	88,400	*8,600	61,800	*35,200	19,500	24,200	*30,100	*23,200	*1,195,309	*1,098,140	*107,169
November.....	78,200	75,700	2,500	52,500	25,700	13,800	17,400	28,200	18,800	*940,481	*921,444	*25,037
December.....	63,400	62,500	900	43,400	20,000	9,800	13,500	24,000	16,100	*761,938	*752,105	*9,833
1958: First quarter ²	211,900	198,000	13,900	142,200	69,700					2,555,457	2,393,232	162,224
January ²	67,900	62,900	5,000	44,500	23,400	8,100	11,000	38,700	20,100	792,427	737,503	54,924
February ²	65,000	60,000	5,000	43,400	21,600	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	793,100	732,000	61,100
March ²	79,000	75,100	3,900	54,300	24,700	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	969,930	923,730	46,200
1958: Second quarter ³												
April ³	95,000	90,700	4,300	63,600	31,400	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,173,725	1,124,680	49,045

¹ Excludes temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, and military barracks; includes prefabricated housing if permanent. These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction, (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards. Private construction costs are based on permit valuation adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

² Not available.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Revised. Data for 1956 and 1957 were revised and first published in the May 1958 issue.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

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